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EUTROPII HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ
LIBRI SEPTEM.

THE FIRST SEVEN BOOKS
OF
EUTROPIUS'S EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF ROME.

BY THE REV. C. BRADLEY, M.A.

WITH

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

ADAPTED TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER,

AND

A VOCABULARY

ON THE PLAN OF WHITE'S JUNIOR SCHOLAR'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

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PREFACE.

THE recent appearance of the “Public School Latin Primer,” and the publication of “White’s Junior Scholar’s Latin-English Dictionary” in the earlier part of the year, have induced the Editor to bring into harmony with their principles certain of his Elementary Classical Works, viz.: his editions of Bradley’s Eutropius and Phædrus, together with that of Valpy’s Latin Delectus. In these so much has been done, and so completely have their respective Notes and Vocabularies been altered, in order to meet the existing state of scholarship, that they may fairly be regarded as new works, rather than as new editions.

Observations upon certain passages, and the explanation of points of a purely grammatical nature, have been alone retained in the Notes, remarks upon construction being worded in accordance with the terminology of the “Public School Latin Primer” and accompanied with references to the rules of its Syntax. Matters connected with history, geo-

graphy, biography, antiquities, &c.; have been transferred from the body of the Notes to the Vocabularies, and assigned a place in the article treating of the person or thing to whom or which they respectively appertain. This system of arrangement will, it is believed, greatly facilitate a reference to any particular circumstance or event which it may be desired at any time to bring before the mind, inasmuch as a name or a term is more readily discoverable in a Vocabulary, than in a mass of Notes.

The Vocabularies have been rewritten, on a plan mainly corresponding with that followed in "White's Junior Scholar's Latin-English Dictionary."

Whenever the origin of a word is traceable to a pure Latin source, the etymology is given at the beginning of the article immediately after the statement of the mode of inflection. Next to the etymology, the etymological meaning of the word is supplied. This is printed in Roman characters, within inverted commas, and placed within brackets, in order to distinguish it from the English renderings or equivalents, for which Italic type is employed.

When, however, the affinity of a word with another language than the Latin is mentioned, the etymology is placed at the end of the article. The information thus given is not intended for young beginners, for it is beyond their comprehension. But it is inserted for that class of persons—and

that it is an increasingly numerous one is evidenced by frequent letters addressed to the Publishers and Editor—who in maturer years turn their attention in some degree to those studies, which in earlier life they had discontinued from either necessity or choice. Such are likely, more or less, to appreciate and feel interested in the principles of an extended philology.

Compound words formed from two simple words have merely a hyphen placed between their component parts.

It should be borne in mind, that the Vocabularies comprise only such words as occur in the works to which they are respectively appended, and take notice of those forces alone in which they therein occur. Hence it will be seen that anything like a philosophical distribution of terms on the plan of a General Dictionary is not possible. At the same time it is to be remarked that the various meanings of the several words found in each Author, are arranged with as close an approach to the sequence of meanings as circumstances allow.

LONDON: *October* 1866.

EUTROPIUS.

FIRST BOOK.

1. Foundation of Rome by Romulus. — 2—7. Character, Institutions, and Exploits of the Seven Kings. — 8. Tarquinus Superbus dethroned and banished. — 9, 10. Consuls elected. Tarquin wages War against Rome. — 11. Porsena assists him. Sabine War. — 12. Institution of the Dictatorship. — 13. Creation of Tribunes of the People. — 14. The Volsci, who had been vanquished by Tarquin, take up Arms again, and are defeated. — 15. Coriolanus banished; appointed General of the Volsci; leads their Forces against Rome; but draws them off at the Entreaty of his Wife and Mother. — 16. The Fabian Family slaughtered by the Veientes. The Census first taken. — 17. Quinctius Cincinnatus made Dictator. — 18. The Decemviri. — 19. War with the Fidenates, Veientes, and Volsci. — 20. War of the Gauls.

I. Romanum imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum ferè minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius, humana potest memoria recordari, à ROMULO exordium habet; qui Reæ Silvix, Vestalis virginis, filius, et, quantum putatus est, Martis, cum REMO fratre uno partu editus est. Is, cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exigam in Palatino monte constituit, undecimo Ca-

lendas Maii, Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio, post Trojæ excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

II. Conditâ civitate, quam ex nomine suo ROMAM vocavit, hæc ferè egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, cùm uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbis Romæ nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cæninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes; hæc omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cùm, ortâ subitò tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni trigesimo septimo ad deos transisse creditus est, et consecratus. Deinde Romæ per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt; et his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

III. (A. U. 39.) Postea NUMA POMPILIUS rex creatus est; qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati, quàm Romulus, profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit; qui consuetudine præliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur; et annum descripsit in decem menses, priùs sine aliquâ computatione confusum; et infinita Romæ sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit, quadragésimo tertio imperii anno.

IV. (A. U. 82.) Huic successit TULLUS HOSTILIUS. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Româ duodecimo milliario sunt; Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit; urbem ampliavit, adjecto Cœlio monte. Cùm triginta duobus annis regnâset, fulmine ictus, cum domo suâ arsit.

V. (A. U. 114.) Post hunc ANCUS MARCIUS, Numæ ex filiâ nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit; Aventinum montem civitati ad-

jecit, et Janiculum; apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo milliaro ab urbe Româ condidit. Vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

VI. (A. U. 138.) Deinde regnum PRISCUS TARQUINIUS accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos, et non parùm agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romæ territorio adjunxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas; Capitolium inchoavit. Trigesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

VII. (A. U. 176.) Post hunc SERVIUS TULLIUS suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen et famulâ. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit; montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit; fossas circa murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant. Occisus est quadragesimo quinto imperii anno scelere generi sui Tarquinii, filii ejus regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiæ, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

VIII. (A. U. 220.) LUCIUS TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, septimus atque ultimus regum. Volscos, quæ gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longè ab urbe est, vicit; Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit; cum Tuscis pacem fecit, et templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo milliaro ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, et ipse Tarquinius junior, nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam, eandemque pudicissimam, Collatini uxorem, stuprasset, eaque de injuriâ marito, et patri, et amicis quæstâ fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter

quam causam Brutus, parens et ipse Tarquinii, populum concitavit, et Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque cum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit, veniensque ad urbem rex, portis clausis, exclusus est. Cùmque imperâsset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cùm adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret.

IX. Hinc CONSULES cœpere pro uno rege duo hâc causâ creari, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quàm annum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos. (A. U. 245.) Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus, qui maximè egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est. Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, et loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romæ rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, diuicavit.

X. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ, defensorem pudicitiae suæ, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. (A. U. 245.) Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiæ patrem; quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit, cùm Tar-

quinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus prælio perisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.

XI. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis iatulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsena, Tusciæ rege; et Romam pænè cepit. (A. U. 246.) Verùm tunc quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius, cùm suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium præstaret, (A. U. 247) Tusculum se contulit, quæ civitas non longè ab urbe est, atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cùm Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et de his est triumphatum. (A. U. 249.) Quinto anno Valerius ille, Bruti collega, et quater consul fataliter mortuus est; adeò pauper, ut, collatis a populo nummis, sumtum habuerit sepulturæ; quem matronæ, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

XII. Nono anno post reges exactos, cùm gener Tarquini, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam, ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romæ dignitas est creata, quæ **Dictatura** appellatur, major quàm consularatus. (A. U. 253.) Eodem anno etiam **Magister Equitum** factus est, qui dictatori obsequeretur. Dictator autem Romæ primus fuit Lartius; magister equitum primus Sp. Cassius.

XIII. (A. U. 260.) Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos seditionem populus Romæ fecit, tanquam a senata atque consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi **Tribunos Plebis**, quasi proprios iudices et defensores, creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse posset.

XIV. (A. U. 261.) Sequenti anno Volsci bellum reparaverunt, et, victi acie, etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

XV. (A. U. 262.) Octavo decimo anno post ejectos

reges expulsus ex urbe Q. Marcius, dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus; et auxilia contra Romanos accepit, Romanosque sæpè vicit. Usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volturnia ex urbe venissent; quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

XVI. (A. U. 275.) Cæsone Fabio et Tito Virginio consulibus, trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabiâ familiâ erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo, per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles, et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in prælio conciderunt. Unus omninò superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post hæc census in urbe habitus est, et inventa sunt civium capita centum novemdecim millia, trecenta, novemdecim. (A. U. 295.)

XVII. Sequenti anno, cùm in Algidio monte, ab urbe duodecimo fermè milliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus dictator est factus (A. U. 296); qui, agrum quatuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is cùm in opere et arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam prætextam accepit, et cæsis hostibus liberavit exercitum.

XVIII. (A. U. 302.) Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe conditâ imperium consulare cessavit, et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, DECENVIRI nominati. Sed cùm primo anno benè egissent, secundo unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virginii ejusdam, qui honestis jam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algidio militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit; quam pater occidit, ne stuprum à decemviro sustineret, et, regressus

ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

XIX. (A. U. 315.) Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe conditâ, Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium his præstabant Veientes, et rex Veientium Tolumnius. Quæ ambæ civitates tam vicinæ urbi sunt, ut Fidenæ sexto, Veientes octavo decimo milliario absint. Conjunxerunt se his et Volsci. Sed Mamereo Æmilio dictatore, et L. Quinctio Cincinnato magistro equitum, victi, etiam regem perdiderunt. (A. U. 329.) Fidenæ captæ et excisæ.

XX. (A. U. 349.) Post viginti deinde annos Veientani rebellaverunt. (A. U. 359.) Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primùm eos vicit acie; mox etiam civitatem diù obsidens cepit, antiquissimam Italiæ atque ditissimam. (A. U. 361.) Post eam cepit et Faliscos, non minùs nobilem civitatem; sed commota est ei invidia, quasi prædam malè divisisset, damnatusque ob eam causam, et expulsus civitate est. (A. U. 364.) Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, et victis Romanis undecimo milliario à Româ apud flumen Alliam secuti, etiam urbem occupârunt; neque defendi quidquam, nisi Capitolium, potuit. Quod cum diù obsedissent, et jam Romani fame laborarent, à Camillo, qui in vicinâ civitate exsulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimèque victi sunt. (A. U. 365.) Postea tamen, accepto etiam auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt; sed secutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia, quæ ceperant, militaria signa revocaret. (A. U. 365.) Ita tertiò triumphans urbem ingressus est, et appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriæ conditor.

SECOND BOOK.

1. Military Tribunes appointed instead of Consuls. Camillus conquers the Volsci, Æqui, and Sutrini. — 2. Cincinnatus subdues the Prænestini. — 3. Consuls again appointed. — 4. Death of Camillus. — 5. Titus Manlius. Rout of the Gauls, who had made an Irruption into Italy. — 6. The Census taken. M. Valerius Corvus. — 7. Successful Issue of the War against the Latins. — 8. Q. Fabius Maximus, Master of the Horse, in the Absence of the Dictator, L. Papirius Cursor, engages with and conquers the Samnites. — 9. Defeat of the Romans at the Caudine Forks, by the Samnites, who are subsequently vanquished. The War with them concluded after Forty-nine Years' Continuance. — 10. Defeat of the Allied Forces of the Gauls, Tuscans, and Samnites. — 11—14. War with the Tarentines aided by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and other Allies. — 16. Conquest of the Picentes; 17. and of the Sallentines. — 18—27. The Census taken. The first Punic War. — 28. Conquest of Falisci.

I. Anno trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe conditâ, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro duobus consulibus facti TRIBUNI MILITARES consulari potestate. (A. U. 365.) Hinc jam cœpit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quæ per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit, et Æquorum urbem, et Sutrinorum, atque omnes, deletis eorum exercitibus, occupavit, et tres simul triumphos egit.

II. (A. U. 375.) Titus etiam Quinctius Cincinnatus Prænestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romæ portas cum bello venerant, persecutus, ad flumen Alliam vicit; octo civitates, quæ sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adjunxit; ipsam Prænestem aggressus, in deditionem accepit; quæ omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

III. Verùm dignitas Tribunorum militarium non diù perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri (A. U. 379), et quadriennium ita in urbe fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. (A. U. 385.) Resumerunt tamen Tribuni militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem, et triennio perseveraverunt. (A. U. 389.) Rursus consules facti.

IV. (A. U. 390.) L. Genucio et Q. Servilio consulibus mortuus est Camillus; honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

V. (A. U. 394.) T. Quinctius dictator adversus Gallos, qui ad Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto milliario trans Anienem fluvium conserant. Ibi nobilissimus de senatoribus juvenis T. Manlius provocantem Gallum, ad singulare certamen progressus, occidit, et sublato torque aureo, colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati et sibi et posteris cognomen accepit. (A. U. 394.) Galli fugati sunt; mox per C. Sulpitium dictatorem etiam victi. Non multò post à C. Marcio Tusci victi sunt; octo millia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducti.

VI. (A. U. 404.) Census iterum habitus est. Et cùm Latini, qui à Romanis subacti erant, milites præstare nollent, ex Romanis tantùm tirones lecti sunt (A. U. 406), factæque legiones decem; qui modus sexaginta, vel amplius, armatorum millia efficiebat. Parvis adhuc Romanis rebus, tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quæ cùm profectæ essent adversus Gallos, duce L. Furio, quidam ex Gallis unum ex Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se M. Valerius tribunus militum obtulit, et cùm processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox commissâ adversus Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset adspicere. Ita à tribuno Valerio interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dedit. Nam postea idem Corvus est dictus.

Ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.

VII. (A. U. 415.) Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque à Romanis exigere cœperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cùm esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugnâ superati sunt; ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. (A. U. 417.) Statuæ consulibus ob meritum victoriæ in Rostris positæ sunt. Eo anno etiam Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.

VIII. Jam Romani potentes esse cœperunt. Bellum enim in centesimo et tricesimo ferè milliario apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam et Apuliam. (A. U. 430.) L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est. Qui cùm Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, præcepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille, occasione reperiâ, felicissimè dimicavit, et Samnitas delevit. Ob quam rem à dictatore capitis damnatus, quòd se vetante pugnâset, ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; tantâ Papirio seditione commotâ, ut pænè ipse interficeretur.

IX. (A. U. 433.) Postea Samnites Romanos, T. Veturio et Sp. Postumio consulibus, apud Furculas Caudinas angustiis locorum conclusos, ingenti dedecore vicerunt, et sub jugum miserunt. Pax tamen à senatu et populo soluta est, quæ cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. (A. U. 434.) Postea Samnites victi sunt à L. Papirio consule: septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius censor Aquam Claudiam induxit, et viam Appiam stravit. Samnites, reparato bello, Q. Fabium Maximum vicerunt, tribus millibus hominum occisis. Postea, cùm pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, et

Samnitas vicit, et plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde P. Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus, ambo Consules, contra Samnitas missi, ingentibus præliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem et quadraginta actum sustulerunt; neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

X. (A. U. 469.) Interjectis aliquot annis, iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt; sed cum Romam tenderent, à Cn. Cornelio Dolabellâ consule deletæ sunt.

XI. (A. U. 471.) Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultimâ Italiâ sunt, bellum indictum est, qui legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus, qui cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renunciarent Pyrrho, quæcunque à Romanis agerentur. Commissâ mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt; sed nox prælio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit; occisos sepelevit. Quos cum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur, cum hâc voce: *se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.*

XII. (A. U. 473.) Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Bruttiisque Romam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Prænestem venit milliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad

Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorificè suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio Roman misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut, cùm eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quartâ parte regni promissâ, sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transiret; contemptusque à Fabricio est. Quare cùm Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione tenebatur, legatum misit, qui pacem æquis conditionibus peteret, præcipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiæ, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

XIII. Pax displicuit, remandatumque Pyrrho à senatu est, cum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, quòd armati capi potuissent, nec antè eos ad veterem statum reverti, quàm si binorum hostium occisorum spolia retulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. A quo cùm quæreretur Pyrrhus, *qualem Roman comperisset?* Cineas dixit: *regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic ferè omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum et reliquam Græciam putaretur.* (A. U. 474.) Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus, consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantis interfectis, viginti millia cæsa hostium, et ex Romanis tantùm quinque millia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

XIV. (A. U. 475.) Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui priùs inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quartâ parte regni promissâ. Tum, cùm vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens, se veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum, dixisse fertur: *ille est Fabricius, qui difficiliùs ab honestate, quàm sol à cursu suo averti*

potest. Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est; Fabricius, victis Samnitibus et Lucanis, triumphavit. Consules deinde, Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus, adversus Pyrrhum missi sunt; Curius contra eum pugnavit, exercitum ejus cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Eâ die cæsa hostium viginti tria millia. (A. U. 478.) Curius in consulatu triumphavit; primus Romam elephantos quatuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam à Tarento mox recessit, et apud Argos, Græciæ civitatem, occisus est.

XV. (A. U. 480.) C. Fabio Licino et C. Claudio Caninâ, consulibus, anno urbis conditæ quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo, legati Alexandrini, à Ptolemæo missi, Romam venêre, et à Romanis amicitiam, quam petierant, obtinuerunt.

XVI. (A. U. 484.) Quinto Ogulnio, C. Fabio Pictore, consulibus, Picentes bellum commovêre, et ab insequentibus consulibus, P. Sempronio, Appio Claudio, victi sunt; et de his triumphatum est. (A. U. 485.) Conditæ à Romanis civitates, Ariminum in Galliâ, et Beneventum in Samnio.

XVII. (A. U. 486.) M. Atilio Regulo, L. Julio Libone, consulibus, Sallentinis in Apuliâ bellum indictum est, captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.

XVIII. (A. U. 488.) Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo, cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quæ copiæ Romanorum essent, census est habitus; inventa sunt civium capita bis centum et nonaginta duo millia, trecenta et triginta quatuor; quanquam à conditâ urbe nunquam bella cessâssent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Appio Claudio, Q. Fulvio, consulibus. In Siciliâ contra eos pugnatum est, et Appius Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliæ Hierone triumphavit. (A. U. 489.)

XIX. (A. U. 490.) Insequenti anno, Valerio Marco et Otacilio, consulibus, in Siciliâ à Romanis res magnæ gestæ sunt. Tauromenitani, Catanenses, et præterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptæ sunt. Tertio anno in Siciliâ contra Hieronem bellum patratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem à Romanis impetravit, deditque argenti talenta ducenta. (A. U. 490.) Afri in Siciliâ victi sunt, et de his secundò Romæ triumphatum est.

XX. (A. U. 493.) Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros agebatur, primùm Romani, C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, commisso prælio, Carthaginiensium ducem vicit, triginta et unam naves cepit, quatuordecim mersit, septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd. invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. (A. U. 494.) C. Aquillio Floro, L. Scipione, consulibus, Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.

XXI. (A. U. 497.) L. Manlio Vulsone, M. Atilio Regulo, consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est; contra Hamilearem, Carthagiensium ducem, in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, retro se recepit. Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Sed cùm in Africam transissent, primam Clypeam, Africæ civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis, Manlius victor Romanum rediit, et viginti septem millia captivorum reduxit; Atilius Regulus in Africâ remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit; contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans, victor fuit; octodecim millia hostium cecidit, quinque millia cum octodecim elephantis cepit; septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem accepit.

Tum victi Carthaginicienses pacem à Romanis petierunt; quam cum Regulus nollet, nisi durissimis conditionibus, dare, Afri auxilium à Lacedæmoniis petierunt; et duce Xanthippo, qui à Lacedæmoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicië. Nam duo millia tantum ex omni Romano exercitu refugerunt; quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti sunt; triginta millia occisa, ~~Regulus ipse in catenas conjectus.~~

XXII. (A. U. 498.) M. Æmilio Paulo, Servio Fulvio Nobiliore consulibus, ambo Romani consules ad Africam profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe; primum Afros navali certamine superant. Æmilius consul centum et quatuor naves hostium demersit; triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit; quindecim millia hostium aut occidit, aut cepit; militem suum ingenti prædâ ditavit. Et subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset, ut diutius expectare exercitus non posset. Consules, cum victrici classe redeuntes, circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt, et tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quatuor navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint. Neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

XXIII. (A. U. 500.) Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Sempronius Blæsus, consules, cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt; aliquot civitates ceperunt; prædam ingentem reducentes, naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuæ calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut à maritimis præliis recederetur, et tantum sexaginta naves ad præsidium Italiæ salvæ essent.

XXIV. (A. U. 502.) L. Cæcilio Metello, C. Furio Pacilo, consulibus, Metellus in Siciliâ Afrorum ducem, cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem, superavit, viginti millia hostium cecidit,

sex et viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompâ, cùm centum triginta elephantorum numerus omnia itinera compleret.

XXV. Post hæc mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petiêrunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem à Romanis obtineret, ac permutacionem captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cùm venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque, *se ex illâ die, quâ in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desîisse.* Itaque et uxorem à complexu removit, et senatui suasit, ne pax cum Pœnis fieret; *illos enim, fractos tot casibus, spem nullam habere: se tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter unum se, et senem, et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur.* Itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros, pacem petentes, nullus admisit; ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romæ tenerent, negavit, se in eâ urbe mansurum, in quâ, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam, omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

XXVI. (A. U. 504.) P. Claudio Pulchro, L. Junio, consulibus, Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, et à Carthaginiensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta fugit, nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ ceteræ. Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit, quia vicina litora erant.

XXVII. (A. U. 511.) C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Albino, consulibus, anno belli Punici vigesimo tertio, Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt. Nunquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est. Lutatius Catulus navem æger adscendit; vulneratus enim in pugnâ superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybæum, civitatem Siciliæ,

pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum. Nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ sunt, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim occisa: infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romanâ duodecim naves demersæ. Pugnatum est sexto Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, tributaque est eis pax; captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur à Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus jussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publicâ custodiâ essent. Qui autem à privatis tenerentur, ut, pretio dominis reddito, Carthaginem redirent; atque id pretium ex fisco magis, quàm à Carthaginiensibus, solveretur.

XXVIII. (A. U. 512.) Q. Lutatius, A. Manlius, consules creati, bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quæ civitas Italiæ opulenta quondam fuit; quod ambo consules intra sex dies, quàm venerant, transegerunt, quindecim millibus hostium cæsis; ceteris pace concessâ, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

THIRD BOOK.

1. Ptolemy, King of Egypt, declines the proffered Aid of the Romans, in his War against Antiochus, King of Syria. Arrival of Hiero, King of Sicily, to see the Roman Games. — 2. Successful Issue of the Ligurian War. Embassy from Carthage suing for Peace. — 3. Peace throughout the Roman World. — 4. Illyrian War. — 5, 6. Slaughter of the Gauls, who had made an Irruption into Italy. — 7,—22. The Istrian War. The Second Punic War, carried on in various Quarters, with various Success. — 23. Is concluded in Favour of the Romans, after 17 Years' Duration.

1. Finito igitur Punico bello, quod per viginti duos annos tractum est, Romani jam clarissimâ gloriâ noti, legatos ad Ptolemæum, Ægypti regem, miserunt, auxilia promittentes, quia rex Syriæ Antiochus ei bellum intulerat. Ille gratias Romanis egit, auxilia non accepit; jam enim fuerat pugna transacta. Eodem tempore potentissimus rex Siciliae Hiero Romam venit ad ludos spectandos, et ducenta millia modiorum tritici populo donum exhibuit.

II. (A. U. 516.) L. Cornelio Lentulo, Fulvio Flacco, consulibus, quibus Hiero Romam venerat, etiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est, et de his triumphatum. Carthaginienses tum bellum reparare tentabant, Sardinienses, qui ex conditione pacis Romanis parere debebant, ad rebellandum impellentes. Venit tamen legatio Carthaginensium Romam, et pacem impetravit.

III. (A. U. 518.) T. Manlio Torquato, C. Atilio Bulbo, consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est, et, pace omnibus locis factâ, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt; quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum, Numâ Pompilio regnante, contigerat.

IV. (A. U. 524.) L. Postumius Albinus, Cn. Fulvius Centumalus, consules, bellum, contra Illyrios gesserunt, et, multis civitatibus captis, etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt. (A. U. 525.) Ac tum primum de Illyriis triumphatum est.

V. (A. U. 528.) L. Æmilio consule, ingentes Gallorum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit, traditumque est à Fabio historico, qui ei bello interfuit, octingenta millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse. Sed res per consulem tantum prosperè gesta est; quadraginta millia hostium interfecta sunt, et triumphus Æmilio decretus.

VI. Aliquot deinde annis post, contra Gallos intra Italiani pugnatum est, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione, consulibus. (A. U. 531.) Tunc Marcellus cum parvâ manu equitum dimicavit, et regem Gallorum, Virdomarum nomine, manu suâ occidit. Postea cum collegâ ingentes copias Gallorum peremit, Mediolanum expugnavit, grandem prædam Romam pertulit; ac triumphans Marcellus spolia Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

VII. (A. U. 532.) M. Minucio Rufo, P. Cornelio, consulibus, Istris bellum illatum est, quia latrocinati navibus Romanorum fuerant, quæ frumenta exhibebant, perdomitque sunt omnes. (A. U. 535.) Eodem anno bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium ducem, qui Saguntum Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est, annum agens vicesimum ætatis, copiis congregatis centum quinquaginta millium. Huic Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa à Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntini interea fame victi sunt; captique ab Hannibale ultimis pœnis afficiuntur.

VIII. Tum P. Cornelius Scipio cum exercitu in Hispaniam profectus est, Tiberius Sempronius in Siciliam; bellum Carthaginensibus indictum est. Hannibal, relicto in Hispaniâ fratre Hasdrubale, Pyrenæum transiit; Alpes, adhuc eâ parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Intereâ multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Sempronius Gracchus, cognito ad Italiam Hannibalis adventu, ex Siciliâ exercitum Ariminum trajecit.

IX. P. Cornelius Scipio Hannibali primus occurrit; commisso prælio, fugatis suis, ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sempronius Gracchus et ipse configit apud Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Hannibali multi se in Italiâ dediderunt. (A. U. 536.) Inde ad Tusciam veniens Hannibal Flamini consuli occurrit; ipsum Flaminium interemit. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt, ceteri diffugerunt. Missus adversus Hannibalem postea à Romanis Q. Fabius Maximus. Is eum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu fregit; mox inventâ occasione vicit.

X. (A. U. 537.) Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno à conditâ urbe, L. Æmilius Paullus, P. Terentius Varro, contra Hannibalem mittuntur, Fabioque succedunt; qui Fabius ambos consules monuit, ut Hannibalem, calidum et impatientem ducem, non aliter vincerent, quàm prælium differendo. Verùm cùm impatientiâ Varronis consulis, contradicente consule altero, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnatum esset, ambo consules ab Hannibale vincuntur. In eâ pugna tria millia Afrorum pereunt, magna pars de exercitu Hannibalis sauciatur; nullo tamen Punico bello Romani gravius accepti sunt. Periit enim in eo Æmilius Paullus consul, consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores capti aut occisi triginta, nobiles viri trecenti, militum quadraginta millia, equi-

tum tria millia et quingenti. In quibus malis nemo tamen Romanorum pacis mentionem habere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè, manumissi et milites facti sunt

XI. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent, responsumque est à senatu, eos cives non esse necesarios, qui, cùm armati essent, capi potuissent. Ille omnes postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos e manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ, ubi frater Hannibalis Hasdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigeret, à duobus Scipionibus, Romanis ducibus, vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum. Ex his capiuntur decem millia; occiduntur viginti quinque. Mittuntur ei à Carthaginiensibus ad reparandas vires duodecim millia peditum, quatuor millia equitum, viginti elephanti.

XII. (A. U. 539.) Anno quarto post, quàm in Italiam Hannibal venit, M. Claudius Marcellus consul, apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibalem benè pugnavit. Hannibal multas civitates Romanorum per Apuliam, Calabriam et Bruttios occupavit; quo tempore etiam rex Macedoniæ Philippus ad eum legatos misit, promittens auxilia contra Romanos sub hac conditione, ut, deletis Romanis, ipse quoque contra Græcos ab Hannibale auxilia acciperet. Captis igitur legatis Philippi et recognitâ, Romani in Macedoniam M. Valerium Lævinum ire jusserunt; in Sardiniam T. Manlium Torquatum proconsulem. Nam etiam ea sollicitata ab Hannibale Romanos deseruerat.

XIII. Ita uno tempore quatuor locis pugnabatur: in Italiâ contra Hannibalem; in Hispaniis contra fra-

trem ejus Hasdrubalem; in Macedoniâ contra Philippum; in Sardiniâ contra Sardos et alterum Hasdrubalem Carthaginiensem. Is à T. Manlio proconsule, qui ad Sardiniam missus fuerat, vivus est captus, occisa cum eo duodecim millia, capti mille quingenti, et à Romanis Sardinia subacta. Manlius victor captivos et Hasdrubalem Romam reportavit. Interea etiam Philippus à Lævino in Macedoniâ vincitur, et in Hispaniâ à Scipionibus Hasdrubal et Mago, tertius frater Hannibalis.

XIV. (A. U. 542.) Decimo anno post, quàm Hannibal in Italiam venerat, P. Sulpicio, Cn. Fulvio, consulibus, Hannibal usque ad quartum milliarium urbis accessit; equites ejus usque ad portam. Mox consulum metu, cum exercitu venientum, Hannibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispaniâ à fratre ejus Hasdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer mansit; casu enim magis erant, quàm virtute, decépti. (A. U. 542.) Quo tempore etiam à consule Marcello Siciliæ magna pars capta est, quam tenere Afri cœperant, et nobilissimæ urbis Syracusanæ præda ingens Romam perlata est. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo, et multis Græciæ populis, et rege Asiæ Attalo amicitiam fecit, et ad Siciliam profectus, Hannonem quendam, Afrorum ducem, apud Agrigentum civitatem, cum ipso oppido cepit, eumque Romam cum captivis nobilibus misit; quadraginta civitates in deditionem accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita, omni Siciliâ receptâ, Macedoniâ fractâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est. (A. U. 542.) Hannibal in Italiâ Cn. Fulvium consulem subitò aggressus, cum octo millibus hominum interfecit.

XV. Interea ad Hispanias, ubi, occisis duobus Scipionibus, nullus Romanus dux erat, (A. U. 541) P. Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius P. Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor et

viginti; vir Romanorum omnium et suâ ætate, et posteriori tempore, ferè primus. (A. U. 542.) Is Carthaginem Hispaniæ capit; in quâ omne aurum, et argentum, et belli apparatus Afri habebant; nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispanis acceperant; Magonem etiam, fratrem Hannibalis, ibidem capit, quem Romam cum aliis mittit. Romæ ingens lætitia post hunc nuntium fuit. Scipio Hispanorum obsides parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes fere Hispaniæ ad eum uno animo transierunt. Post quæ Hasdrubalem, Hannibalis fratrem, victum fugat, et prædam maximam capit.

XVI. (A. U. 544.) Interea in Italiâ consul Q. Fabius Maximus Tarentum cepit, in quâ ingentes copię Hannibalis erant. Ibi etiam ducem Hannibalis Carthalonem occidit, viginti quinque millia captivorum vendidit, prædam militibus dispertivit, pecuniam hominum venditorum ad fiscum retulit. Tum multæ civitates Romanorum, quæ ad Hannibalem transierant, rursus se Fabio Maximo dediderunt. Insequenti anno Scipio in Hispaniâ egregias res egit, et per se, et per fratrem suum L. Scipionem, septuaginta civitates recepit. In Italiâ tamen malè pugnatum est. Nam Claudius Marcellus consul ab Hannibale occisus est.

XVII. Tertio anno post, quàm Scipio ad Hispaniam profectus est, rursus res inclytas gerit, regem Hispaniarum, magno prælio victum, in amicitiam accepit, et primus omnium à victo obsides non poposcit.

XVIII. Desperans Hannibal, Hispanias contra Scipionem ducem diutiùs posse retineri, fratrem suum Hasdrubalem in Italiam cum omnibus copiis evocavit. Is veniens eodem itinere, quo etiam Hannibal venerat (A. U. 546), à consulibus, Appio Claudio Nerone et M. Livio Salinatore, apud Metaurum fluvium et Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidias compositas incidit; strenuè tamen pugnans, occisus est;

ingentes ejus copiae captæ, aut interfectæ sunt; magnum pondus auri atque argenti Romam relatum. Posthæc Hannibal diffidere de belli cœpit eventu. Romanis ingens animus accessit. Itaque et ipsi evocaverunt ex Hispaniâ P. Cornelium Scipionem. Is Romam cum ingenti gloriâ venit.

XIX. (A. U. 547.) Q. Cæcilio, L. Valerio consulibus, omnes civitates, quæ in Bruttiiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

XX. Anno decimo quarto post, quàm in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio, qui multa in Hispaniâ benè egerat, consul est factus (A. U. 548), et in Africam missus (A. U. 549). Cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur; adeò, ut putaretur etiam cum numinibus habere sermonem. Is in Africâ contra Hannonem, ducem Afrorum, pugnat, exercitum ejus interficit. Secundo prælio castra capit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus, undecim millibus occisis. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit, et castra ejus invadit. Syphax, cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis, Romam ab Scipione mittitur. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse à Carthaginiensibus redire in Africam jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat.

XXI. (A. U. 551.) Ita anno septimo decimo ab Hannibale Italia liberata est. Legati Carthaginiensium pacem à Scipione petiverunt; ab eo ad senatum Romam missi sunt; quadraginta et quinque diebus induciæ datæ sunt, quousque Romam ire et regredi possent; et triginta millia pondo argenti ab his accepta sunt. Senatus ex arbitrio Scipionis pacem jussit cum Carthaginiensibus fieri. Scipio his conditionibus dedit, *ne amplius, quam triginta naves, haberent, ut quingenta millia pondo argenti darent; captivos et perfugas redderent.*

XXII. Interim, Hannibale veniente ad Africam,

pax turbata est, multa hostilia ab Afris facta sunt; legati tamen eorum ex urbe venientes, à Romanis capti sunt, et jubente Scipione dimissi. Hannibal quoque, frequentibus prœliis victus à Scipione, petit etiam ipse pacem. Cùm ventum esset ad colloquium, iisdem conditionibus data est, quibus priùs; addita quingentis millibus pondo argenti centum millia librarum, propter novam perfidiam. Carthaginiensibus conditiones displicuerunt, jusseruntque Hannibalem pugnare. Infertur à Scipione et Masinissâ, alio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. Hannibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit, quos captos Scipio circumduci per castra jussit, ostendique eis totum exercitum; mox etiam prandium dari, dimittique, ut renunciarent Hannibali, quæ apud Romanos vidissent.

XXIII. Intereâ prœlium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ullâ memoriâ fuit, cùm peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, pænè ipso Hannibale capto, qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum viginti, postremò cum quatuor evasit. Inventa in castris Hannibalis argenti pondo viginti millia, auri octoginta, ceterâ suppellectili copiosâ. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. (A. U. 552.) Scipio Romam rediit, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellari cœptus est. Finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum, post annum septimum decimum, quàm cœperat. ✓

FOURTH BOOK.

- 1 2. Macedonian War. — 3, 4. Syrian War. — 5. Triumph of Fulvius over the Ætolians. Death of Hannibal. — 6—8. Second Macedonian War. The Illyrian War. — 9. Success of Mummius and Marcellus in Spain. — 10—12. Third Punic War, and Destruction of Carthage. — 13. Third Macedonian War. — 14. Corinthian War, and Destruction of Corinth. — 15. Fourth Macedonian War. — 16. Success in Spain against Viriathus. — 17. Numantine War concluded by Scipio. — 18. Attalus appoints the Roman people his heirs. — 19. Triumph of Brutus over the Callæci and Lusitani: of Scipio Africanus over the Numantines. — 20. War in Asia against Aristonicus unsuccessfully conducted by Crassus; concluded by Perperna. — 21. Carthage restored, and made a Roman Colony. — 22. War with the Transalpine Gauls; their General Bituitus conquered. — 23. Colony at Narbo. — 24. Disgraceful War in Thrace. — 25. Triumph over the Sardinians and Thracians. — 26, 27. Jugurthine War.

I. (A. U. 552.) Transacto Punico bello, secutum est MACEDONICUM contra Philippum regem.

II. Quingentesimo et quinquagesimo primo anno ab urbe conditâ (A. U. 555) T. Quinctius Flaminius adversus Philippum rem prosperè gessit; pax ei data est his legibus, *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret: ut captivos et transfugas redderet: quinquaginta solùm naves haberet, reliquas Romanis daret: per annos decem quaterna millia pondo argenti præstaret, et obsidem daret filium suum Demetrium.* T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum; ducem eorùm Nabidem vicit, et, quibus voluit conditionibus, in fidem accepit. Ingenti gloriâ duxit ante currum nobilissimos obsides, Demetrium, Philippi filium, et Armenem Nabidis.

III. Transacto bello Macedonico secutum est SYRIACUM contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M'. Acilio Glabrione, consulibus. (A. U. 562.) Huic Antiocho Hannibal se junxerat: Carthaginem, patriam suam, metu, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M'. Acilius Glabrio in Achaiâ benè pugnavit; castra regis Antiochi nocturnâ pugnâ capta sunt, ipse fugatus. Philippo, quia contra Antiochum Romanis auxilio fuisset, filius Demetrius reditus est.

IV. (A. U. 563.) L. Cornelio Scipione, C. Lælio, consulibus, Scipio Africanus fratri suo L. Cornelio Scipioni consuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Hannibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali prælio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, à consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti prælio fusus est. Auxilio fuit Romanis in eâ pugnâ Eumenes, Attali regis frater, qui Eumeniam in Phrygiâ condidit. Quinquaginta millia peditum, tria equitum, eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petiit; iisdem conditionibus data est à senatu, quamquam victo, quibus ante offerebatur: ut ex Europâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret: decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet: Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet. Eumeni regi donatæ sunt omnes Asiæ civitates, quas Antiochus bello perdiderat; et Rhodiis, qui auxilium Romanis contra regem Antiochum tulerant, multæ urbes concessæ sunt. Scipio Roman rediit, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit; nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris Asiagenis (Asiatici) accepit, quia Asiam vicerat; sicut frater ipsius propter Africam donitam Africanus appellabatur.

V. (A. U. 567.) Spurio Postumio Albino, Q. Marcio Philippo, consulibus, M. Fulvius de ÆTOLIS triumphavit. Hannibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Ro-

manis traderetur, ad Prusiam, Bithyniæ regem, fugerat, repetitus etiam ab eo est per T. Quinctium Flaminiū; et cum tradendus Romanis esset, venenum bibit, et apud Libyssam, in finibus Nicomediensium, sepultus est.

VI. Philippo rege Macedoniæ mortuo, qui et adversum Romanos bellum gesserat, et postea Romanis contra Antiochum auxilium tulerat, filius ejus PERSEUS in Macedoniâ rebellavit, ingentibus copiis ad bellum paratis. Nam adjutores habebat Cotyn, Thraciæ regem, et Illyrici, Gentium nomine. Romanis autem in auxilium erant Eumenes, Asiæ rex, Ariarathes Cappadociæ, Antiochus Syriæ, Ptolemæus Ægypti, Masinissa Numidiæ. Prusias autem Bithyniæ, quamquàm sororem Persei uxorem haberet, utrisque se æquum præbuit. (A. U. 582.) Dux Romanorum P. Licinius consul contra eum missus est, et à rege gravi prælio victus. Neque tamen Romani, quamquàm superati, regi petenti pacem præstare voluerunt, nisi his conditionibus: *ut se et suos senatui et populo Romano dederet.* (A. U. 585.) Mox missus contra eum L. Æmilius Paullus consul, et in Illyricum C. Anicius prætor contra Gentium. Sed Gentius, facilè uno prælio victus, mox se dedidit. Mater ejus, et uxor, et duo filii, frater quoque simul in potestatem Romanorum venerunt. Ita bello intra triginta dies perfecto, antè cognitum est Gentium victum, quàm cœptum bellum nuntiaretur.

VII. Cum Perseo autem Æmilius Paullus consul tertio Nonas Septembris dimicavit, vicitque eum, viginti millibus peditum ejus occisis. Equitatus cum rege fugit integer; Romanorum centum milites amissi sunt; urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse rex, cùm desereretur ab amicis, venit in Paulli potestatem. Sed honorem ei Æmilius, non quasi victo, habuit. Nam et volentem ad pedes sibi cadere, non permisit, et

juxta se in sellâ collocavit. Macedonibus et Illyriis hæc leges à Romanis datæ: *ut liberi essent, et dimidium eorum tributorum præstarent, quæ regibus præstitissent*; ut appareret, populum Romanum pro æquitate magis, quàm avaritiâ, dimicare. Atque in conventu infinitorum populorum Paullus hæc pronuntiavit; et legationes multarum gentium, quæ ad eum venerant, magnificentissimè convivio pavit, dicens: *ejusdem hominis esse debere, et bello vincere, et convivii apparatu elegantem esse.*

VIII. Mox septuaginta civitates Epiri, quæ rebelârant, cepit; prædam militibus distribuit; Romam cum ingenti pompâ rediit in nave Persei, quæ inusitatæ magnitudinis fuisse traditur, adeò ut sexdecim ordines dicatur habuisse remorum. (A. U. 586.) Triumphavit autem magnificentissimè in curru aureo, cum duobus filiis, utroque latere adstantibus. Ducti sunt ante currum duo regis filii, et ipse Perseus, quadraginta quinque annos natus. (A. U. 586.) Post eum etiâ C. Anicius de Illyriis triumphavit. Gentius cum fratre et filiis ante currum ductus est. Ad hoc spectaculum multarum gentium reges Romam venerunt; inter alios etiam venit Aitalus atque Eumenes, Asiæ reges; atque Prusias Bithyniæ. Magno honore accepti sunt, et, permittente senatu, dona, quæ attulerant, in Capitolio posuerunt. Prusias etiam filium suum Nicomedem senatui commendavit.

IX. Insequenti anno L. Mummius in Hispaniâ benè pugnavit. Marcellus postea consul res ibidem prosperè gessit.

X. TERTIUM deinde BELLUM CONTRA CARTHAGINEM suscipitur, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab urbe conditâ (A. U. 604); L. Manlio Censorino et M'. Manlio, consulibus, anno quinquagesimo primo post, quàm secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos Hasdrubal, dux Carthaginensium, dimicabat. Pha-

mea, dux alius, equitatui præerat Carthaginiensium. Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, tribunus ibi militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat. Nam et paratissimus ad dimicandum et consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prosperè à consulibus gesta sunt. Nec quidquam magis vel Hasdrubal, vel Phamea vitabant, quàm contra eam Romanorum partem committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

XI. (A. U. 605.) Per idem tempus Masinissa, rex Numidarum, per annos sexaginta ferè amicus populi Romani, anno vitæ nonagesimo septimo mortuus, quadraginta quatuor filiis relictis, Scipionem divisorem regni inter filios esse jussit.

XII. Cùm igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, juvenis adhuc consul est factus (A. U. 606), et contra Carthaginem missus (A. U. 607). Is eam cepit ac diruit. Spolia ibi inventa, quæ variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat; et ornamenta urbium civitatibus Siciliæ, Italiæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, quàm condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen, quod avus ejus acceperat, meruit; scilicèt, ut propter virtutem etiam ipse Africanus junior vocaretur.

XIII. Interim in Macedoniâ quidam PSEUDO-PHILIPPUS arma movit, et Romanum prætorem, P. Juventium, contra se missum, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux à Romanis contra Pseudo-Philippum missus est, et viginti quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudo-Philippum in potestatem suam redegit.

XIV. CORINTHIIS quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam legatorum Romanorum. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. (A. U. 607.) Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi

triumphi fuerunt: Africani, ex Africâ ante ejus currum ductus est Hasdrubal; Metelli, ex Macedoniâ; ejus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudo-Philippus: Mummii, ex Corintho; ante quem signa ænea, et pictæ tabulæ, et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

XV. (A. U. 611.) Iterum in Macedoniâ PSEUDO-PERSEUS, qui se Persei filium esse dicebat, collectis servitiis, rebellavit; et, cùm sexdecim armatorum millia haberet, à Tremellio quæstore superatus est.

XVI. (A. U. 611.) Eodem tempore Metellus in Celtiberiâ apud Hispanos res egregias gessit. Successit ei Q. Pompeius. (A. U. 612.) Nec multò post Q. quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus est; quod quidam VIRIATHUS contra Romanos in Lusitaniâ gerebat. Quo metu Viriathus à suis interfectus est, cùm quatuordecim annis Hispanias adversum Romanos movisset. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut assertor contra Romanos Hispaniæ putaretur. Et cùm interfectores ejus præmium à Cæpione consule peterent, responsum est, *Nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem à suis militibus interfici.*

XVII. (A. U. 612.) Q. Pompeius deinde consul à NUMANTINIS, quæ Hispaniæ civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. (A. U. 616.) Post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem; quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi, ut in illo, quem auctorem fœderis habebant, injuriam soluti fœderis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur ignominiam, quâ à Numantinis bis Romani exercitus fuerant subjugati, P. Scipio Africanus, secundò consul factus (A. U. 619), ad Numantiam missus est. Is primum militem vitiosum et ignavum, exercendo magis, quàm puniendo, sine aliquâ acerbitate correxit. Tum multas Hispaniæ civitates

partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremò ipsam Numantiam, diù obsessam, fame confecit, et à solo evertit; reliquam provinoiam in fidem accepit.

XVIII. Eo tempore Attalus rex Asiæ, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, hæredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

XIX. (A. U. 621.) Mox etiam Decimus Junius Brutus de Callæcis et Lusitanis triumphavit magnâ gloriâ: et P. Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit decimo quarto anno pòst, quàm priorem de Africâ egerat.

XX. Motum interim in Asiâ bellum est ab ARISTONICO, Eumenis filio, qui ex concubinâ susceptus fuerat. Is Eumenes frater Attali fuerat. (A. U. 622.) Adversus eum missus Pont. P. Licinius Crassus, infinita regum habuit auxilia. Nam et Bithyniæ rex Nicomedes Romanos jovit, et Mithridates Ponticus, cum quo bellum postea gravissimum fuit, et Ariarathes Cappadox, et Pylæmenes Paphlagon. Victus est tamen Crassus in prælio et interfectus; caput ejus Aristonico oblatum est, corpus Smyrnæ sepultum. (A. U. 623.) Postea Perperna, consul Romanus, qui successor Crasso veniebat, auditâ belli fortunâ, ad Asiam celeravit, et acie victum Aristonicum apud Stratonice civitatem, quò fugerat, fame ad deditionem compulit. Aristonicus jussu senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus est; triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perperna apud Pergamum, Roman rediens, diem obierat.

XXI. (A. U. 630.) L. Cæcilio Metello et T. Quinctio Flaminino, consulibus, Carthago in Africâ jussu senatus reparata est, quæ nunc manet; annis duobus et viginti pòst, quàm à Scipione fuerat eversa. Deducti eò sunt cives Romani.

XXII. (A. U. 629.) Anno sexcentesimo vicesimo

septimo ab urbe conditâ, C. Cassius Longinus et Sex. Domitius Calvinus, consules, GALLIS TRANSALPINIS bellum intulerunt, et Arvernorum tunc nobilissimæ civitati, atque eorum duci Bituito, infinitamque multitudinem juxta Rhodanum fluvium interfecerunt. Præda ex torquibus Gallorum ingens Romam perlata est. Bituitus se Domitio dedit, atque ab eo Romam deductus est (A. U. 633), magnæque gloriâ consules ambo triumphaverunt.

XXIII. (A. U. 635.) M. Porcio Catone et Q. Marcio Rege, consulibus, sexcentesimo trigesimo tertio anno ab urbe conditâ, Narbona in Galliâ colonia deducta est. (A. U. 636.) Postea L. Metello et Q. Mucio Scævola, consulibus, de Dalmatiâ triumphatum est.

XXIV. (A. U. 639.) Ab urbe conditâ anno sexcentesimo trigesimo quinto C. Cato consul Scordiscis intulit bellum, ignominiosèque pugnavit.

XXV. (A. U. 640.) C. Cæcilio Metello et Cn. Carbone, consulibus, duo Metelli fratres eodem die, alterum ex Sardiniâ, alterum ex Thraciâ triumphum egerunt; nuntiatumque Romæ est Cimbros e Galliâ in Italiam transisse.

XXVI. (A. U. 642.) P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ, consulibus, JUGURTHÆ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem Micipsæ filios, fratres suos, reges, et populi Romani amicos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ à senatu improbata est. (A. U. 643.) Postea contra eundem, insequenti anno, Spurius Postumius Albinus profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem ignominiosè contra Numidas pugnavit.

XXVII. (A. U. 644.) Tertiò missus Q. Cæcilius Metellus consul, exercitum ingenti severitate et moderatione correctum, cum nihil in quenquam cruentum

faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit, vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Et cùm jam bello finem positurus esset, successum est ei à C. Mario. Is Jugurtham et Bocchum, Mauritaniæ regem, qui auxilium Jugurthæ ferre cœperat, pariter superavit. Aliquanta et ipse oppida Numidiæ cepit, belloque terminum posuit, capto Jugurthâ per quæstorem suum Cornelium Sullam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham, qui pro eo antè pugnaverat. (A. U. 644.) A Marco Junio Silano, collegâ Q. Metelli, Cimbri in Galliâ; et à Minucio Rufo in Macedoniâ Scordisci et Triballi; (A. U. 644) et à Servilio Cæpione in Hispaniâ Lusitani victi sunt; (A. U. 646) et duo triumphi de Jugurthâ, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium acti sunt. Ante currum tamen Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.

FIFTH BOOK.

1, 2. Cimbrian War, and its successful Issue. — 3. The Social War. — 4. First Civil or Marian War. — 5—9. Mithridatic and Thracian Wars. Continuation and End of Marian War.

I. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Romani consules M. Manlius et Q. Cæpio à Cimbris et Teutonibus, et Tigurinis, et Ambronibus, quæ erant Germanorum et Gallorum gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum; et ingenti internecione attriti, etiam castra sua et magnam partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romæ grandis fuit, quantus vix

Hannibalis, tempore Punici belli, ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergò Marius post victoriam Jugurthinam secundò consul est factus, bellumque ei contra Cimbro et Teutonas decretum est. Tertiò quoque ei et quartò delatus est consulatus : quia bellum Cimbricum protrahebatur. Sed in quarto consulatu collegam habuit Q. Lutatium Catulum. Cum Cimbris itaque conflixit, et duobus præliis ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, et ducem eorum Teutobodum ; propter quod meritum absens quintò consul est factus.

II. Intereà Cimbri et Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam transierunt. Iterum à C. Mario et Q. Catulo contra eos dimicatum est ; sed à Catuli parte felicius. Nam prælio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, centum quadraginta millia, aut in pugnâ, aut in fugâ, cæsa sunt ; sexaginta millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt. Ex his exercitus Marii duo reportavit, Catuli exercitus triginta et unum. Is belli finis fuit ; triumphus utrique decretus est.

III. (A. U. 662.) Sex. Julio Cæsare et L. Marcio Philippo, consulibus, sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ, cùm propè alia omnia bella cessarent, in Italiâ gravissimum bellum Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique moverunt ; qui, cùm annis numerosis jam populo Romano obedirent, tum libertatem sibi æquam asserere cœperunt. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. (A. U. 663.) P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est, Capio, nobilis juvenis, et Porcius Cato, alius consul. (A. U. 664.) Duces autem adversus Romanos Picentibus et Marsis fuerunt T. Vettius, Hierius Asinius, T. Herennius, A. Cluentius. A Romanis benè contra eos pugnatum est à C. Mario, qui sexies consul fuerat, et à Cn. Pompeio, maximè tamen à L. Cornelio Sullâ, qui

inter alia egregia ita Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit, ut ex suis unum amitteret. Quadriennio, cum gravi tamen calamitate, hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit per L. Cornelium Sullam consulem, cum antea in eodem bello ipse multa strenuè, sed prætor, egisset.

IV. (A. U. 665.) Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo secundo primum Romæ Bellum CIVILE commotum est: eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius sexies consul dedit. Nam cum Sulla consul contra Mithridatem gesturus bellum, qui Asiam et Achaiam occupaverat, mitteretur, isque exercitum in Campaniâ paullisper tene-ret, ut belli Socialis, (de quo diximus,) quod intra Italiam gestum fuerat, reliquiæ tollerentur; Marius affectavit, ut ipse ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur. Quâ re Sulla commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. Illic contra Marium et Sulpicium dimicavit. Primus urbem Romam armatus ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit, Marium fugavit, atque ita consulibus ordinatis in futurum annum (A. U. 666), Cn. Octavio et L. Cornelio Cinnâ, ad Asiam profectus est.

V. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex erat, atque Armeniam minorem et totum Ponticum mare in circuitu cum Bosporo tenebat, primò Nicomedem, amicum populi Romani, Bithyniâ voluit expellere, senatuique mandavit, bellum se ei propter injurias, quas passus fuerat, illaturum. A senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, quòd bellum à Romanis et ipse pateretur. Quare iratus Cappadociam statim occupavit, et ex eâ Ariobarzanem, regem et amicum populi Romani, fugavit. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit et Paphlagoniam, pulsus ex eâ regibus, amicis populi Romani, Pylæmene et Nicomede. Inde Ephesum contendit, et per omnem Asiam literas misit, ut, ubicunque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur.

VI. Intereâ etiam Athenæ, civitas Achaiaë, ab Aristione Atheniensi Mithridati tradita est. Miserat enim jam ad Achaïam Mithridates Archelaum, ducem suum, cum centum et viginti millibus equitum ac peditum, per quem etiam reliqua Græcia occupata est. Sulla Archelaum apud Piræum, non longè ab Athenis, obsedit, ipsamque urbem cepit; postea commisso prælio contra Archelaum, ita eum vicit, ut ex centum viginti millibus vix decem Archelao superessent, ex Sullæ exercitu quatuordecim tantum homines interficerentur. Hâc pugnâ Mithridates cognitâ, septuaginta millia lectissima ex Asiâ Archelao misit, contra quem Sulla iterum commisit. Primo prælio quindecim millia hostium interfecta sunt, filiusque Archelai Diogenes; secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae extinctæ sunt. Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hâc re auditâ, Mithridates cum Sullâ de pace agi jussit.

VII. Interim eo tempore Sulla etiam Dardanos, Scordiscos, Dalmatas, et Mædos partim vicit, alios in fidem accepit. Sed cum legati a rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, venissent, non aliter se daturum Sulla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis his, quæ occupaverat, ad regnum suum rediisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo venerunt; (A. U. 668) pax inter eos ordinata est, ut Sulla, ad bellum civile festinans, à tergo periculum non haberet. Nam dum Sulla in Achaïâ atque Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, (A. U. 666) Marius, qui fugatus erat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi urbem Romam, nobilissimos ex senatu et consulares viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus, ex urbe fugiens, ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans, ut patriæ subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum civile ges-

turus adversùs Norbanum et Scipionem consules. (A. U. 669.) Et primo prælio contra Norbanum dimicavit non longè à Capuâ. Tum septem millia ejus cecidit, sex millia cepit, centum viginti quatuor suorum amisit. Inde etiam ad Scipionem se convertit, et ante prælium totum ejus exercitum sine sanguine in deditionem accepit.

VIII. Sed cùm Romæ mutati consules essent, (A. U. 671) Marius, Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo consulatum acceperant, Sulla contra Marium juniorem dimicavit, et, viginti millibus ejus occisis, quadringentos de suis perdidit. Mox etiam urbem ingressus est. Marium, Marii filium, Prænestem persecutus, obsedit, et ad mortem compulit. Rursus pugnam gravissimam habuit contra Lamponium et Carinatem, duces partis Marianæ, ad portam Collinam. Septuaginta millia hostium in prælio contra Sullam fuisse dicuntur; duodecim millia se Sullæ dediderunt, ceteri in acie, in castris, in fugâ, insatiabili irâ victoris consumti sunt. Cn. quoque Carbo, consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit, et ibi per Cn. Pompeium interfectus est; quem adolescentem Sulla atque annos unum et viginti natum, cognitâ ejus industriâ, traditis exercitibus præfecerat, ut secundus a Sullâ haberetur.

IX. Occiso ergo Carbone Siciliam Pompeius recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam, Domitium, Marianæ partis ducem, et Hiarbam, regem Mauritaniae, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. (A. U. 672.) Post hæc Sulla de Mithridate ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Cn. etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat, quartum et vigesimum annum agens, de Africâ triumphavit. (A. U. 673.) Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima; Italicum, quod et Sociale dictum est, et civile, quæ ambo tracta sunt per annos decem. Consumserunt ultra

centum quinquaginta millia hominum; viros consulares viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

SIXTH BOOK.

1. War of Sertorius. His Death. — 2. War in Macedonia, and the neighbouring Countries. — 3. Servilius Isauricus is the first to pass the Taurus ridge. His triumph over the Cilicians, Lycians, and Isaurians. — 4. War in Illyricum and Dalmatia. — 5. Lepidus attempts to raise a Civil War, to which an end is speedily put. The Triumphs of Pompey, Curio, and Servilius. — 6. Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, appoints the Romans his Heirs. Third Mithridatic War. — 7. Servile War, ended in Three Years by Licinius Crassus, and Spartacus slain. — 8, 9. Mithridatic War continued by the Aid of Tigranes, King of Armenia. — 10. War against the Bessi, and the People on the Banks of the Danube. Triumphs of the Two Luculli. — 11. Cretan War. Apion, King of Libya, appoints the Romans his Heirs. — 12. The War with the Pirates; and the Mithridatic War concluded by Pompey. — 13, 14. Pompey's success against Tigranes, and other Kings and People of Asia. Jerusalem taken. — 15. War of Catiline. — 16. Metellus and Pompey triumph. — 17. Gallic War. — 18. Parthian War. Crassus slain, and his Army cut up. — 19. Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey. Pompey conquered and slain. Power and Death of Cæsar.

I. (A. U. 674.) Marco Æmilio Lepido, Q. Catulo, consulibus, cùm Sulla rempublicam composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum in Hispaniâ; aliud in Pamphyliâ et Ciliciâ; tertium in Macedoniâ; quartum in Dalmatiâ. Nam SERTORIUS, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, timens fortunam ceterorum, qui interemti erant, ad bellum commovit Hispanias.

Missi sunt contra eum duces Q. Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus, qui Jugurtham regem vicit, et L. Domitius prætor. A Sertorii duce Hirtuleio Domitius occisus: Metellus vario successu contra Sertorium dimicavit. Postea cum impar pugnae solus Metellus putaretur, Cn. Pompeius ad Hispanias missus est. Ita duobus ducibus adversis Sertorius fortunâ variâ sæpè pugnavit. (A. U. 680.) Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est, et finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem et Q. Metellum Pium: atque omnes propè Hispaniæ in ditionem populi Romani redactæ sunt.

II. (A. U. 674.) Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius. Post consulatum levia prælia habuit contra varias gentes, quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolabant, atque ibi morbo mortuus est. (A. U. 677.) Missus ei successor C. Scribonius Curio post consulatum. Is Dardanos vicit, et usque ad Danubium penetravit; (A. U. 681) triumphumque meruit, et intra triennium finem bello dedit.

III. Ad Ciliciam et Pamphyliam missus est P. Servilius ex consule, vir strenuus. (A. U. 675.) Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciæ urbes clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit, in his Phaselidem, Olympum, Corycum Ciliciæ. Isauros quoque aggressus ad deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit. Primus omnium Romanorum in Tauro iter fecit. Revertens triumphum accepit, et nomen *Isaurici* meruit.

IV. Ad Illyricum missus est C. Cosconius pro consule: multam partem Dalmatiæ subegit, Salonas cepit, et composito bello Romam post biennium rediit.

V. (A. U. 675.) Iisdem temporibus consul M. Æmilius Lepidus, Catuli collega, bellum civile voluit commovere; intra tamen unam æstatem motus ejus oppressus est. Ita uno tempore multi simul triumphi

fuerunt: Metelli ex Hispaniâ, Pompeii secundus ex Hispaniâ, Curionis ex Macedoniâ, Servilii ex Isauriâ.

VI. (A. U. 679.) Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cottâ, consulibus, mortuus est Nicomedes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcædonem victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est et obsessus. Sed cùm se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut Cyzico captâ totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit; ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse cum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumsit, et multis præliis vicit; postremò Byzantium, (quæ nunc Constantino-
polis est,) fugavit, navali quoque prælio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita unâ hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum ferè millia regis exstincta sunt.

VII. (A. U. 680.) Anno urbis Romæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo Macedoniam provinciam M. Licinius Lucullus accepit, consobrinus Luculli, qui contra Mithridaten bellum gerebat. Et in Italiâ novum bellum subito commotum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Crixo, et Enomao, effracto Capuæ ludo, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes, pænè non levius bellum in câ, quàm Hannibal moverat, paraverunt. Nam multis ducibus, et duobus simul Romanorum consulibus, victis, (A. U. 681) sexaginta ferè millium armatorum exercitum congregaverunt; victique sunt in Apuliâ à M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno, (A. U. 682) bello huic finis impositus.

VIII. (A. U. 682.) Sexcentesimo octogesimo primo urbis conditæ anno, P. Cornelio Lentulo et Cn. Aufidio Oreste, consulibus, duo tantùm gravia bella

in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum et Macedonicum. Hæc duo Luculli agebant, L. Lucullus et M. Lucullus. L. ergo Lucullus post pugnam Cyzicenam, quâ vicerat Mithridaten, et navalem, quâ duces ejus oppresserat, persecutus est cum, et, receptâ Paphlagoniâ atque Bithyniâ, etiam regnum ejus invasit: Sinopen et Amison, civitates Ponti nobilissimas, cepit. Secundo prælio apud Cabiræ civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, cum triginta millia lectissima regis a quinque millibus Romanorum vastata essent, Mithridates fugatus est, et castra ejus direpta. Armenia quoque minor, quam tenuerat, eidem sublata est. Susceptus tamen est Mithridates post fugam a Tigrane, Armeniæ rege, qui tunc ingenti gloriâ imperabat, Persas sæpe vicerat, Mesopotamiam occupaverat, et Syriam, et Phœnices partem.

IX. Ergo Lucullus, repetens hostem fugatum, etiam regnum Tigranis, qui Armeniis imperabat, ingressus est: (A. U. 684) Tigranocerta, civitatem Armeniæ nobilissimam cepit: ipsum regem cum sexcentis millibus clibanariorum, et centum millibus sagittariorum et armatorum venientem, septemdecim millia militum habens ita vicit, ut magnam partem Armeniorum deleverit. (A. U. 685.) Inde Nisibin profectus, eam quoque civitatem cum regis fratre cepit. Sed hi, quos in Ponto Lucullus reliquerat, cum exercitus parte, ut regiones victas etiam Romanorum tuerentur, negligentèr se et avarè agentes, occasionem iterum Mithridati in Pontum irrumpendi dederunt, atque ita bellum renovatum est. (A. U. 686.) Lucullo paranti, captâ Nisibi, contra Persas expeditionem, successor est missus.

X. Alter autem Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis primus Romanorum intulit bellum, atque eos ingenti prælio in Hæmo monte superavit: oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem

die, quo aggressus est, vicit; Cabylen cepit; usque Danubium penetravit. Inde multas supra Pontum positas civitates aggressus est. Illic Apolloniam evertit; Calatin, Parthenopolin, Tomos, Histrum, Burziaonem cepit, belloque confecto, Romam rediit. Ambo tamen triumphaverunt: Lucullus, qui contra Mithridaten pugnaverat, majori gloriâ, cùm tantorum regnorum victor redisset.

XI. Confecto bello Macedonico, manente Mithridatico, quod, recedente Lucullo, rex collectis auxiliis reparaverat, **BELLUM CRETICUM** ortum est. (A. U. 683.) Ad id missus Cæcilius Metellus, ingentibus præliis intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit, appellatusque est *Creticus*, atque ex insulâ triumphavit. (A. U. 656.) Quo tempore Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis, qui rex ejus fuerat, accessit; in quâ inelytæ civitates erant, Berenice, Ptolemais, et Cyrene.

XII. Dum hæc geruntur, **PIRATÆ** omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. (A. U. 686.) Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum est; quod, intra paucos menses, ingenti et felicitate et celeritate confecit. (A. U. 687.) Mox ei delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridaten et Trigranen: quo suscepto, Mithridaten in Armeniâ minore nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit: quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit, et duos centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit, et duobus comitibus. Neque multò post, cùm in suos sæviret, Pharnacis, filii sui, apud milites seditione ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit. (A. U. 690.) Hunc finem habuit Mithridates. Periit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriæ consiliique. Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus; contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

XIII. (A. U. 687.) Tigrani deinde Pompeius bel-

= dedit ?

lum intulit. Ille se ei dedit, et in castra Pompeii sexto decimo milliaro ab Artaxatâ venit, ac diadema suum, cùm procubuisset ad genua Pompeii, in manibus ipsi collocavit; quod ei Pompeius reposuit, honorificèque cum habitum, regni tamen parte multavit, et grandi pecuniâ. Ademta est ei Syria, Phœnice, Sophene: sex millia prætereà talentorum argenti, quæ populo Romano daret, quia bellum sine causâ Romanis commovisset.

XIV. Pompeius mox etiam Albanis bellum intulit, et eorum regem Oroden ter vicit, postremò per epistolas et munera rogatus, veniam ei ac pacem dedit. Iberiæ quoque regem Artocen vicit acie, et in deditionem accepit. Armeniam minorem Deiotaro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia socius belli Mithridatici fuerat. Attalo et Pylæmeni Paphlagoniam reddidit; Aristarchum Colchis regem imposuit. Mox Ituræos et Arabas vicit; et cùm venisset in Syriam, Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, quòd regem Tigranen non recepisset. Antiochensibus obsides reddidit: aliquantum agrorum Daphnensibus dedit, quòd locus ibi spatiosior fieret, delectatus amœnitate loci, et aquarum abundantia. (A. U. 690.) Inde ad Judæam transgressus, Hierosolyma, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem acceptis. His gestis, in Asiam se recepit, et finem antiquissimo bello dedit.

XV. M. Tullio Cicerone, oratore, et C. Antonio, consulibus, anno ab urbe conditâ sexcentesimo octogesimo nono (A. U. 690), L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus, viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est: socii ejus deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse prælio victus est et interfectus.

XVI. (A. U. 691.) Sexcentesimo nonagesimo anno ab urbe conditâ, D. Junio Silano et L. Murenâ, consulibus, Metellus de Cretâ triumphavit; (A. U. 692) Pompeius de bello Piratico et Mithridatico. Nulla unquam pompa triumphi similis fuit. Ducti sunt ante ejus currum filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobulus, rex Judæorum: prælata est ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

XVII. (A. U. 694.) Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio, C. Julius Cæsar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Decreta est ei Gallia et Illyricum, cum legionibus decem. Is primò vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur. Deinde vincendo per bella gravissima usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum, est, et circuitu patet ad bis et tricies centena millia passuum. (A. U. 698.) Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; et eos quoque victos, obsidibus acceptis, stipendiarios fecit. Galliæ autem tributum nomine annuum imperavit sesterium quadringenties, Germanosque trans Rhenum aggressus, immanissimis præliis vicit. Inter tot successus ter malè pugnavit: apud Arvernos semel præsens, et absens in Germaniâ bis. Nam legati ejus duo, Titurius et Aurunculeius, per insidias cæsi sunt.

XVIII. (A. U. 698.) Circa eadem tempora, anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo septimo, M. Licinius Crassus, collega Cn. Pompeii Magni in consulatu secundo, contra Parthos missus est, (A. U. 700) et cum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia dimicâset, à Surenâ, Orodis regis duce, victus, ad postremum interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitus per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt, qui singulari animo

perditas res tantâ virtute restituit, ut Persas, rediens trans Euphratem, crebris præliis vinceret.

XIX. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, execrandum et lacrymabile, quo, præter calamitates, quæ in præliis acciderunt, etiam Populi Romani fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, rediens ex Galliâ victor, cœpit poscere alterum consulatum, atque ita, ut sine dubietate ei aliquâ deferretur. Contradictum est à Marcello consule, à Bibulo, à Pompeio, à Catone, (A. U. 703) jussusque dimissis exercitibus ad urbem redire. Propter quam injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum patriam cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; apud Epirum, Macedoniam, Achaiam, Pompeio duce, senatus contra Cæsarem bellum paravit.

XX. (A. U. 704.) Cæsar, vacuum urbem ingressus, dictatorem se fecit. Inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi Pompeii exercitus validissimos et fortissimos cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde regressus, in Græciam transiit, adversum Pompeium dimicavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, *nec Pompeium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari*. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Palæopharsalum, productis utrimque ingentibus copiis, dimicaverunt. Pompeii acies habuit quindraginta millia peditum, equites in sinistro cornu sexcentos, in dextro quingentos; præterea totius Orientis auxilia, totam nobilitatem, innumeros senatores, prætorios, consulares, et qui magnorum jam populorum victores fuissent. Cæsar in acie suâ habuit peditum non integra triginta millia, equites mille.

XXI. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copiæ in unum, neque majores, neque melioribus ducibus, conveniant, totum terrarum orbem facilè subacturæ, si

contra barbaros ducerentur. Pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus ætatem, acciperet auxilia; qui, fortunam magis quàm amicitiam secutus, (A. U. 705) occidit Pompeium; caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar etiam lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi quondam sui.

XXII. Mox Cæsar Alexandriam venit. Ipsi quoque Ptolemæus parare voluit insidias; quâ causâ regi bellum illatum est. Victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Cæsar Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatraræ dedit, Ptolemæi sorori, cum quâ consuetudinem stupri habuerat. Rediens inde Cæsar Pharnacem, Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto, atque multas populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie; postea ad mortem coëgit. (A. U. 706.)

XXIII. (A. U. 707.) Inde Romam regressus, tertio se consulem fecit cum M. Æmilio Lepido, qui ei dictatori magister equitum antè annum fuerat. Inde in Africam profectus est, ubi infinita nobilitas cum Jubâ, Mauritanie rege, bellum reparaverat. Duces autem Romani erant P. Cornelius Scipio, ex genere antiquissimo Scipionis Africani, (hic etiam socer Pompeii Magni fuerat,) M. Petreius, Q. Varus, M. Porcius Cato, L. Cornelius Faustus, Sullæ dictatoris filius. Contra hos, commisso prælio, post multas dimicationes victor fuit Cæsar. Cato, Scipio, Petreius, Juba, ipsi se occiderunt. Faustus, Pompeii gener, a Cæsare interfectus est.

XXIV. (A. U. 708.) Post annum Cæsar Romam regressus, quarto se consulem fecit, et statim ad Hispanias est profectus; ubi Pompeii filii, Cnæus et

Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa prœlia fuerunt; ultimum apud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Cæsar pænè victus est, ut, fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere, ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam, in potestatem adolescentium, natus annos sex et quinquaginta, veniret. Denique reparatis suis vicit; ex Pompeii filiis major occisus est, minor fugit.

XXV. Inde Cæsar, bellis civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit; agere insolentiùs cœpit, et contra consuetudinem Romanæ libertatis. Cùm ergo et honores ex suâ voluntate præstaret, qui a populo antea deferebantur, nec Senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac pænè tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti, qui primus Romæ consul fuerat, et reges expulerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. (A. U. 709.) Ergo Cæsar, cùm senatus die inter ceteros venisset ad curiam, tribus et viginti vulneribus confossus est.

SEVENTH BOOK.

1. After the Death of Julius Cæsar, the Civil Wars are renewed.
- 2. Antony, being routed by the Consuls and Octavianus, flees to Lepidus, by whose means a Reconciliation is effected between him and Octavianus. Triumvirate of Lepidus, Antony, and Octavianus.
- 3. War of Brutus and Cassius. Their Death. Division of the Empire between Antony and Octavianus. Lucius, Brother of Antony, attempts to raise a War, and is defeated.—4. Peace concluded with S. Pompey.—5. Success of Agrippa in Aquitania. Ventidius Bassus triumphs over the Parthians.—6. S. Pompey renews the War, and is slain. Antony marries Cleopatra, and undertakes a fruitless Expedition against the Parthians.—7. War between Octavianus and Antony. Battle of Actium. Death of Antony and Cleopatra. Egypt added to the Roman Empire.—8. 10. Octavianus takes the Name of Augustus, and obtains sole Possession of the State. His Death, at Atella. Review of his Career and Character.—11. He is succeeded by Tiberius.—12. Caligula obtains the Empire. His War with the Germans. He is assassinated.—13. Claudius. He conquers Britain.—14. Nero, and his Crimes. Britain nearly lost: Armenia wrested away by the Parthians: Pontus Polemoniacus and the Cottian Alps added to the Empire.—15. Nero puts an end to his Life.—16. His Successor Galba is killed after a short Reign.—17. Otho assumes the imperial Purple, but, being threatened by a Civil War with Vitellius, kills himself.—18. Vitellius and his Vices. His ignominious End.—19, 20. Vespasian. His Virtues, Exploits, and Death.—21, 22. Titus. Interesting Traits in his Character. His Death.—23. Domitian. Rules at first with Moderation; afterwards exhibits great Cruelty and many Vices. He makes War against the Sarmatians, &c. Many public Works executed by him. He is murdered.

I. Anno Urbis septingentesimo ferè ac nono, interfecto Cæsare, bella civilia reparata sunt. (A. U. 709.) Percussoribus enim Cæsaris senatus favebat. Anto-

nus consul partium Cæsaris, civilibus bellis opprimere eos conabatur. Ergo, turbatâ republicâ, multa Antonius scelera committens à senatu hostis judicatus est. (A. U. 710.) Missi ad eum persequendum duo consules, Pansa et Hirtius, et Octavianus adolescens, annos octodecim natus, Cæsaris nepos, quem ille testamento heredem reliquerat, et nomen suum ferre jussarat. Hic est, qui postea Augustus est dictus, et rerum potitus. Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt eum. Evenit tamen, ut victores consules ambo morerentur. Quare tres exercitus uni Cæsari Augusto paruerunt.

II. Fugatus Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsaris magister equitum fuerat, et tunc copias militum grandes habebat; à quo susceptus est. Mox Lepido operam dante, Cæsar cum Antonio pacem fecit, et, quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, à quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus, extorsit, ut sibi vigesimo anno consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit, cum Antonio et Lepido, et rempublicam armis tenere cœpit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

III. (A. U. 710.) Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt: erant enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multi exercitus, quos occupaverant. Profecti sunt igitur contra eos Cæsar Octavianus Augustus et M. Antonius, (remanerat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus); apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnaverunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius: secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum gesserat, victam interfecerunt. Ac sic inter eos divisa est res publica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias, et Italiam teneret: Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. (A. U. 712.) Sed in Italiâ L. Antonius consul bellum civile

commovit, frater ejus, qui cum Cæsare contra Brutum Cassiumque dimicaverat. (A. U. 712.) Is apud Perusiam, Tusciæ civitatem, victus et captus est, neque occisus.

IV. (A. U. 712.) Interim à Sexto Pompeio, Cn. Pompeii Magni filio, ingens bellum in Siciliâ commotum est, his, qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti Cassique, ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum per Cæsarem Augustum Octavianum et M. Antonium adversus Sextum Pompeium. (A. U. 713.) Pax postremò convenit.

V. (A. U. 715.) Eo tempore M. Agrippa in Aquitaniâ rem prosperè gessit; et L. Ventidius Bassus irrumpentes in Syriam Persas tribus præliis vicit. (A. U. 715.) Pacorum, regis Orodis filium, interfecit eo ipso die, quo olim Orodes, Persarum rex, per ducem Surenam, Crassum occiderat. Hic primus de Parthis justissimum triumphum Romæ egit.

VI. (A. U. 715.) Interim Pompeius pacem rupit, et navali prælio victus (A. U. 717), fugiens ad Asiam, interfectus est. Antonius, qui Asiam Orientemque tenebat, repudiâtâ sorore Cæsaris Augusti Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Ægypti, duxit uxorem. (A. U. 717.) Contra Persas ipse etiam pugnavit; primis eos præliis vicit; regrediens tamen fame et pestilentia laboravit. Et cùm instarent Parthi fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit.

VII. (A. U. 721.) Hic quoque ingens bellum civile commovit, cogente uxore Cleopatrá, reginâ Ægypti, dum cupiditate muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. (A. U. 722.) Victus est ab Augusto navali pugná clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, ex quâ fugit in Ægyptum; et desperatis rebus, cùm omnes ad Augustum transirent, ipse se interemit: Cleopatra sibi aspidem admisit, et veneno ejus exstincta est. Ægyptus per Octavianum Augustum imperio Romano adjecta est, præpositusque ei Cn. Cornelius

Gallus. Hunc primum Ægyptus Romanum judicem habuit.

VIII. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS Romam rediit, duodecimo anno, quàm cōsul fuerat. (A. U. 724.) Ex eo rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere. (P. C. N. 14.) Obiit autem septuagesimo sexto anno, morte communi, in oppido Campaniæ Atellâ; Romæ in campo Martio sepultus est: vir, qui non immeritò ex maximâ parte Deo similis est putatus. Neque enim facilè ullus eo aut in bellis felicior fuit, aut in pace moderatior. Quadraginta quatuor annis, quibus solus gessit imperium, civilissimè vixit: in cunctos liberalissimus, in amicos fidissimus; quos tantis exexit honoribus, ut pænè æquaret fastigio suo.

IX. Nullo tempore res Romana magis floruit. Nam, exceptis civilibus bellis, in quibus invictus fuit, Romano adjecit imperio Ægyptum, Cantabriam, Dalmatiam, sæpe antè victam, sed penitùs tunc subactam; Pannoniam, Aquitaniam, Illyricum, Rætiâ, Vindelicos, et Salassos in Alpibus; omnes Ponti maritimas civitates: in his nobilissimas Bosporum et Panticapæon. Vicit autem præliis Dacos; Germanorum ingentes copias cecidit; ipsos quoque trans Albim fluvium submovit, qui in barbarico longè ultra Rhenum est. Hoc tamen bellum per Drusum privignum suum administravit, sicut per Tiberium, privignum alterum, Pannonicum, quo bello quadraginta millia captivorum ex Germaniâ transtulit, et supra ripam Rheni in Galliâ collocavit. Armeniam à Parthis recepit: obsides, (quod nulli antea,) Persæ ei dederunt: reddiderunt etiam signa Romana, quæ Crasso victo ademerant.

X. Scythæ et Indi, quibus antea Romanorum

nomen incognitum fuerat, munera et legatos ad eum miserunt. Galatia quoque sub hoc provincia facta est, cùm antea regnum fuisset; primusque eam M. Lollius pro prætore administravit. Tanto autem amore etiam apud barbaros fuit, ut reges, populi Romani amici, in honorem ejus conderent civitates, quas Cæsareas nominarent; sicut in Mauritaniâ à rege Jubâ, et in Palaestinâ, quæ nunc urbs est clarissima. Multi autem reges ex regnis suis venerunt, ut ei obsequerentur: et habitu Romano, togati scilicet, ad vehiculum vel equum ipsius cucurrerunt. Moriens Divus appellatus est. Rempublicam beatissimam Tiberio successorì reliquit: qui privignus ei, mox gener, postremò adoptione filius fuerat.

XI. (P. C. N. 14.) TIBERIUS ingenti socordiâ imperium gessit, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritiâ, turpi libidine. Nam nusquam ipse pugnavit: bella per legatos suos gessit: quosdam reges, per blanditias ad se evocatos, nunquam remisit, in quibus Arche-laum Cappadocem, cujus etiam regnum in provinciæ formam redegit, et maximam civitatem appellari nomine suo jussit, quæ nunc Cæsarea dicitur, cùm Mazaea antea vocaretur. Hic tertio et vigesimo imperii anno, ætatis septuagesimo octavo, (P. C. N. 37) ingenti omnium gaudio mortuus est in Campaniâ.

XII. Successit ei CAIUS CÆSAR, cognomento CALIGULA, Drusi, privigni Augusti, et ipsius Tiberii nepos; sceleratissimus, ac funestissimus, et qui etiam Tiberii dedecora purgaverit. Bellum contra Germanos suscepit; et, ingressus Sueviam, nihil strenuè fecit. Cùm adversum cunctos ingenti avaritiâ, libidine, crudelitate sæviret, interfectus in palatio est anno ætatis vigesimo nono, imperii tertio, mense decimo dieque octavo.

XIII. Post hunc CLAUDIUS fuit, patruus Caligulæ, Drusi, qui apud Mogontiacum monumentum habet, filius; cujus et Caligula nepos erat. Hic mediè imperavit, multa gerens tranquillè atque moderatè, quæ-

dam crudeliter et insulsè. Britanniæ bellum intulit, quam nullus Romanorum post Julium Cæsarem attingerat, eâque devictâ per Cn. Sentium et A. Plautium (P. C. N. 43), illustres et nobiles viros, triumphum celebrem egit. Quasdam insulas etiam, ultra Britanniam in Oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit, quæ appellantur Orcades, filioque suo Britannici nomen imposuit. Tam civilis autem circa quosdam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plantium, nobilem virum, qui in expeditione Britannicâ multa egregiè fecerat, triumphantem ipse prosequeretur, et conscendenti Capitolium lævus incederet. Is vixit annos sexaginta quatuor, imperavit quatuordecim. (P. C. N. 54.) Post mortem consecratus est, divusque appellatus.

XIV. Successit huic NERO, Caligulæ, avunculo suo, simillimus, qui imperium Romanum et deformavit et diminuit: inusitatæ luxuriæ sumtumque, ut qui exemplo Caii Caligulæ calidis et frigidis lavaret unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quæ blattinis funibus extrahebat. Infinitam partem senatûs interfecit; bonis omnibus hostis fuit. Ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituît, ut et saltaret et cantaret in scenâ, citharædico habitu vel tragico. Parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, matre interfectis. (P. C. N. 64.) Urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi ejus imaginem cerneret, quali olim Troja capta arserat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus, Britanniam pænè amisit. Nam duo sub hoc nobilissima oppida capta illic, atque eversa sunt: Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt, legionesque Romanas sub jugum miserunt. Duæ tamen provinciæ sub eo factæ sunt, Pontus Polemoniacus, concedente rege Polemone, et Alpes Cottiae, Cottio rege defuncto.

XV. Per hæc Romano orbi execrabilis, ab omnibus simul destitutus, et à senatu hostis judicatus, cùm quæreretur ad pœnam, (quæ pœna erat talis, ut nudus per publicum ductus, furcâ capiti ejus insertâ,

virgis usque ad mortem caderetur, atque ita præcipitaretur de saxo,) e palatio fugit, et in suburbano se liberti sui, quod inter Salariam et Nomentanam viam ad quartum urbis miliarium, interfecit. Ædificavit Romæ thermas, quæ ante Neronianæ dictæ, nunc Alexandrinæ appellantur. (P. C. N. 68.) Obiit trigesimo et altero ætatis anno, imperii quarto decimo, atque in eo omnis familia Augusti consumpta est.

XVI. Huic Servius GALBA successit, antiquissimæ nobilitatis senator, cùm septuagesimum et tertium annum ageret ætatis. Ab Hispanis et Gallis imperator electus, mox ab universo exercitu libentèr acceptus. Nam privata ejus vita insignis fuerat militaribus et civilibus rebus; sæpè consul, sæpè pro consule, frequentèr dux in gravissimis bellis. Hujus breve imperium fuit, et quod bona haberet exordia, nisi ad severitatem propensior videretur. Insidiis tamen Othonis occisus est imperii mense septimo (P. C. N. 69) jugulatus in foro Romæ, sepultusque in hortis suis, qui sunt Aureliâ viâ non longè ab urbe Româ.

XVII. OTHO, occiso Galbâ, invasit imperium, materno genere nobilior, quàm paterno, neutro tamen obscuro: in privatâ vitâ mollis, et Neronis familiaris: in imperio documentum sui non potuit ostendere. Nam cùm iisdem temporibus, quibus Otho Galbam occiderat, etiam Vitellius factus esset à Germanicianis exercitibus imperator, bello contra eum suscepto, cùm apud Bebriacum in Italiâ levi prælio victus esset, ingentes tamen copias ad bellum haberet, sponte semetipsum occidit, petentibus militibus, ne tam citò de belli desperaret eventu, cùm tanti se non esse dixisset, ut propter eum civile bellum commoveretur. (P. C. N. 69.) Voluntariâ morte obiit, trigesimo et octavo ætatis anno, nonagesimo et quinto imperii die.

XVIII. Dein VITELLIUS imperio potitus est, familia honoratâ magis, quàm nobili. Nam pater ejus non

admodum clarè natus, tres tamen ordinarios gesserat consulatus. Hic cum multo dedecore imperavit, et gravi sævitiâ notabilis, præcipuè ingluvie et voracitate: quippe cùm de die sæpè quartò vel quintò feratur epulatus. Notissima certè cœna memoriæ mandata est, quam ei Vitellius frater exhibuit; in quâ, super ceteros sumtus, duo millia piscium, septem avium millia, apposita traduntur. Hic cùm Neroni similis esse vellet, atque id ad eò præ se ferret, ut etiam exsequias Neronis, quæ humiliter sepultæ fuerant, honoraret, à Vespasiani ducibus occisus est, interfecto prius Sabino, Vespasiani imperatoris fratre, quem cum Capitolio incendit. Interfectus autem est, et cum magno dedecore tractus per urbem Romam publicè, nudus, erectâ comâ et capite, subjecto ad mentum gladio, stercore in vultum et pectus ab omnibus obviis appetitus; postremò jugulatus, et in Tiberim dejectus, etiam communi caruit sepulturâ. (P. C. N. 69.) Periit autem ætatis anno septimo et quinquagesimo, imperii mense octavo et die uno.

XIX. VESPASIANUS huic successit, factus apud Palæstinam imperator; princeps obscurè quidem natus, sed optimis comparandus; privata vita illustris, ut qui à Claudio in Germaniam (P. C. N. 43), deinde in Britanniam missus, tricies et bis cum hoste conflixerit, duas validissimas gentes, viginti oppida, insulam Vectam, Britanniae proximam, imperio Romano adjecerit. Romæ se in imperio moderatissimè gessit: pecuniæ tantum avidior fuit, ita ut eam nulli injustè auferret; quam cum omni diligentiae provisione colligeret, tamen studiosissimè largiebatur, præcipuè indigentibus. Nec faciliè ante eum cujusquam principis vel major est liberalitas comperta, vel justior. Placidissimæ lenitatis, ut qui majestatis quoque contra se reos non faciliè puniret ultra exsilii pœnam. Sub hoc Judæa Romano accessit imperio: et Hierosolyma, quæ fuit urbs nobilissima Palæstinæ.

(P. C. N. 70.) Achaïam, Lyciam, Rhodum, Byzantium, Samum, quæ liberæ ante hoc tempus fuerant, item Thraciam, Ciliciam, Commagenen, quæ sub regibus amicis egerant; in provinciarum formam redegit.

XX. Offensarum et inimicitiarum immemor fuit: convicia à caustidicis et philosophis in se dicta, lenitèr tulit: diligens tamen coercitor disciplinæ militaris. Hic cum Tito filio de Hierosolymis triumphavit. Per hæc cum senatui et populo, postremò cunctis, amabilis ac jucundus esset, profluvio ventris exstinctus est in villâ propriâ, circa Sabinos, annum ætatis agens sexagesimum nonum, imperii nonum et diem septimum: atque inter divos relatus est. Genituram filiorum ita cognitam habuit, ut, cum multæ contra eum conjurationes fierent, quas patefactas ingenti dissimulatione contempsit, in senatu dixerit, *aut filios sibi successuros, aut neminem.*

XXI. Huic TITUS filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est dictus; vir omnium virtutum genere mirabilis adeò, ut *amor et deliciæ humani generis* diceretur. Facundissimus, bellicosissimus, moderatissimus: causas latinè egit: poëmata et tragœdias græcè composuit. In oppugnatione Hierosolymorum, sub patre militans, duodecim propugnatores duodecim sagittarum ictibus confixit. Romæ tantæ civilitatis in imperio fuit, ut nullum omninò puniret: convictos adversum sese conjurationis ità dimiserit, ut in eâdem familiaritate, quâ antea, habuerit. Facilitatis et liberalitatis tantæ fuit, ut, cum nulli quidquam negaret, et ab amicis reprehenderetur, responderit, *nulum tristem debere ab imperatore discedere.* Præterea, cum quodam die in cœnâ recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die cuiquam præstitisse, dixerit: *amici, hodiè diem perdidisti.* Hic Romæ amphitheatrum ædificavit, et quinque millia ferarum in dedicatione ejus occidit.

XXII. Per hæc inusitato favore dilectus, morbo

periit in eâ, quâ pater, villâ, post biennium, menses octo, dies viginti quàm imperator erat factus, ætatis anno altero et quadragesimo. Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tanquam in propriâ doluerint orbitate. Senatus, obitu ipsius circa vesperam nuntiato, nocte irrupit in curiam, et tantas ei mortuo laudes gratiasque conghessit, quantas nec vivo unquam egerat, nec præsentî. Inter divos relatus est.

XXIII. DOMITIANUS mox accepit imperium, frater ipsius junior: Neroni, aut Caligulæ, aut Tiberio similior, quàm patri vel fratri suo. Primis tamen annis moderatus in imperio fuit; mox ad ingentia vitia progressus libidinis, iracundiæ, crudelitatis, avaritiæ, tantum in se odii concitavit, ut merita et patris et fratris aboleret. Interfecit nobilissimos ex senatu: dominum se et deum primus appellari jussit: nullam sibi nisi auream et argenteam statuam in Capitolio poni passus est: consobrinos suos interfecit: superbia quoque in eo execrabilis fuit. Expeditiones quatuor habuit: unam adversum Sarmatas; alteram adversum Cattsos, duas adversum Dacos. De Dacis Cattisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis solam lauream usurpavit. Multas tamen calamitates iisdem bellis passus est. Nam in Sarmatiâ legio ejus cum duce interfecta, et à Dacis Oppius Sabinus consularis, et Cornelius Fuscus, præfectus prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt. Romæ quoque multa opera fecit: in his Capitolium, et Forum transitorium, Odeum, Divorum Porticus, Iseum, Serapeum, ac Stadium. Verùm cùm ob scelera universis exosus esse cœpisset, interfectus est suorum conjuratione in palatio (P. C. N. 96), anno ætatis quadragesimo quinto, imperii quinto decimo. Funus ejus cum ingenti dedecore per vespillones exportatum, et ignobiliter est sepultum.

NOTES.

N.B. Each paragraph [§] or each page [p.] in the following Notes refers to the corresponding paragraph or page in the Public School Latin Primer.

EUTROPIUS lived in the reigns of Julian and Valens. None of his works have been preserved, except this epitome of the history of Rome, in which he has briefly recorded the most memorable circumstances in the annals of his country, from the building of the city by Romulus, to the time of the emperor Valens.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

Romanum imperium, &c. "The Roman empire, than which the memory of man can call to mind neither any (empire) scarcely, (which was) less at its commencement, nor (any which was) more extensive in its increase throughout the whole world."—*Quo* is the ablative of the thing compared after the comparative adjective *minus*. [§ 124.]—*Incrementis*, in plural number, points to the several steps by which the empire was increased from time to time. By *memoria* is meant not merely the memory of any person living, but also, more especially, the memory of mankind generally, which is to be found in history, records, &c.—*filius*. Nominative in apposition with *qui*. [§ 90.]—*quum latrocinaretur*. "When he was leading a robber's life." *Latrocinaretur* is the imperfect subjunctive of *latrocinor*, dependent on *quum*. [§ 153.]—*octodecim annos natus*. "Being eighteen years of age." Literally, "having been born during eighteen years;" *i. e.* eighteen years ago. *Annos* is accusative of duration of time. [§ 102. (1).]—*undecimo*. "On the eleventh (day)." Supply *die*. [§ 158.] Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*Maii Calendas*. "Before the Calends of May," *i. e.* April 21. Supply *ante*. [§ 158.]—*Olympiadis sextæ*, &c. "In the third year of the 6th Olympiad." (See Vocabulary.) The third year of the 6th Olympiad was the 23rd from the employment of this mode of calculation; and if 23 be subtracted from 776 (the date B.C. of the first Olympiad), we have, as the date of the foundation of Rome, April 21, B.C. 753.—*ut*. "To (pass by those writers)."

Supply, with A. Faber, *prætereamus eos*. Or perhaps it would be better to supply *conferamus eos*, "to compare those;" *i. e.* to compare their statements, and adopt, as the true date, the time between those dates, which they respectively give. With *plurimum* and *minimum* supply *tempus*. [§ 153.]

CHAPTER II.

Conditâ civitate. "After the city had been founded." Ablative absolute. [§ 125.]-*hæc ferè*. "Well nigh these things;" *i. e.* much about what is now going to be stated.-*finitimorum*. These are said by other authors to have consisted of criminals, debtors, outlaws, and slaves—the very dregs of the neighbouring states—for whom an asylum was opened in a wood near Rome.-*civitatem*. "Citizenship," or "the freedom of the state."-*ipse*, &c. "Himself and (his) people had not wives." Observe the use of a plural verb (*haberent*) with a composite subject (*ipse et populus*). [§ 92.]-*ad spectaculum ludorum*. "To a show of games;" *i. e.* to be spectators of some games which the Romans were about to celebrate. Livy, i. 9, says that they were termed *Consualia*, and were in honour of Equestrian Neptune; who was so called from having produced the horse by striking the earth with his trident. Florus also, i. 1. 10, says that these were equestrian games. Consus was the god of counsels; and probably his name was given to these games, because he would be looked upon as the deity who had suggested the idea of this method of attracting the neighbouring people:-*vicinas urbis Romæ*. "Near the city of Rome." *Urbis* is the genitive dependent on *vicinas*, which is here used as a substantive. [§ 156, (1).] *Romæ* is the genitive not dependent upon, but in apposition with, *urbis*.-*commotis bellis*. "When wars had begun." More literally, "wars having been set in motion," &c. Ablative absolute. [§ 125.]-*raptarum*. "Of (the) virgins, who had been) carried off." Supply *virginum*.-*vicit*. "He conquered." Supply *ille*; *i. e.* Romulus. [§ 158.]-*non comparuisset*. "He had disappeared." Pluperfect subjunctive after *quum*. Observe that *non*, prefixed immediately to verbs, not only renders them negative, but makes up with them a simple meaning directly contrary to their own original signification. Thus here *non comparuisset* is not "had not appeared," but "had disappeared."-*consecratus est*. "He was deified;" *i. e.* placed by the deluded people in the number of the false gods, whom they worshipped.-*Romæ*. "At Rome." [§ 121, B., a.]-*his regnantibus*. "These reigning;" *i. e.* exercising the office and power of king. Ablative absolute. [§ 125.]

CHAPTER III.

Non minus profuit. "No less benefited;" *i. e.* in an equal degree.-*civitati*. Dative after *profuit*. [§ 107, b.]-*priùs confusum*. "Which had been previously confused." Literally, "having been," &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Huic successit. "To him succeeded." *Huic* is the dative dependent on compound verb *successit*. [§ 106, a.]—*ab urbe Româ.* "From the city of Rome." *Româ* is ablative in apposition to *urbe*. [§ 90.]—*duodecimo milliario.* "Twelve miles." Literally, "at the twelfth milestone." *Milliario* is ablative of place. [§ 121, B.]—*Vicentis, &c.* The construction is; *Superavit bello Vicentis et Fidenates, quorum alii absunt ab urbe Româ sexto milliario, alii absunt octavo decimo. — annis.* Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*fulmine ictus arsit.* "He was struck with lightning and was burned." Observe that a Latin participle and verb are often to be rendered in English by two verbs joined together by "and." *Fulmine* is the ablative of instrument after *ictus*. [§ 112.] *Arsit* is perfect indicative of *ardeo*.

CHAPTER V.

Ex filiâ. "By his daughter." Literally, "out of." Observe that the dative and ablative cases plural of this word sometimes end in *abus*: "*filiabus*."—*Ostium.* Hence the name of the city itself was called "Ostia."—*supra mare.* "On the coast."—*sexto decimo milliario.* [§ 121, B]

CHAPTER VI.

Circum Rômæ. "The circus at Rome." [§ 121, B., a.]—*vicit idem.* "He also conquered." (See *idem*, No. 2, in Vocabulary.)—*non parùm agrorum.* "A very considerable extent of territory." *Agrorum* is the genitive of "the thing measured" after the adverb *parùm*, a word denoting "quantity." [§ 131.]—*iisdem.* "From the same;" *i. e.* from the Sabines. *Iisdem* is dative of disadvantage after *sublatum*. [§ 107; also, p. 135, iv. D.]—*primusque intravit.* "And was the first who entered." Observe the difference between *primus* and *primum*. *Primus* means, to be the first to do, &c. a thing; *primum*, to do, &c. it in the first place; *i. e.* before one does anything else.—*muros.* "The walls;" *i. e.* of the city.

CHAPTER VII.

Ex feminâ, &c. "Of a woman (of) noble (birth), yet a prisoner and a slave." Her name is said to have been Ocrisia.—*primus omnium.* "He was the first of all who," &c. *Omnium* is genitive of "thing distributed," after *primus*, used as a partitive adjective. [§ 130.]—*sub eo.* "Under him;" *i. e.* Servius Tullius; meaning, "in his reign."—*omnibus, &c.* "When all had been assessed." Literally, "all having been brought down into the census."—*occisus est.* "He was slain." Perf. pass. of *occido*.—*filiî.* "The son." The genitive in apposition with *Tarquiniî*. [§ 90.]—*cui ipse, &c.* "Whom he had himself succeeded." Observe that *cui* is dative after *successerat*, a verb compounded with preposition *sub*. [§ 106, a.]—*filiæ.* "His

daughter." This genitive is coupled to *generi* by *et*.—*quam Tarquin-ius*, &c. "To whom Tarquin was married." Literally, "whom Tarquin had as wife." *Quam* relates to *filia*, and is accusative of nearer object; while *uxorem* is the accusative of oblique complement, after the factitive verb *habebat*. [§ 99; also, p. 134, III. D.]

CHAPTER VIII.

Septimus, &c. "Was the seventh and last king." Literally, "of the kings." *Regum* is genitive of "thing distributed," after *ultimus*, used as a partitive adjective. [§ 130.] Supply *fuit*.—*quæ gens*. "Which nation." Observe the construction; *quæ* relates to *Volscos*, and agrees with *gens* by attraction. [§ 159.]—*cuntibus*. "For those who go." Literally, "for (persons) going." Supply *hominibus*. *Euntibus* is the dative plural of *iens*. See Vocabulary.—*ab urbe*. See Vocabulary.—*ædificavit*. "He built." The meaning is that he completed the Temple, as Eutropius tells us it was begun in the reign of Tarquinus Priscus.—*imperium perdidit*. "He lost his kingdom." Literally, "his power."—*ea*; *i.e.* Lucretia.—*questa fuisset*. "Had complained." Pluperfect subjunctive of *queror*, dep. 3.—*occidit se*. "She killed herself." Perf. of *occido*.—*Propter quam causam*. "And for this reason." See *qui* in Vocabulary.—*parens Tarquinii*. See *parens* in Vocabulary.—*Tarquinio*, &c. "Wrested the kingdom from Tarquin." *Tarquinio*, dative of "disadvantage" after the verb *ademit*.—*mox exercitus*, &c. The construction is; *Mox exercitus quoque, qui oppugnabat civitatem Ardeam cum rege ipso, reliquit eum, rexque veniens ad urbem exclusus est, portis clausis*.—*qui*. "Which;" *i.e.* the army. The pronoun refers not to *eum*, but to *exercitus*.—*civitatem Ardeam*. "The city of Ardea." Observe that the Latin idiom requires the name of a town, &c., to be in apposition with *urbs*, *oppidum*, &c., where the English would employ a dependent genitive.—*portis clausis*. Ablative absolute. [§ 125.]—*quumque imperâsset*. "And after that he had held the kingdom." Literally, "and when he had commanded." *Imperâsset* for *imperavisset*, the pluperfect subjunctive of *impero*.—*annos*, &c. "During (a space of) twenty-five years." Accusative of duration of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*cum uxore*. "He was driven into exile with his wife and children." Literally "fled." Observe that *suis* influences the meaning of *uxore*, although it agrees in number, case, and gender with *liberis*, nearest to which it is placed.—*Romæ*. "At Rome." [§ 121, B., a.]—*regnatum est*, &c. "Seven kings reigned during two hundred and forty-three years." Literally, "it was reigned by seven kings."

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Romulus reigned | 37 years. |
| Numa Pompilius | 43 |
| Tullus Hostilius | 32 |
| Ancus Martius | 24 |
| Tarquinus Priscus | 38 |
| Servius Tullius | 44 |
| Tarquinus Superbus | 25 |

Eutropius does not reckon the year of interregnum, which, being added, will give a total of 244 years from the foundation of the city.—*ubi plurimum*, &c. "Where (it had) the greatest (extent of territory)." Literally, "where it possessed most;" *i. e.* territory. Supply *agri*. Before *plurimum* supply *possideret*.

CHAPTER IX.

Placuit. "It was resolved." Literally, "it pleased;" *i. e.* the Roman people.—*imperium*, &c. "Their authority longer than a year." Literally, "a longer authority than (a) yearly (one)."—*ne redderentur*. "That they might not be made."—*civiles*. "Like citizens;" *i. e.* "such as citizen should be to citizen."—*qui scirent*. "Because they knew." Literally, "who knew." Observe that *qui* is often used with a subjunctive mood, to denote the intention or object of something, which has been stated in the preceding clause. (See *qui* in Vocabulary).—*post annum*. "At the end of the year." Literally, "after the year."

Expulsis regibus. "After the kings had been driven out;" *i. e.* from Rome. [§ 125].—*qui maximè egerat*. "Who had principally brought it about." Observe that *qui* is here followed by an indicative, because a definite person is spoken of.—*ut Tarquinius*, &c. "That Tarquin should be driven out;" *i. e.* from Rome.—*Tarquinio*. "From Tarquin." Dative after *sublata est*.—*ne quisquam*. "That not any one."—*qui vocaretur*, &c. "Who was named Tarquin." Literally, "who was called." The subjunctive mood is here used because the verb is subordinate to oration actually oblique. [§ 151.]—*accepto*, &c. "After he had received all his fortune." [§ 125.]—*migravit*. Lavinium was the place he chose for his abode.—*Consul*. Nominative of complement. [§ 93, (2).]—*collectis*, &c. "After having gathered together many nations." Literally "many nations having been," &c. [§ 125.].—*ut posset restitui*. "In order that he might be restored." [§ 152, I. (2).]

CHAPTER X.

Invicem, &c. "Mutually killed themselves;" *i. e.* fell by each other's hands.—*Brutum luerunt*. "Mourned for Brutus." The verb is here used transitively.—*quo morbo mortuo*. "And when he had died a natural death." *Quo* is ablative absolute and relates to *patrem*. *Morbo* is the ablative of manner after *mortuo*.—*urbe cessisset*. *Urbe* is the ablative of "separation" after *cessisset*. [§ 123.].—*perisset*. "Had fallen." For *perivisset*, pluperfect subjunctive of *pereo*.

CHAPTER XI.

Bellum intulit. See *infero* in Vocabulary.—*ut reciperetur*. "For the purpose of his being taken back." Observe the use of the subjunctive after *ut*.—*auxilium ferente*, &c. "Porsena, the king of Etruria,

bringing him assistance." *Ei* is dative after *ferente*.—*tunc quoque*. "At that time also."—*post reges exactos*. "After the kings had been driven out."—*neque Porsena*, &c. "And Porsena, who had made peace with the Romans, did not render him aid." Observe that, in construing, the negative power of *neque* (*et non*) must be thrown upon the verb. *Ei* is dative after the trajective verb *præstaret*. [106, a.]—*Tusculum se contulit*. "He betook himself to Tusculum." [§ 101.]—*quæ civitas*. "Which city." *Quæ* relates to Tusculum, and agrees with *civitas* by attraction. [§ 159.]—*privatus consenuit*. "He grew old in a private station;" *i. e.* he did not attempt to intermeddle at all with public affairs. *Consenuit* is the perfect indicative of *consenesco*.

De his, &c. "There was a triumph on account of these." Literally, "it was triumphed (by the Romans) in respect of these." *Triumphatum est* is a verb passive impersonal.—*Valerius ille*. "That (celebrated or well-known) Valerius." Observe here the emphatic use of *ille* to point out a person who is well known.—*fataliter mortuus est*. "Died a natural death." Literally, "according to fate or destiny." Compare *morbo decessit*, c. iii.—*sumtum*, &c. "He had the expense of (his) burial;" *i. e.* the cost of his burial was defrayed.—*quem matronæ*, &c. "For whom the matrons mourned." The verb is here used transitively.—*sicut*. "Just as (they had done for)." Supply *luzerant*.

CHAPTER XII.

Ad injuriam, &c. "To avenge the injury done to his father-in-law." Literally, "of his father-in-law." *Vindicandam* is a gerundive. [§ 143.]—*Romæ*. "At Rome." [§ 121, B. a.]

CHAPTER XIII.

Tanquam premeretur. "As if it were oppressed;" *i. e.* under the pretence that.—*ipse*. "Itself;" *i. e.* the commons.—*quasi proprios*, &c. "As it were its peculiar judges and protectors."—*per quos*. "That by means of them." Literally, "through whom." Observe the use of the relative to mark the object specified in the preceding clause.

CHAPTER XIV.

Acie. "In battle."—*civitatem quam*, &c. "The best city which they possessed." Observe the position and agreement of *optimam*. Instead of belonging to the demonstrative clause, and being joined with *civitatem*, it is put in the relative clause, and is joined to *quam*. In this construction the word so transferred is written after the relative.

CHAPTER XV.

Qui ceperat. Observe that *qui*, as it is here used in its simple sense takes the indicative mood [§ 150].—*contendit iratus*. "Bent his steps

in his wrath."—*auxilia accepit*. "Received auxiliary troops." Observe the meaning of *auxilia* in this place.—*accessit*. Perfect indicative of *accedo*.—*ligatis repudiatis*. "After having rejected the ambassadors." Literally, "the ambassadors having been," &c. Coriolanus refused to admit them even to his presence.—*nisi . . . venissent*. "If . . . had not come." Observe the use of a plural verb (*venissent*) with a composite subject (*mater et uxor*). [§ 92.] Observe also the use of the subjunctive mood after *nisi*. [§ 152, III. (2).]—*secundus post Tarquinium*. "The next to Tarquin."

CHAPTER XVI.

Soli susceperunt. "Undertook alone;" *i. e.* by themselves—without any assistance from the State.—*senatui*. The dative after *promittentes*. [§§ 142, 107.].—*per se, &c.* "That the whole contest should be completed by themselves." More freely, "that the contest should be altogether brought to a conclusion by their own means." Supply *esse* with *implendum*.—*itaque, &c.* "Therefore all (of them) illustrious (men), and (men) who individually ought to be commanders of mighty armies, set out (from Rome) and fell all together in an engagement." Observe that what is expressed in Latin by a participle and verb is expressed in English by two verbs. Thus above—"set out and fell," &c. The Latin, literally rendered, is, "having set out, fell," &c.—*unus omnino, &c.* "One only survived out of so large a family."—*propter puerilem, &c.* "On account of his boyish age;" *i. e.* because he was only a boy in age.

CHAPTER XVII.

Obsideretur. "Was being hemmed in." Imperfect subjunctive passive after *quum*.—*colebat*. "Used to cultivate (it)."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Benè egissent. See *ago*, No. 4, in Vocabulary. These decemvirs were appointed to remodel the laws of the state; and from their labours and researches were produced the laws of the Twelve Tables, as they are called, which have supplied abundant materials for modern jurisprudence.—*secundo*. "In the second (year)." Supply *anno*.—*unus ex iis*. "One of their number." Literally, "out of them." Observe the construction.—*honestis stipendiis*. Ablative of quality. [§ 115.] See *stipendium* in Vocabulary.—*occidit*. "Killed." In order to effect his purpose, the decemvir had instigated one of his dependents to claim the girl as his slave. He did so, and took her before the tribunal to assert his pretended right to her. The decemvir, at the outcry of the people, reluctantly put off his judgment to the next day. In the mean while her father, being apprised of what was threatened, returned in haste to Rome; and, finding that he could not rescue her from impending ruin, withdrew her gradually to some butcher's shambles, and there snatching up a knife, plunged

it in her bosom. See Livy, iii. 48. This historian also places the event three years later; viz. A. U. 305.—*sublata est*, &c. "The power of the decemvirs was taken away." Literally, "was taken away from the decemvirs." *Decemviris* is the dative of disadvantage, dependent on trajective verb *sublata est*. [§ 107; also, p. 135, IV. D.]

CHAPTER XIX.

Rebellaverunt. "Renewed the war." The people of Fidenæ had been vanquished by Tullus Hostilius. (See c. iv.)—*Quæ ambæ civitates*. "Both (of) which cities;" i. e. Fidenæ and Veii. They were mentioned together in c. iv.—*urbi*. "To the city." Dative after trajective adjective *vicinæ*. [§ 106, (1).]—*captæ et excisæ*. "Was taken and utterly destroyed." Supply *sunt* with each word.

CHAPTER XX.

Post, &c. "At the end of twenty years after that."—*diu obsidens cepit*. "He took after a long siege." Literally, "besieging for a long time, he took." The war was declared A. U. 349; the siege began A. U. 350; and was concluded by Camillus, A. U. 359.—*commota est*, &c. "Ill-will was raised against him." Literally, "was raised up for him."—*occupârunt* for *occupaverunt*.—*Camillo Gallis superventum est*. See *supervenio* in Vocabulary. *Gallis* is the dative dependent on the compound verb *superventum est*. [§ 106, a.]

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.

Post captam. "After it had been taken;" i. e. by the Gauls. Supply *urbem*.—*pro*. "Instead of."—*facti*. Supply *sunt*.—*consulari potestate*. "Of consular power." Ablative of quality. [§ 115.]—*et tres simul triumphos egit*. See *ago* in Vocabulary. Of these triumphs one was for his conquest of the Volsci, one for that of the Æqui, and one for that of the Sutriui.

CHAPTER II.

In deditionem accepit. "Received (it) on capitulation," i. e. he did not storm the place; the city surrendered on certain terms.—*viginti diebus*. "In twenty days." [§ 120.]

CHAPTERS III. IV.

Post aliquantum. "After a little (while)." Supply *temporis*, a genitive dependent on the neuter adjective *aliquantum*. [§ 131.]

—*nullos*. "That none." Supply *Tribunos militares*.—*placuit*. "It was resolved." Literally, it pleased (them). Supply *illis*.—*quadriennium ita fluxit*. "Four years glided away in such a manner." The metaphor in *fluxit* is taken from the stream of a river gliding gradually, yet swiftly, onward. According to Livy, the time was five years.—*potestates majores*. "The higher authorities (of state)." There were neither consuls nor decemvirs, nor military tribunes.—*triennio*. "During a space of three years." [§ 120.]—*facti*. Supply *sunt*.

CHAPTER V.

Progressus. "Came forward and," *i. e.* from the ranks. Observe the Latin participle and verb rendered by two English verbs.—*provocantem*. "Challenging (him)." Supply *illum*. Who the Gaul was is not certain; probably he was a man of rank. Suidas calls him "King of the Celts."—*collo*. Dative dependent on *imposito*. [§ 106, a.]—*suo* refers to the principal word in the sentence; *i. e.* Titus Manlius.—*mox etiam victi*. "Shortly afterwards also they were conquered." Supply *sunt*.—*non multò post*. "Not long afterwards." *Post* is an adverb.—*ducti*. "Were led." Supply *sunt*. Observe that by the figure "synesis" *ducti* agrees with the persons represented by *millia*, not with its grammatical gender [§ 160].

CHAPTER VI.

Subacti erant. "Had been subdued." Pluperfect indicative passive of *subigor*.—*præstare nollent*. "Would not supply." Observe that *nolo* is often rendered, according to its tense, by "will not," "would not." *Nollent* is here subjunctive on account of *quum*.—*tantum tirones*. "Only raw recruits."—*qui modus*. "And this number." Literally, "which number." Observe that *qui* relates to *legiones decem* and agrees with *modus* by attraction. Observe, too, the use of the relative instead of the demonstrative and a conjunction.—*armatorum*. "Of men carrying arms." It is the genitive dependent on substantive *millia*.—*parvis adhuc, &c.* "Although the Roman state was as yet small." Ablative absolute [§ 125].

Quæ quum profectæ essent. "And when these had set forth." Observe that *quæ* relates to *legiones*. *Profectæ essent* is pluperfect subjunctive of *proficiscor*, after *quum*. [§ 153, (1).] Observe also the use of the relative *quæ* instead of *et hæc*. See article *qui* in Vocabulary.—*qui esset*. "Who was (said to be)." The subjunctive *esset* shows that the writer gives this account as the statement of others. Had he given it as his own, he would have used the indicative *erat*.—*quum processisset armatus*. "When he had come forward in (his) arms."—*alis et unguibus*. Ablative of instrument after *verberavit*. [§ 112.]—*ne rectum*. "That he might be unable to look straight before him." Observe the use of the subjunctive after the final conjunction *ne*. [§ 152, I. (2).]—*dedit*. "He gave;" *i. e.* the Gaul did.—*idem, &c.* "He was also called Corvus." His descendants

were named "*Corvini*." On this force of *idem* see Vocabulary.—*annorum*, &c. "At twenty-three years (of age)." Literally, "of twenty-three years." Genitive of quality [§ 128].

CHAPTER VII.

Qui noluerant. Observe the indicative after *qui*, which is used in its simple force [§ 150].—*exigere*, &c. "To exact this also." Observe that *hoc* agrees with the following sentence.—*quod quum*, &c. "And when this had been refused." Observe the employment of the relative *quod* instead of the demonstrative and a conjunction. See article *qui* in Vocabulary.—*statuæ*. Livy, viii. 13, tells us that this was an unusual honour, seldom granted in that age. He also says that these were equestrian statues.

CHAPTER VIII.

Gerebatur. Observe the force of the imperfect tense, denoting a past thing yet in course of accomplishment.—*qui quum Romam redisset*. "And when he had returned to Rome." *Romam* is accusative of place "whither." [§ 101].—*Q. Fabio*. Dative after trajective verb *præcepit*. [§ 106, a].—*ne pugnaret*, &c. "Not to fight in his absence." Literally, "that he should not fight."—*felicissimè*. "With the greatest success." Livy, viii. 30, says, 20,000 of the enemy were slain.—*capitis damnatus*. "Having been condemned to death." *Capitis* is genitive after *damnatus*, a participle betokening "condemnation." [§§ 142, 133].—*tantâ*, &c. "So great a mutiny having been raised against Papirius." Literally, "stirred up for Papirius." *Papirio* is dative after *commotâ*, a trajective participle. [§§ 142; 106, a.]

CHAPTER IX.

Postcâ. "Afterwards." The time was three years.—*sub jugum miscrunt*. "Sent under the yoke." The *jugum* consisted of two spears fixed upright in the ground, at the top of which another was fastened in a horizontal position. Under this it was customary for a victorious general to make the vanquished army pass. The act of causing any to pass "under the yoke" was emblematical of their taking the yoke of slavery upon their necks, in the same way that oxen and horses bear the yoke of their masters, and are compelled to labour for them, and submit to their authority. The term is of frequent occurrence in Scripture.—*cum ipsis*. "With themselves;" i. e. the consuls.—*co tempore*. "At that time." Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*legatus datus fuisset*. "Had been granted to him as his lieutenant."—*sustulerunt*. "They put an end to." Literally, "lifted up," and so, "took away:" hence as above translated. Perfect indicative active of *tollo*.—*qui Romanam*, &c. "Who in a greater degree wearied the valour of the Romans." Literally, "Roman valour." *Qui* is followed by its verb in the subjunctive. [§ 150.]

CHAPTER X.

Interjectis, &c. "After an interval of several years." Literally, "several years having been cast between."—*Romam tenderent.* "Were proceeding to Rome." Literally, "were bending (their way) to Rome." *Romam* is accusative of the place "whither." [§ 101.]—*delctæ sunt.* "Were exterminated;" i. e. were slaughtered till almost none remained. Literally, "were blotted out."

CHAPTER XI.

Eodem tempore. "At the same time." Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*Tarentinis.* "Against the Tarentines" Dative after compound verb *indictum est.* [§ 106, a.]—*in ultimâ Italiâ.* "In the furthest part of Italy."—*legatis, &c.* "Because that (or since) they had committed an injury against the ambassadors of the Romans." Literally, "who had done an injury to," &c. Observe the use of the subjunctive mood after *qui* in the foregoing meaning. [§ 150.] The matter alluded to was as follows:—Ambassadors from Rome had presented themselves before the Tarentines, demanding the restoration of a trireme, together with its contents and crew, which they had seized from the Thurians, the allies of Rome. The people laughed alike at the dress and language of the Romans; and, as the envoys were leaving the assembly, a buffoon befouled the robe of Posthumius, one of the number. Hereat the peals of laughter were redoubled. Posthumius, holding up his robe, exclaimed:—"Ay, laugh; laugh while you may: you will weep long enough when you have to wash this out in blood." On his return to Rome he displayed his garment, with the filth upon it; and hereupon war was declared against the Tarentines.—*cum transmarino, &c.* "With an enemy (from) beyond sea." All the wars of the Romans had hitherto been with the natives of Italy. Pyrrhus was the first foreign foe with whom they had to contend.—*ostendi.* "Should be shown (to them)." Supply *cis.*—*vicit.* "He conquered (them);" i. e. the Romans. Supply *eos.*—*quos incognitos, &c.* "At which, being unknown (animals), the Romans were greatly terrified." *Expaverunt* is perfect indicative of *expavescere*.—*adverso vulnere.* "With their wound in front." Literally, "with a wound turned towards;" i. e. the enemy. A proof of this that they had stood steadily against their foes, and had not met their death in flight.—*truci vultu.* "With a fierce countenance;" i. e. betraying no symptoms of their having felt any alarm or terror at their fate.—*mortuos jacere.* "Were lying dead." Observe that *jacere* (neut. 2nd conj.) has the accusative *quos* as its subject, and hence is followed by an accusative as its complement. [§ 94, (1) and (2).]—*contigissent.* Pluperfect subjunctive of *contingo*.

CHAPTER XII.

Romam perrexit. "Proceeded to Rome." *Romam* is accusative of the place "whither." [§ 101.] *Perrexit* is indic. perf. of *pergo*.—

terrore exercitūs. "Through dread of the army." *Exercitūs* is an objective genitive. [§ 132.]—*sequebatur.* "Kept following (him)." Observe the use of the imperfect to denote a continued action.—*de redimendis captivis.* "Concerning ransoming the prisoners." Observe that *redimendis* is a gerundive. [§ 143.]—*unum ex legatis, &c.* The construction is: *sic admiratus est Fabricium, unum ex legatis Romanorum, ut quum cognovisset eum esse pauperem, voluerit sollicitare (eum), ut transiret ad se, quartâ parte regni promissâ (ei).*—*legatum misit, &c.* The construction is: *misit legatum, præcipuum virum, Cincam nomine, qui peteret pacem æquis conditionibus.—nomine.* "By name." Ablative of "respect" after *Cincam*. [§ 116.]

CHAPTER XIII.

Pyrrho. "To Pyrrhus." Dative after trajective verb *remandatum est.* [§ 106, a.]—*infames haberi captivos.* As *haberi* has its subject (*captivos*) in the accusative, it takes also its complement (*infames*) in the accusative. [§ 94, (1) and (2).]—*antè eos, &c.* "And that they should not return to their former condition (amongst the soldiers) before that," &c. They were degraded from the rank they previously held in the army. The knights were reduced to foot soldiers, and the foot soldiers placed amongst the *Velites*, or light troops, besides some other minor marks of disgrace being inflicted on them.—*si binorum, &c.* "(If) they shall have brought back the spoils of two enemies apiece." Observe the force of the distributive adjective.—*reversus est.* "Returned." Perfect indicative of *revertor*.—*a quo quum, &c.* "And when Pyrrhus inquired of him." (See article *qui* in Vocabulary.)—*qualem, &c.* "Of what sort he had found Rome (to be);" *i. e.* what kind of a place it was.—*scilicet tales.* "That, of a truth, almost all there were such, as Pyrrhus alone was deemed throughout Epirus and the rest of Greece."—*interfecti.* "Were slain." Supply *sunt*.—*Tarentum fugatus.* "Was chased to Tarentum." Supply *est*. *Tarentum* is accusative of place "whither." [§ 101.]

CHAPTER XIV.

Occisurum. "That he would kill." Supply *esse*. Infinitive future active of *occido*.—*spondisset.* "Had engaged (to do)." Pluperfect subjunctive from *spondeo*.—*ille est Fabricius.* "Fabricius is that man," &c. Observe the emphatic use of *ille*.—*cecīdit.* "Cut up." Perfect indicative of *cædo*.—*primus duxit.* "He was the first who brought." Literally, "led."—*elephantos quatuor.* "Elephants, four (in number)." The present passage does not imply that Dentatus was the first person who brought four elephants to Rome. It means that he was the first, before all others, who brought any elephants to Rome, and that the elephants he so brought were four in number.

CHAPTER XV.

A Ptolemæo. "By Ptolemy." This was Ptolemy Philadelphus.

CHAPTER XVI.

Conditæ. Supply *sunt*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Quum jam. "When the name of the city of Rome was now famous." *Romæ* is in apposition to *urbis*. [§ 90.]—*Romanorum essent.* "Belonged to the Romans." *Romanorum* is genitive of the "possessor" after *essent*. [§ 127.]—*cessâssent* for *cessavissent*

CHAPTER XIX.

Res magnæ gestæ sunt. "Great exploits were performed." Perfect passive indicative of *geror*.—*in fidem acceptæ sunt.* "Were received under protection.—*et de his, &c.* "And on account of these there was a second triumph at Rome." Literally, "and on account of these it was triumphed (by them) a second time at Rome."

CHAPTER XX.

Primum dimicaverunt. "Fought for the first time."—*in mari.* "At sea." Literally, "in the sea." Observe that *mari* is the ablative case.—*paratis, &c.* "When they had provided ships with beaks." Literally, "ships furnished with *rostra* having been prepared."—*quas Liburnas vocant.* "Which men call Liburnian." Before *vocant* supply *homines*. [§ 158.] Observe also the use of two accusatives after the factitive verb *vocant*. [§ 99.]—*mersit.* "He sunk." Perfect indicative of *mergo*.—*Romanis.* "To the Romans." Dative after tractive adjective *gratior*. [§ 106, (3).]

CHAPTER XXI.

Translatum est. "Was carried beyond (sea)." Perfect passive indicative of *transferor*.—*victusque est.* "And he was conquered;" *i. e.* Hamilcar.—*viginti duas.* Supply *naves*.—*transissent* for *transivissent*; pluperfect subjunctive of *transco*.—*contra tres, &c.* "Against three generals of the Carthaginians." These, as Polybius, i. 30, informs us, were Hasdrubal, Bostar, and Hamilcar.—*duce Xantippo.* "Under the command of Xantippus." Literally, "Xantippus being their leader." Ablative absolute. [§ 125, a.]—*ultimâ pernicië.* "With (an) utter destruction (of his army);" *i. e.* his army was entirely destroyed. *Pernicië* is ablative of manner after *victus est*. [§ 113.]—*occisi.* Supply *sunt*. Observe that by the figure "synesis" *occisi*

agrees with the gender of the persons betokened by *millia*, and not the grammatical gender of that word. [§ 160.]—*conjectus*. Supply *est*. [§ 158.]

CHAPTER XXII.

Profecti sunt. "Set out." Perfect indicative of *proficiscor*.—*primum*. "In the first place;" *i.e.* at the commencement of hostilities. This took place near the promontory of Mercurium, otherwise Hermæum, now Cape Bon in Africa.—*triginta*. Supply *naves*.—*militem suum*. "His soldiery." Observe the use of this word in a collective force.—*ingenti prædâ*. "With immense booty." *Prædâ* is ablative after *dîtavit*, a verb of "enriching." [§ 119, *b.*]—*subacta fuisset*. "Would have been subdued." Pluperfect subjunctive of *subigo*.—*expectare* is here used intransitively.—*neque ullo tempore*. "And at no time." *Tempore* is ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*tanta maritima, &c.* "Was so great a storm at sea heard of."—*neque in aliquo*. "And not in the least degree." Literally, "And not in something."—*infractus est*. "Broken." Perfect passive indicative of *infringo*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Romanis displicerent. "Proved vexatious to the Romans." Literally, "were displeasing." *Romanis* is dative after the trajective verb *displicerent*. [§ 106, (3).]—*et tantum, &c.* "And to keep only sixty ships for the defence of Italy." Literally, "and (that) only sixty ships should be saved," &c. Before the verb supply *ut*. [§ 154.]

CHAPTER XXIV.

Afrorum ducem. "The commander of the Africans;" *i.e.* Hasdrubal.—*quos in auxilium habebat*. "Whom he had as allies." Literally, "for aid."—*quum centum, &c.* "When the number of 130 elephants quite filled up all the ways;" *i.e.* the roads through which he passed were completely filled up with this immense number of elephants, of which he took care to make as great a display as possible.

CHAPTER XXV.

Romam proficisceretur. "To proceed to Rome." Observe the use of *ut* with a subjunctive mood. [§ 152, I. (2).] *Romam*. Accusative of the place "whither." [§ 101.]—*Romanum esse*. "To be a Roman." *Romanum* is the accusative of the complement after the infinitive *esse*, because *se*, an accusative, precedes. [§ 94, (1) and (2).]—*desisse* for *desivisse*, perfect infinitive of *desino*. It takes *se* before it as its subject. [§ 94, (1).]—*Romanis suasit*. "Persuaded the Romans." *Romanis* is the dative after trajective verb *suasit*. [§ 107.]—*illos enim*. "For (he said) that they;" *i.e.*

the Carthaginians. Supply *dixit*.—*tet casibus*. "By so many misfortunes."—*nullam spem*. "No hope;" i. e. of final success.—*se non tanti esse*. "That he was not of so great a value." Observe that *tanti* is here the elliptic genitive of the price. Supply *pretii*. [§ 128, a.].—*senem*. Accusative of *senex*.—*negavit se mansurum*. "He said that he would not remain." *Mansurum* is the future infinitive of *maneo*. Supply *esse*.—*Afris servierat*. "He had been a slave to Africans;" i. e. the Carthaginians. *Afris* is the dative after trajective verb *servierat*, which is for *servierat*, pluperfect indicative of *servio*. [§ 106, (4).]—*regressus igitur*. "He returned, therefore, and." Observe, again, the use of the participle with a verb, where the English idiom would employ two verbs joined by "and."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Demersæ. "Were sunk." Supply *sunt*.—*ceteræ*. "The rest." Supply *naves*.—*alius quoque consul*. "The other consul also;" i. e. L. Junius.—*salvum habuit*. "Saved." Literally, "had safe."

CHAPTER XXVII.

Catulo bellum, &c. "The war against the Africans was entrusted to Catulus." *Catulo* is the dative after the trajective verb *commissum est*. [§ 106, a.].—*quadringentas*. Supply *naves*.—*ager*. "(Though) ill."—*demersæ*. Supply *sunt*.—*capta*. "Were made prisoners." Supply *sunt*. Observe that *capta* is in the gender of *millia*.—*occisa*. "Were slain." Supply *sunt*.—*redactum*. "Was brought." Supply *est*. Perfect indicative of *redigor*.—*sexto*. "On the sixth day." Supply *die*. Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*Idūs Martias*. "Before the Ides of March." Supply *ante*, which is usually omitted in expressions akin to the present. The Ides of March were on the 15th of the month. The sixth day previous to them will therefore be the tenth of the month.—*ex fisco*. "From the exchequer." A writer who had lived in the days of which Eutropius is speaking, would have employed the term *ærarium*. The term *fiscus* did not come into use till the time of the Empire, and even then it was more strictly and correctly used of the privy purse of the emperors.—*solveretur*. "Should be paid." Supply *ut*.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Quæ civitas, &c. "Which (city) was in former times a powerful city of Italy." Observe the construction of the relative pronoun *quæ*. It relates to *Faliscis*, and by attraction agrees with *civitas*. [§ 159.]—*Quod*. "And this." Observe that *quod* relates to *bellum*: and also the employment of the relative for the demonstrative and a conjunction. See article *qui* in Vocabulary.—*quàm venerant*. "After that they had come (there)." Before *quàm* supply *postea*.—*trans-e-g-erunt*. "Concluded." Perfect indicative of *transigo*.—*ex medietate*. "From the midst;" i. e. from the intervening country.

BOOK III.

CHAPTERS I.—III.

Finito igitur, &c. "When, therefore, the Punic war was finished." This was the first Punic war—*ci bellum intulerat*. *Ei* is the dative dependent on the compound verb *intulerat*. [§ 106, a.]—*ad ludos spectandos*. "To be a spectator at the games." *Spectandos* is a gerundive. [§ 143.]—*Triumphatum*. Supply *est*.—*Carthaginienses, &c.* The construction is; "*Carthaginienses tum tentabant reparare bella, impellentes Sardinenses, qui debebant parere Romanis ex conditione pacis, ad rebellandum*.—*Romanis parere*. "To be subject to the Romans." *Romanis* is the dative dependent on the trajective verb *parere*. [§ 106, (4).]—*ad rebellandum*. "To renew the war." *Rebellandum* is the accusative of the gerund, governed by *ad*. [§ 141, (1).]—*quod*. "Which (thing)." *Quod* relates to preceding sentence. [§ 156 (3).]

CHAPTERS IV.—VI.

In deditionem acceperunt. "They received upon capitulation;" *i. e.* many kings surrendered themselves and their countries to the Romans.—*consensit*. "Was unanimous;" *i. e.* they all had but one feeling, and that was for the Romans.—*traditum est*. "It has been recorded." Literally, "It has been handed down;" *i. e.* to memory.—*per consulem tantum*. "By means of the consul alone;" *i. e.* the consul with the Roman army alone, without the aid of the Italian States.—*decretus*. Supply *est*.—*stipiti*. "On a stake," or the trunk of a young tree. Dative after *imposita*, a participle of a compound verb. [§§ 142; 106, a.] When the commander of a Roman army slew the commander of the hostile army, the spoils, which he took from his slaughtered foe, were termed *spolia opima*. The circumstance here mentioned shows the way in which a trophy was originally erected. The arms of the enemy were placed on a stake or trunk of a small tree, all arranged in due order, and forming, as it were, the figure of a man in armour. On the present occasion Marcellus carried this emblem of his victory over the Gallic chief (*humero*) on his shoulders.

CHAPTERS VII. VIII.

Perdomiti sunt. Perfect indicative of *perdomor*.—*Romanis amicam*. "Friendly to the Romans." *Romanis* is dative after the trajective adjective *amicam*. [§ 106, (3).]—*annum agens, &c.* "When in the twentieth year of his age."—*miserunt*. "Sent (ambassadors)."—*ne gereret*. "Not to wage." [§ 152, I. (2).]—*reddita*. "Were returned." Supply *sunt*. [§ 158.]—*captique ab Hannibale*. "And after having been taken by Hannibal;" *i. e.* after

their city was ; for very few of the inhabitants were made prisoners. The siege lasted eight months ; and the place would have held out much longer, had not, as the historian tells us, the people "been subdued by famine." When Hannibal got possession of the city, the inhabitants, rather than fall into his hands, set fire to their houses, in which they had collected their most valuable property, and then threw themselves into the flames. The siege and taking of Saguntum was the originating cause of the second Punic war.—*Scmpronius*. Supply *profectus est*.—*cognito*, &c. "When he was informed of the arrival of Hannibal in Italy." Literally, the arrival, &c. having been known. Ablative absolute. [§ 125.] *Cognito* is perfect participle of *cognoscor*.—*Ariminum*. "To Ariminum." Acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101.]

CHAPTERS IX.—XI.

Primus occurrit. "Was the first that met."—*rediit*. Perfect indicative of *redco*.—*confligit*. Supply *cum illo* ; *i. e.* Hannibal. Observe the use of the historic present.—*vincitur*. Observe again the use of the historic present.—*missus*. Supply *est*.—*vicit*. Supply *cum*.—*calidum et impatientem*. This is opposed in meaning to *differendo pugnam*.—*Romani gravius accepti sunt*. "Were the Romans more severely handled ;" *i. e.* than they were on this occasion.—*quod nunquam antè*. "(A thing) which (had) never before (been done)." Supply *factum erat*.—*Romanis paruerant*. "Had been subject to the Romans." Literally, "had obeyed." *Romanis* is the dative dependent on the trajective verb *paruerant*. [§ 106, (4).]—*ad reparandas vires*. "To recruit his forces." *Reparandas* is a gerundive. [§ 143.]

CHAPTERS XII.—XIV.

Ipsè quoque. "Himself also ;" *i. e.* Philip.—*ca*. "That ;" *i. e.* Sardinia.—*alterum Hasdrubalem*. Livy, xxiii. 34, says he was called *Calvus* ; *i. e.* bald.—*is*. "He ;" *i. e.* *Hasdrubal Calvus*.—*subacta*. Supply *est*.—*ad quartum milliariū urbis*. "To the fourth milestone of the city ;" *i. e.* to within four miles of the city.—*equites ejus*. Supply *accesserunt*.—*integer*. "Entire ;" *i. e.* it was not slaughtered nor scattered.—*virtute*. "By valour ;" *i. e.* of the enemy. With *virtute* we must supply some other word, such as overpowered. Livy, xxv. 33, mentions that in the action their Celtiberian allies passed over to Hasdrubal.—*rege Asiæ*. "A king of Asia ;" *i. e.* a king whose dominions were in Asia. The king here mentioned, Attalus, was king of Pergamus, in Asia Minor.

CHAPTERS XV.—XVII.

Natus. "Being of the age of." Literally, "having been born."—*annos*. Accusative of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*Romanorum omnium*.
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"Of all the Romans." *Romanorum* is the genitive of the "thing distributed" after *primus* used partitively. [§ 130.]—*victum fugat*. "He conquers and puts to flight." Literally, "He puts to flight having been conquered."—*regem*; *i. e.* Indibilis.—*primus omnium*. "He was the first of all who." Observe that *omnium* is the genitive of the "thing distributed" after *primus*, used partitively. [§ 130.]

CHAPTERS XVIII.—XXI.

Et ipsi. "They too;" *i. e.* the Romans.—*tenebantur ab*. "Were in the hands of." Literally, "were being held by." Observe the force of the imperfect tense.—*missus*. "Was sent." Supply *est*.—*viro*. Dative dependent on compound verb *inesse*. [§ 106, a.]—*quâ re auditâ*. "And when this thing was heard of." Observe that *quâ* relates to the previous sentence, and agrees with *re* by attraction. [§ 159.]—*captivos*, &c. "(That) they should give up the prisoners and deserters." Supply *ut*.

CHAPTERS XXII. XXIII.

Quibus prius. "On which (it had) before (been granted)."—*addita*. "There were added (however)." Supply *sunt*.—*novam perfidiam*. "New treachery." The Carthaginians, who had just previously concluded an agreement with the Romans, had broken it on the arrival of Hannibal in Africa.—*infertur Carthagini bellum*. "War is waged against Carthage." *Carthagini* is the dative dependent on the compound verb *infertur*. [§ 106, a.]—*per castra*. "Throughout his camp;" *i. e.* through every part of it.—*dimittique*. "And that they should be sent away." Supply *eos*.—*ut renunciarent*. "In order that they might report (those things)." Observe the omission of the demonstrative *ea* before the following relative.—*inventâ*. "Were found." Supply *sunt*.—*octoginta*. "Eighty pounds." Supply *pondo* only, and not *millia* with it.

BOOK IV.

CHAPTERS I. II.

Macedonicum. Supply *bellum*.—*ei*; *i. e.* to Philip.—*his legibus*. "On these terms" or "conditions."—*ne bellum inferret*. "That he should not wage war."—*ut redderet*. "That he should give up."—*haberet*. "(That) he should have." Before this and the following imperfects subjunctive supply *ut*.—*quibus voluit conditionibus*. "On what terms he chose." This is an elliptical expression for *eis condi-*

tionibus, quibus voluit accipere eum.—duxit ante currum. See article *triumphus* in Vocabulary.

CHAPTERS III.—V.

Syriacum. Supply *bellum*.—*Romanis auxilio fuisset.* "He had aided the Romans." Literally, "he had been for an aid to the Romans." Observe the employment of the double dative—*i.e.* the dative of the thing as a complement, and the dative of the recipient—after *fuisset*. [§ 108.]—*fusus est.* Perfect indicative of *fundor*.—*auxilio fuit Romanis.* [§ 108.]—*intra Taurum.* It must be intended by Eutropius to mean, that Antiochus was to confine himself to the eastern side of the ridge, and altogether withdraw from the western side and Asia Minor. That portion of it here spoken of separates Lower from Upper Asia, and hence the expression in the text.—*appellabatur.* "Used to be called." Observe the force of the imperfect tense.

CHAPTERS VI. VII.

Utrisque se æquum præbuit. "Showed himself equal to each." Literally, "afforded." The meaning of the passage is that he remained neuter. So also says Livy, xl. 49.

A rege; i. e. Perseus.—regi petenti, &c. "Nor would the Romans, however, although (they had been) overcome, grant peace to the king seeking to make peace." *Regi* is dative after trajective verb *præstare*. [§ 106, a.]—*missus.* Supply *est*.—*Anicius.* Supply *missus est*.—*perfecto.* "Having been completely ended."—*antè, &c.* "It was known that Gentius was conquered before that it began to be announced that the war had commenced." With both *victum* and *cæptum* supply *esse*.—*tertio nonas Septembris.* "The third day before the nones of September." Supply *ante*. [§ 158.]—*habuit honorem ei.* "Treated him with honour." Literally, "had honour to him."—*non quasi victo.* "Not as if (he had been) conquered;" *i. e.* not like a vanquished foe.—*volentem, &c.* "He suffered him not, (when) wishing to fall at his feet, (to do so)." After *permisit* supply *cadere ad pedes ejus*. Observe, also, that *sibi*, and presently afterwards *se*, refer to *Æmilius*.—*ut appareret.* "In order that it might be seen." Observe the use of the subjunctive mood after the final conjunction *ut*. [§ 152, I., (2).]—*parit.* "Feasted." Literally, "fed," perfect indicative of *pasco*.—*ejusdem hominis, &c.* "That it ought to belong to the same person." *Hominis* is genitive of "possessor" after *esse*. [§ 127.]—The subject of *debere* is the following sentence. [§ 156, (3).]

CHAPTERS VIII.—X.

Inusitatæ magnitudinis. "Of unusual size." These words form a genitive of quality. [§ 128.]—*sexdecim ordines.* "Sixteen banks."

If report be true, this must have been indeed a most unusually large ship, when we reflect that ordinary vessels of war had only three such banks (*triremes*); while those having five (*quinqueremes*) were considered first-rate vessels.—*remorum*. “Of oars.” Observe here the use of the thing for the person, or what grammarians call the abstract for the concrete. The *oars* are named instead of those who used them, the *rowers*. So we say in English so many *bayonets*, instead of so many *soldiers*, &c.—*utroque latere*. “On either side.” It was customary for a triumphant general to be accompanied in his chariot by his young children, if he had any. These, however, were not its only occupants with him. He was attended by a public slave, holding in his hand an Etruscan crown, who from time to time whispered in his ear, *Respice post te: hominem memento te*. “Look behind you: remember that you are man;” that is, look upon me: I, as well as yourself, am a man; you, like me, may, by the fortune of war, one day be a slave: and therefore be not proud with your present fortune.—*annos*. Accusative of duration of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*equitatu*. “The cavalry.” The dative after the compound verb *præerat*. [106, a.]—*committere*. “To engage (in battle).” Supply *pugnam* or *prælium*.

CHAPTERS XI.—XIV.

Quadraginta quatuor filiis relictis. “Having left forty-four sons.” According to Sallust he left only three legitimate sons, amongst whom his kingdom was divided, Micipsa, Mastanabal, and Gulussa. The same historian adds, that the two latter died, and left Micipsa sole king.—*Scipionem divisorem regni esse jussit*. See article *jubeo* in Vocabulary.—*juvenis adhuc*. “(Though) still a young man.” This Scipio, called Scipio Africanus the Younger, was made consul at thirty-six years of age, though the Villian law forbade the enjoyment of that honour to any under forty-three. Aulus Gellius, x. 28, tells us the distinction of age amongst the Romans was as follows. The term *puer* applied to those under seventeen. Between seventeen and forty-six a person was a *juvnis*. After forty-six he became a *senior* or *senex*.—*ibi*. “There;” i. e. in Carthage.—*inventa*. Supply *sunt*.—*excidiis*. “Out of the overthrow.” Observe the use of the plural word to denote several repeated instances of destruction.—*quæ sua recognoscebant*. “Which they knew again (as) their own.” Observe the use of the two accusatives after the factitive verb *recognoscebant*. [§ 99.]—*in potestatem suam redegit*. “Brought back under his power.” Observe that *suam* refers to Metellus, because that is the principal word in the sentence. [§ 145.]—*civitati* is in apposition with *Corintho* implied in *Corinthiis*.—*propter injuriam*. “On account of the ill-treatment.” The Corinthians first insulted the Roman ambassadors, and afterwards beat them.—*Africani*. *Triumphus* is understood before *Africani*, *Metelli*, and *Mummii*.

CHAPTERS XV.—XVII.

Romanis. Dative after trajective verb *placuisse*. [106, (3).]—*ut injuriam soluti fœderis vindicarent*. "In order that they might avenge the injury of the broken treaty;" *i.e.* that they might revenge themselves upon Mancinus for the injury they suffered from the treaty being broken.—*fame confecit*, &c. "He wore out by famine, and razed to the ground." Literally, "overthrew from the ground;" *i.e.* he destroyed all the buildings from the very foundation. Observe the combination of ideas in *Numantiam*. With *confecit* it denotes its inhabitants; with *avertit*, its buildings. This figure is called *zeugma*.

CHAPTERS XVIII.—XXVII.

Priorem cgerat. Supply *triumphum*.—*bellum gravissimum*. The Mithridatic war began A. V. 664. Its duration is uncertain; probably it lasted about thirty years. Eutropius appears to have here fallen into an error; the Mithridatic war was carried on against Mithridates VII., surnamed Eupator, and the Great, the son of the present Mithridates.

Smyrnæ. "At Smyrna." [§ 121, B. a.]—*Crasso*. Observe the use of the dative instead of the genitive after *successor*.—*duo*, &c. "The two brothers of Metellus." M. Cæcilius Metellus triumphed over the Sardi; C. Cæcilius Metellus, over the Thracians and Macedonians. The Capitoline Marbles state that *Publius*, not *Caius*, Metellus, was consul.—*fratres*. They were by birth his cousins, but by adoption his brothers.—*per fratrem*. "By his brother" (Aulus), who attacked Jugurtha in the absence of Spurius Albinus, and was defeated.—*tertiò missus*, &c. The construction is: *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus consul, missus tertio, reduxit ad Romanam disciplinam exercitum, correctum ingenti severitate et moderatione, cum faceret nihil cruentum in quicumque*.—*tertiò*. "In the third place;" *i.e.* this was the third general sent against the usurper. The first was Bestia; the second Albinus.—*ingenti severitate et moderatione*. "With great strictness and discretion." On his arrival in Africa, Metellus found the Roman army utterly relaxed in discipline, and consequently unfit and unable to cope with the enemy. By strict observance of discipline, joined to a judicious discretion in his proceedings, Metellus soon restored the soldiers to such a state as became Romans.—*cum nihil*, &c. "Although he used to exercise no cruelty against any one." Literally, "to do nothing bloody;" *i.e.* nothing in which *crux*, or blood, was shed.—*bello*. "And when he was now on the point of putting an end to the war." Dative after *positurus*.—*successum est ei*, &c. *Ei* is dative after compound verb *successum est*. [106, a.]

BOOK V.

CHAPTER I.

Geritur. "Is being waged." Observe the force with which the use of the historic present brings the transaction before the mind.—*quantus vis*. "As great as scarcely (was the fear)." Supply *timor fuit*.—*timor ne*. "For fear that." See article *ne* in Vocabulary.—*delatus est ei*. "Was conferred on him." Literally, "was brought down to him."—*protrahebatur*. "Was being protracted." Observe the force of the imperfect tense; viz. as speaking of a past action yet continuing—*propter quod meritum*. "And for this service." Literally, "on account of which desert." Observe the use of the relative for the demonstrative with *et*.—*absens*. "In his absence." Literally, "absent." The people were so pleased with his success that though he did not present himself as a candidate, they conferred the consulate on him, and that for the fifth time.

CHAPTER II.

Adhuc. "Still;" *i. e.* notwithstanding the loss they had recently sustained, as mentioned in a previous chapter.—*a parte*. "On the side."—*felicius*. "With greater success." Literally, "more fortunately;" *i. e.* the success of Catulus was greater than that of his colleague.—*capta*. "Were made prisoners." Supply *sunt*.—*trecenti milites*. "(Only) three hundred soldiers."—*Cimbris*. "From the Cimbri." Dative after trajective verb *sublata sunt*, which is the perfect indicative of *tollor*.—*duo*. Supply *signa*. So with *triginta*; and with *unum* supply *signum*.—*is belli finis fuit*. "That was the conclusion of the war." Observe the use of *is* in concord with *finis*, instead of being in the neuter, to agree with the preceding sentence. [§ 159.]—*utrique*. Supply *consuli*.—*decretus est*. "Was decreed;" *i. e.* by the senate, to whom it belonged to determine whether or not a triumph should be granted.

CHAPTER III.

Annis. Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*populo*. Dative after trajective verb *obedirent*. [§ 106, (4).]—*libertatem, &c.* "(Nevertheless) at that time began to claim equal liberty for themselves;" *i. e.* both liberty and equality with the people of Rome.—*A Romanis*. "On the side of the Romans."—*unum*. "One (only)." Supply *militem*.—*multa strenuè egisset*. "He had performed many valiant deeds." Literally, "he had performed many things valiantly."

Prætor. "As prætor." Anciently all magistrates were called prætors. Thus the *dictator* is styled *prætor maximus* by Livy, vii. 3. Subsequently the name was attached to particular magistrates, who ranked next to the consul. There were two only of them, while the Roman Empire was confined to Italy. Of these, the first and principal one administered justice to the citizens, and was called *prætor*

urbanus and *honoratus*; the other attended to foreigners, and was hence named *prætor peregrinus*. In the absence of the consuls the prætors exercised consular authority in the city. Sometimes they had the command of an army given them; but this was not their proper office. In after times the number of prætors was much increased.

CHAPTER IV.

Primum Bellum Civile. "The first civil war;" *i.e.* war of citizen with citizen.—*gesturus mitteretur*. "Was being sent for the purpose of carrying on."—*teneret*. "Was keeping;" *i.e.* detaining.—*belli Socialis*. "Of the social war;" *i.e.* with their (*socii*) allies.—*de quo diximus*. "Of which we have made mention." Eutropius means here the war with the Picentes and Marsi, as mentioned in preceding chapter.—*affectavit ut, &c.* "Anxiously aspired to being himself sent," &c., or "aimed studiously at," &c.—*primus ingressus est*. "He was the first who entered." These words may be interpreted to mean, either that he entered the city first of the rival and contending parties, or that he was the first Roman who entered the city as a military commander with troops ready to commit hostilities; it being the custom and law of Rome that all generals, with their troops, should remain outside the gates. Whichever interpretation be given, the rendering will be correct; but perhaps the latter is the more forcible and graphic.—*consulibus ordinatis*. "When consuls had been appointed." This expression seems covertly to imply that Sulla had taken the matter into his own hands, and fixed who should be consuls.

CHAPTER V.

In circuitu cum Bosporo. "In its winding, together with the Bosphorus;" *i.e.* Mithridates possessed the whole coast of Asia Minor, along all the windings of the coast of the Euxine, from his own kingdom of Pontus to the Bosphorus inclusive.—*tenebat*. "Was holding;" *i.e.* was in possession of.—*Nicomedem*. This was Nicomedes the Third.—*se*; *i.e.* Mithridates.—*ci*; *i.e.* Nicomedes.

CHAPTERS VI.—IX.

Reliqua Græcia. "The rest of Greece;" *i.e.* the Peloponnesus, now Morea; also the Greek islands, colonies, and dependencies.—*urbem*; *i.e.* Athens.—*commisit*. Supply *prælium*. This engagement took place near Orchomenus, in Bœotia.—*secundo*. Supply *prælio*. [§ 158.] This took place on the day after the former one.—*triduo*. "For a space of three days." Ablative of time. [§ 120.]—*nudus latuit*. "Lay concealed in a state of nakedness." Appian mentions that after this he escaped in a small vessel to Chalcis in Eubœa.—*Datum esse*. Supply *pacem Mithridati*.—*his relictis, quæ occupaverat*. "After having given up those (place:) that he had seized." Literally, "Those having been left."—Supply *locis*.—*rediisset*. "Shall have

returned." Observe the use of the pluperfect subjunctive to mark future-perfect time.—*a tergo*. "In his rear." Literally "from his back."—*orans ut patriæ subveniret*. "Entreating (him) to come to the assistance of his country." *Patriæ* is dative after trajectory verb *subveniret*. [§ 106, a.]—*urbem*; *i. e.* Rome.—*Præneste*. "To Præneste."—Accusative of the place "whither." [§ 101.]—*quem adolescentem, &c.* The construction is: *Quem adolescentem, natum unum et viginti annos, industriâ ejus cognitâ, Sulla præfecerat exercitibus traditis, ut haberetur secundus a Sullâ.*—*quem adolescentem*. "Whom, (though) a young man."—*annos*. Accusative of duration of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*traditis*. "Which had been 'surrendered (to him).'" Supply *ei*.—*secundus a Sullâ*. "Next to Sulla." Literally, "second from Sulla."

Quod. "(A thing) which." Observe the relative clause coming before the demonstrative for emphasis. *Quod* relates to the following sentence.—*Italicum, Sociale, civile*. In each case supply *bellum*.

BOOK VI.

CHAPTERS I.—VII.

Impar pugnae. "Unequal to the contest." *Pugnae* is dative after trajectory adjective *impar*. [§ 106, (1).]—*post consulatum*. "After his consulship;" *i. e.* when his year of office had expired.—*morbo mortuus est*. "Died a natural death." Literally, "by sickness;" *i. e.* not by the sword, &c.—*primus omnium Romanorum*. "He was the first of all the Romans who," &c. *Romanorum* is genitive of "thing distributed" after *primus*, used partitively. [§ 130.]—*obsesus*. Supply *est*. [§ 158.]—*obsedit eum*. "Blocked him up."—*fameque consumpsit*. "And wasted (him) by famine;" *i. e.* he wasted his forces.—*gerebat*. "Was waging." Observe the force of the imperfect tense.—*Capuæ*. [§ 121, B. a.]—*bello* is dative after compound verb *impositus*. [§ 106, a.] With *impositus* supply *est*. [§ 158.]

CHAPTERS VIII.—XI.

Duo tantum, &c. "Only two severe wars."—*Mithridaticum et Macedonicum*. In each case supply *bellum*.—*hæc*. Supply *bella*.—*navalem*. Supply *pugnam*.—*regnum ejus*. "His kingdom." This was Pontus.—*lectissima*. "Most chosen (troops)." After *millia* supply *militum*.—*direpta*. Supply *sunt*.—*eidem sublata est*. "Was taken from him also." *Eidem* is dative after trajectory verb *sublata est*.—*agentes se*. "Conducting themselves."—*negligenter et avarè*. "With carelessness and avarice."—*irrumpendi*. "Of making an irruption." Literally, "of breaking into." *Irrumpendi* is a gerund in *di*, depending on *occasione*. [§ 141, (2).]—*Lucullus*. Supply *triumphavit*.—*manente Mithridatico*. "While the Mithridatic (war) was remaining." Supply *bello*.

CHAPTER XII.

Delatum. Supply *est*.—*Mithridates cum uxore fugit.* “Mithridates and his wife fled with two attendants.” Observe that, when an ablative governed by *cum* follows a nominative, the verb following ought strictly to be in the plural, as the *cum* with its case is equivalent to *et* and another nominative. Sometimes, however, the verb is in the singular, as here. [P. 133, F.] The nominative in this construction points out the more important person.—*coactus ad mortem.* “Having been driven to destroy himself.” Literally, “having been forced to death.”—*ingentis industrie consiliique.* “Of great activity and skill.” These are genitives of the quality. [§ 128.]

CHAPTERS XIII.—XV.

Ei, dative after trajectivo verb *adempta est*.—*nobilissimi generis, &c.* “Of a most noble family, but most wicked disposition.” Genitive of quality. [§ 128.]—*ad delendam, &c.* “Formed a conspiracy for the destruction of his country.” *Delendam* is a gerundive. [§ 143.]—*urbe.* “From the city;” *i. e.* Rome.—*Pompeius.* Supply *triumphavit*.—*nulla triumphi, &c.* “No triumphal procession was ever like (this).” Literally, not any procession of a triumph.—*ante eum; i. e.* previously to his time.—*ne nomen quidem.* “Not even the name.” Observe that *ne* and *quidem* are never written together; some word comes between them, and that word they strongly qualify.—*tributi nomine.* “Under the term of tribute.”—*inmanissimis præliis.* “In most severe engagements.” Literally, “cruel;” meaning engagements in which cruelties and atrocities were practised.—*successūs.* “Successes.” Accusative plural.—*contra omīna.* “Against the omens;” *i. e.* those manifested tokens of the Divine will from prodigies. The omens here alluded to are, that one of the standards for a long time resisted the efforts of those, who attempted to pull it out of the ground; and that another, while being conveyed across the river, was forced out of the hand of its bearer, and swept down the stream.—*perditas res.* “Their ruined circumstances.”—*jussus.* Supply *est*.—*congregatos.* “Collected together.”—*fugit.* Observe that this verb takes the number of the nominative nearest to it (*nobilitas*), instead of being in the plural, in which it would be expected to be from the other nominative cases preceding. The reason is, that *nobilitas* is here the principal word; *i. e.* the word to which most importance is attached by the writer.—*fecit se.* “Made himself.” This is an error on the part of Eutropius. Cæsar was dictator after he returned from Spain, and not before he proceeded to that country. Moreover, he was appointed by the senate; he did not assume the office; and even after his appointment, he resigned it at the end of eleven days.—*sequi noluit.* “Would not engage in a pursuit.” Observe that *sequi* is here used in an intransitive force.—*nec Pompeium.* “That both Pompey did not know how to conquer.”—*et illo, &c.* “And that, on that day alone, he, himself, could have been overcome.” Observe that *se* applies to Cæsar.

CHAPTERS XXI.—XXV.

Majores. "Greater in number."—*melioribus ducibus*. "Under better commanders;" *i. e.* more experienced.—*tutor datus fuerat*. "He had been appointed guardian." *Tutor* is the nominative of the complement after *datus fuerat*. [§ 93, (2).]—*generi*. Pompey had married Julia the daughter of Cæsar; and not till after her death did war break out between them.—*quâ causâ*. "And on this account." Observe that *quâ* relates to preceding sentence, but agrees with *causâ* by attraction. [§ 159.]—*Alexandriâ*. Ablative after *potitus*. [§ 119, a.]—*rediens inde*. "On his return from thence;" *i. e.* from Egypt.—*Antè annum*. "During the year before." Observe that *antè* is an adverb, and that *annum* is accusative of duration of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*ultimum*. "The last (engagement took place)." Supply *prælium fuit*.—*natus annos, &c.* "Being fifty-six years of age." *Annos* is accusative of duration of time. [§ 102, (1).]—*agere insolentiis*. "To act in a very haughty manner." This use of the comparative, as a modified superlative, is not uncommon.—*confossus est*. This occurred on March 15, B.C. 44.

BOOK VII.

CHAPTERS I.—V.

Percussoribus. "The assassins." Literally, "strikers." Dative dependent on trajectory verb *favēbat*. [§ 106, (3).]—*conabatur*. "Attempted." Observe the continued action implied by the imperfect. [§ 158.]—*rerum potitus*. "Obtained the chief power (of the state)." With *potitus* supply *est*; *rerum* is the genitive after it.—*tres duces; i. e.* Octavianus, Pansa, and Hirtius.—*vicerunt eum*. "Conquered him." This victory took place at Mutina (now Modena), in Cisalpine Gaul, B.C. 43. It may be here remarked, that Hirtius and Pansa were the last consuls who enjoyed real authority. After them, the consular power became merely nominal.—*Evenit*. "It came to pass."—*uni Cæsari*. "Cæsar alone;" *i. e.* Octavianus, who, as Eutropius has just mentioned, took the name of Cæsar by his uncle's will.—*patris sui*. "Of his father;" *i. e.* of Julius Cæsar, by whom he had been adopted.—*anno*. Supply *ætatis suæ*.—*cum Antonio et Lepido*. This was the second triumvirate. The first was that of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, B.C. 60.—*secundo*. Supply *prælio*.—*neque occisus*. "And was not killed." Supply *est*.—*bellatum*. "War was waged." Supply *est*.

CHAPTERS VI.—X.

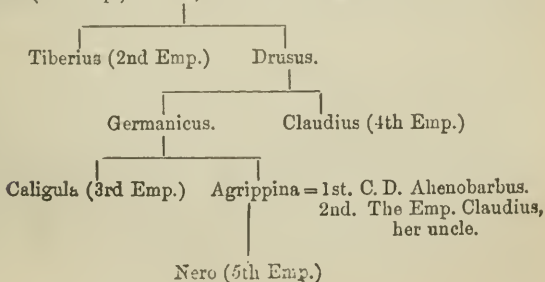
Interfectus est. "He was killed." Not in the flight, but subsequently, when he had been seized by Antony's general, Titius, B.C. 35.—*duxit uxorem*. The wife whom he had divorced for Cleopatra was Octavia, the sister of Augustus.—*fame et pestilentia laboravit*.

"He was hard pressed by famine and sickness;" *i. e.* his army was.—*pro victo*. "Like one conquered."—*optat*. "She desires." Historic present.—*in urbe*. "In the city;" *i. e.* Rome.—*qui locus*. Observe that *qui* refers to *Actium*, and agrees with *locus* by attraction. [§ 159.]—*deo similis*. "Like a god." [§ 106, (1).]—*ut pæne æquaret*. "That he almost made them equal." Supply *cos.*—*privignum suum*. He was the son of Tiberius Nero and Livia.—*Tiberium, privignum alterum*. This Tiberius was afterwards emperor.—*transtulit*. "He carried over;" *i. e.* the Rhine.—*recepit*. "He recovered."—*quod nulli antea*. "(A thing) which they had previously done to no one." Supply *fecerant*.—*signa*. "Standards."—*primusque, &c.* "And M. Lollius, the pro-pætor, was the first (person) who governed it."—*tanto autem amore fuit*. "He was, likewise, so much beloved." Literally "in so great love."—*togati*. "Clad in the toga." The toga was a gown forming the exterior and principal garment of the Romans. Originally it was worn only in Rome and by citizens. Foreigners were forbidden its use, and so also were exiles. These customs, however, gradually became obsolete. It was worn only in peace, the *paludamentum* and *sagum* being the garb of war; the former belonging to the Roman generals and officers, the latter to the common soldiers. From their habitual use of the toga, the Romans were called *gens togata* and *togati*.

CHAPTERS XI.—XIV.

Per legatos. "By means of his lieutenants." This line of conduct is a proof of his *socordia*.—*per blanditias*. "By fair words."—*nunquam remisit*. "He never sent back." This is an instance of his *crudelitas*.—*Cognomento = cognomine*.—*Drusi, &c.* "The grandson of Drusus the stepson of Augustus, and the grandnephew of Tiberius himself." The word *nepos* implies that twofold relation given above. Tiberius and Drusus were both stepsons of Augustus. The latter was the father of Germanicus, the father of Caligula. The following genealogical tree is given to point out the connection of the early emperors:—

Augustus (1st Emp.) = Livia, whose 1st husband was Tiberius Nero.



et qui, &c. "And (one) who even washed out the disgraceful deeds of Tiberius." The term *purgo* denotes that certain excesses, or evil deeds, are made to appear quite clean when compared with certain others.—*tertio*. Supply *anno*.—*Drusi*. The Drusus here mentioned was Nero Claudius, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, and was adopted by Augustus, as well as his brother, the emperor Tiberius.—*cujus*. *i. e.* Drusus.—*nepos*. "Grandson." Caligula was the son of Germanicus; and he and Claudius were the two sons of Drusus (the brother of Tiberius, who succeeded Augustus in the empire).—*mediè*. "In a middle course." What is meant by this expression is presently explained.—*insulsè*. "Foolishly."—*nullus Romanorum*. "No Roman." *Romanorum* is genitive of the "thing distributed" after *nullus* used partitively. [§ 130.]—*triumphantem*. "In his triumph." Literally, "triumphing."—*et conscendenti, &c.* "And walked on his left hand as he went up to the Capitol." The Capitol, or temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, was situated on a hill, the Tarpeian rock; and to this the triumphant general used to ascend, in order to offer thanksgiving sacrifices. Hence the expression *conscendenti*. By walking on the left of Plautius, and thus resigning to him the post of honour, Claudius seemed to deem him of more dignity and importance than himself.—*avunculo*. "His maternal uncle." Agrippina was the sister of Caligula.—*diminuit*. "Lessened;" *i. e.* by the loss of Armenia, as presently mentioned.—*ut qui*. "Inasmuch as he was one who." *Ut* is often used before *qui, &c.* in explanation and proof of what has been advanced.—*infinitam partem*. "A very large portion."—*ut et saltaret, &c.* "As both to dance and sing."—*citharædico habitu vel tragico*. "In the dress of a harper or a tragedian."—*fratre*. "His brother" (by adoption, Britannicus).—*uxore*. Octavia, Poppæa, and Antonia.—*matre*. Agrippina.—*oppida*. These were Camalodunum (*Colchester*), and Londinum (*London*). To these Tacitus adds Verulamium (*St. Alban's*). This loss occurred at the time when Boadicea stirred up the Britons to avenge the indignities heaped by the Romans on her family. It is stated that in these wars 70,000 Romans fell.—*Romano orbi execrabilis*. "Being detested by the Roman world;" *i. e.* by all at Rome, and all subject to its sway. *Orbi* is dative after *execrabilis*. [§ 107, d.]—*de saxo*. "From the rock;" *i. e.* the Tarpeian. This was the common punishment of all malefactors.

CHAPTERS XVI.—XVIII.

Antiquissimæ nobilitatis. "Of a very ancient and noble family." Literally, "of very ancient nobility." This is the genitive of quality. [§ 128.]—*sepultus*. "Was buried." Supply *est*. So with *jugulatus*.—*invasit imperium*. "Seized on the empire." Literally, "fell upon," "attacked;" and hence as translated.—*tanti*. "Of so great importance." *Tanti* is elliptic genitive of price or value. Supply *pretii*. [§ 128, a.]—*familiâ honoratâ*. Ablative of quality. [§ 115.]—*ordinarios consulatûs*. "Consulships after the usual manner." Under the emperors it was customary for persons to hold the office of consul

for a few months, or even weeks. The persons who entered on the consulship on the first of January, were called *ordinarii*, and gave their name to the year; those who were appointed in their stead, when they resigned their post were termed *suffecti*; *i.e.* made in the stead of another.—*feratur epulatus*. "He is reported to have feasted four times, or (even) five times in a day." Supply *esse*.—*apposita traduntur*. "Are related to have been set before him." Supply *esse*.—*atque id, &c.* "And so openly manifested this."—*cræsequias*. "Remains." Literally, "funeral obsequies."

Quem cum Capitolio incendit. "Whom he burned together with the Capitol." Flavius Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian, was governor of Rome (*præfectus urbis*). Vitellius had agreed to yield the empire to Vespasian, provided that Sabinus would guarantee his personal safety, and secure him a certain sum of money and a retreat in Campania. Circumstances, however, led the soldiers who favoured the cause of Vitellius to attack Sabinus and his partisans in the Capitol; and in the course of the fray the temple caught fire, and was burned. Entropius says Sabinus was burned in it. Tacitus, from whom the foregoing particulars are taken, states that Sabinus was made prisoner; and that, being carried in chains before Vitellius, he was stabbed and mutilated by the mob, which was gathered round the imperial palace. (Tacit. *Hist.* iii. 74.)—*interfectus autem est*. "He was slain, however;" *i.e.* Vitellius. Having stated this, Entropius goes on to relate the manner of his death.—*nudus*. "Naked;" *i.e.* in his tunic only.—*erectâ comâ et capite*. "His hair being raised upright, and his head (too)." It is evident that this is a corrupt reading. Perhaps the best emendation is that of Vinetus: *redactâ comâ et capite*, "his hair being dragged back, and his head;" *i. e.* his head being dragged back by the hair.—*subjecto ad mentum gladio*. "A sword having been placed close beneath his chin." Literally, "having been placed beneath close to his chin." This was to make him hold up his head.—*ab omnibus obviis*. "By all who met him."

CHAPTER XIX.

Obscurè quidem natus. "Born, indeed, in a humble station."—*moderatissimè se gessit*. "He conducted himself with the greatest moderation."—*pecuniæ tantum, &c.* "Only he was too eager for money." *Pecuniæ* is genitive objective after *avidior*. [§ 132.]—*nulli*. "From no one." Dative after trajective verb *auferret*.—*omni diligentie provisione*. "With all diligent foresight." Literally, "with all foresight of diligence."—*studiosissimè largiebatur*. "He used to bestow most liberally." Literally, "most eagerly."—*præcipuè indigentibus*. "Especially on the needy." *Indigentibus* is dative after trajective verb *largiebatur*. [§ 106, (3).]—*placidissimæ lenitatis*. "A man most mild and gentle." Literally, "of most mild gentleness." Genitive of quality.—*ut qui*. "Inasmuch as he was one who."—*reos majestatis*. "Those accused of treason."

CHAPTER XX.

Offensarum. Genitive dependent on *immemor*. [§ 133.]—*immemor fuit*. "He was unmindful of;" *i. e.* he did not bear in his memory.—*cocrcitor*. "Exactor."—*genituram*. "The nativity."—*ita habuit cognitam*. "He knew so intimately."

CHAPTERS XXI.—XXIII.

Omnium virtutum genere, for *omni virtutum genere*. So Livy, i. 9, as quoted by Verheyk, *violati hospitii fœdus*, for *violatum hospitii fœdus*.—*amor et deliciæ*, &c. "The love and delight of mankind."—*diceretur*. "Used to be called."—*causas egit*. "He pleaded causes."—*confixit*. "He pierced."—*convictos*. "Those found guilty."—*conjurat[i]onis*. "Of conspiracy." Genitive after *convictos*. [§ 133.]—*quâ antea*. Supply *habuit eos*.—*Facilitatis tantæ*. Genitive of quality.—*discedere tristem*. "To go away in sorrow."—*nihil se cuiquam præstitisse*, &c. "That he had on that day bestowed nothing on any one."—*quâ pater*. Supply *perit*.—*concessit*. "Heaped together."—*quantas*, &c. "As they have given to him neither (being) alive, nor present, at any time."—*odii*. Genitive after the neuter adjective *tantum*. [§ 131.]—*poni*. "To be erected."—*solam lauream usurpavit*. "He assumed only a laurel (crown)." Supply *coronam*. The success was too trifling to merit a triumph, and hence he merely assumed a laurel crown in token of victory.—*interfecta*. Supply *est*.—*præfectus prætorio*. "Commander of the imperial body-guard."—*Forum transitorium*. So called because there was a passage through it to three other *Fora*. Domitian built it, and Nerva dedicated it. From the latter emperor it was afterwards called *Forum Nervæ*.—*Serapcum*. "The temple of Serapis." Serapis, otherwise Osiris, was an Egyptian deity, supposed to be the same as the sun.—*exosus universis*. "Hated by all." *Universis* is dative after *exosus*. [§ 107, *d.*]—*ignobilitèr est sepultum*. "Was meanly buried." The story is, that, after he was assassinated, his body was refused interment; but Phyllis, his nurse, stole it away, and buried it.

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE VOCABULARY.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| abl. | ablative. | n. or neut. . . . | neuter. |
| acc. | accusative. | nom. | nominative. |
| a. or act. . . . | active. | num. | numeral. |
| adj. | adjective. | obsol. | obsolete. |
| adv. | adverb. | pa. | participial adjective. |
| comm. gen. . . . | common gender. | part. | participle. |
| comp. | comparative degree. | pass. | passive. |
| conj. | conjunction. | perf. | perfect. |
| dat. | dative. | pluperf. | pluperfect. |
| demonstr. . . . | demonstrative. | plur. | plural. |
| esp. | especially. | pos. | positive degree. |
| etym. | etymology. | poss. | possessive. |
| f. | feminine. | prep. | preposition. |
| fr. | from. | pres. | present. |
| fut. | future. | pron. | pronoun. |
| gen. | genitive. | prps. | perhaps. |
| Gr. | Greek. | rel. | relative. |
| imperf. | imperfect. | sing. | singular. |
| inch. | inchoative. | subj. | subjunctive. |
| ind. or indic. . . | indicative. | sup. | superlative degree. |
| indecl. | indeclinable. | t. t. | technical term. |
| indef. | indefinite. | v. a. | verb active. |
| inf. or infin. . . | infinitive. | v. dep. | verb deponent. |
| intens. | intensive. | v. n. | verb neuter. |
| interj. | interjection. | voc. | vocative. |
| interrog. . . . | interrogative. | = | equal to. |
| m. | masculine. | | |

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

VOCABULARY.

āb, a, prep. gov. abl. 1. From.—2. Away from, away.—3. By, by means of [akin to Sanscrit *apa*; Gr. *ἀπ-ό*].

ab-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. 1. To lead, or conduct, away or from.—2. To withdraw, remove.—Pass.: ab-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

āb-ōl-ōo, ēvi and ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. a. [ab; root oL, “to grow”] (“To reverse or check the growth of anything;” hence)

1. To ruin, destroy, cause to perish.—2. To take away, remove, abolish.—Pass.: āb-ōl-ēor, ūtus sum, ēri.

abs-ens, entis, adj. [abs-um] Away from, absent.

abs-tīnēo, tīnui, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for abs-tenco] 1. Act.: To hold back or off.—2. Neut.: To abstain, refrain.—Pass.: abs-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīnēri.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. To be away or far from.

ābundant-ia, iæ, f. [abundans, abundant-is, “abounding”] Abundance, copiousness, fulness.

ac. 1. And, also.—2. After words denoting likeness or unlikeness: Than, as.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-cedo] 1. To go, or come, to or towards; to approach, draw nigh, come up.—2. To be added.

accep-tus (for accap-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of accip-ior, through true root ACCAP.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-cādo] 1. To fall upon or down upon.—2. To happen, come to pass, fall out.

ac-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for ad-cāpio] 1. To take to one's self; to receive, take, get, obtain.—2. To perceive, observe, learn.—Pass.: ac-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

acerb-itas, itātis, f. [acerb-us, “harsh”] (“The quality of the acerb-us;” hence) Harshness, moroseness, severity.

Achaia, æ, f. Achaia; a province in the northern part of the Peloponnēsus, on the Gulf of Corinth.

Achilles, is, m. Achilles; a Greek

hero in the Trojan War; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. In his infancy, it is said, his mother plunged him into the Styx, thus making every part of his body which its water touched quite invulnerable. The heel, by which she held him, was the only part which the water did not reach. Subsequently he went to the siege of Troy, and was the bravest of the Greek warriors there assembled. Having been deprived by Agamemnon of Briseis, he for a time retired from all share in the war. The death of his friend Patroclus, however, aroused him to vengeance. He joined once more the Greek ranks, and slew Hector, whom he tied by the heels to his chariot and dragged thrice round the walls of the city. Subsequently he was himself killed by Paris, who pierced his vulnerable heel with an arrow.

āc-ies, iēi, f. [ac-ūo, “to sharpen”] (“That which is sharpened;” hence) 1. An edge or point of a thing.—2. An army in battle array.—3. A battle.

Acilius, ūi, m. Acilius; a Roman name.

Actium, ūi, n. Actium (now Azio); a small promontory of the Sinus Ambracius (now “Gulf of Arta”).

ac-tus (for ag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of ag-or, through root AG. 1. Led.—2. Driven.—3. Done.

ād, prep. gov. acc. 1. To.—2. Towards.—3. By, at.—4. In addition.

ad-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ad; do, “to put”] To put to, to add.—Pass.: ad-dor, dītus sum, di.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. 1. To lead to or towards.—2. To induce, persuade.—Pass.: ad-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

1. ād-ōo, adv. [for ad-eom; fr. ad; eom=eum, acc. sing. of pron. is] (“Up to that;” hence) 1. So far.—2. Moreover, besides.—3. In truth, indeed, even.

2. ād-ōo, īvi and ūi, ūtum, īre, v. n. To go to, approach.

Adherbal, ālis, m. Adherbal; a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.

ād-huc, adv. [for ad-hoc; fr. ad; hoc, acc. sing. neut. of pron. hic] (“Up to

this" time; hence) *Until now, as yet, hitherto.*

Ād-ĭmo, ěmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-emo; fr. ad; obsolete emo, "to take"] ("To take to one's self" from another; hence) *To take away, remove.*—Pass.: **Ād-ĭmor**, eniptus sum, ĭmi.

Ād-ĭpiscor, eptus sum, ĭpisci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-apiscor; fr. ad; apiscor, "to reach or lay hold of"] 1. *To arrive at, reach.*—2. *To obtain, acquire, attain, get.*

ad-jec-tus (for **ad-jac-tus**), ta, tum, part. perf. of **ad-jicior**, through true root **ADJAC**.

ad-jĭcio, jĕci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-jacio] 1. *To throw to.*—2. *To add.*—Pass.: **ad-jĭcior**, jectus sum, jĭci.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. *To join to or on to; to annex, add.*—Pass.: **ad-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

adjū-tor, tōris, m. [for adjuv-tor; fr. adjuv-o] *A helper, assistant.*

ad-mīnistro, mīnistrāvi, mīnistrātum, mīnistrāre, l. v. a. [ad; ministro, "to serve"] *To take in hand or take charge of; to manage, direct, govern.*—Pass.: **ad-mīnistor**, mīnistrātus sum, mīnistrāri.

admirā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [admir(a)-or] 1. *An admiring; admiration.*—2. *Wonder, astonishment.*

admirā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of admir(a)-or.

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, l. v. dep. 1. *To wonder at.*—2. *To admire.*

ad-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. *To allow, or permit, to go to a place; to admit.*—Pass.: **ad-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ad-mōdum, adv. [ad; modum, acc. sing. of modus, "a measure"] ("According to measure;" hence) *Very, very much, exceedingly.*

ādōlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [adolesc-o, "to grow up"] ("One growing up;" hence) *A youth, a young man; a young woman, maiden.*

adopt-ĭo, tĭōnis, f. [adopt-o] *An adopting, adoption.* Adoption was of two kinds, *adoptio* and *adrogatio*. The former kind was used, when the person to be adopted was still legally under the power of his father. The father hereupon took him before the *prator urbanus*, and emancipated him from his authority, at the same time transferring his own power to the person adopting him. But when the person to be adopted was his own master (*sui juris*), the ceremony was called *adrogatio*, because it was effected by the *comitia centuriata* passing a bill (*rogatio*) authorising the adoption. In either case the ceremony conferred the same rights and privileges. The adopted passed into the family, took the name and sacred rites, of the adopter, and also inherited his fortune.

Ād-opto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, l. v. a. 1. *To take or accept for one's self with design.*—2. *To adopt.*—Pass.: **ad-optor**, optātus sum, optāri.

ad-scendo (**a-scendo**), scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-scando; fr. ad; scando, "to mount"] *To climb or mount up; to ascend.*—Pass.: **ad-scendor** (**a-scendor**), scensus sum, scendi.

ad-spĭcio (**a-spĭcio**), spexi, spectrum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-specio; fr. ad; spĕcio, "to look"] *To look to or at; to behold.*—Pass.: **ad-spĭcior** (**a-spĭcior**), spectus sum, spĭci.

adsta-nis, ntis, part. pres. of **adst(a)-o**.

ad-sto (**a-sto**), stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, l. v. n. *To stand at or by.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [adven-io, "to arrive"] *An arriving, an arrival.*

1. **adver-sus**, sa, sum, adj. [for advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to turn towards"] 1. *Turned towards, over against, opposite.*—

2. *Adverse, hostile.*—3. *Unfavourable, unfortunate; adversum tempus, a season of distress, adversity.* [Comp.: **adversior**; Sup.: **adversissimus**.]

2. **ad-versus**, prep. gov. acc. [ad; versus] *Opposite to, over against.*

æd-i-fic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [for æd-i-fac-o; from æd-es, "a house;" (i); fac-io, "to make"] ("To make a house;" hence) *To build, construct, erect.*—Pass.: **æd-i-fic-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ædīl-ĭtĭus, ltia, ltium, adj. [ædīl-is, "an edile;" one of a body of magistrates whose duty it was to see to the erection or repair of the buildings belonging to the state, and to take care that those of private persons did not become dangerous through being in a dilapidated condition. Besides these matters, they attended to the markets, and to weights and measures; took care that no new gods were introduced, &c.] (*Of, or belonging to, an edile; of the rank of an edile.*

æ-ger, gra, grum, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Ill, sick, diseased.*—2. *Sad, sorrowful.* [Comp.: **ægr-ior**; Sup.: **æger-rimus**.]

Ægyptus, i, f. *Egypt; a powerful and highly civilised kingdom of Africa, well known in the earlier ages of the world, and to be especially remembered as the house of bondage of the Israelites. It subsequently sank into ignorance and barbarism.*

Æmīllus, li, m. *Æmilius; a Roman name.*

æ-nĕus, nĕa, nĕum, adj. [for ær-neus; from æs, ær-is, "copper, bronze"] (*Of, or belonging to, copper or bronze; made of copper or bronze; copper; bronze.*

Æquī, ōrum, m. *The Æqui; a warlike people of Latium.*

æqu-itas, itātis, f. [æqu-us] ("The quality of the æquus;" hence) *Justice, equity.*

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. and n. [īd] ("To make æquus;" hence) 1. *To*

make level or smooth.—2.: a. Act.: *To make equal.*—b. Neut.: *To be equal.*—3. *To place on an equality with, to compare to.*—Pass.: æqu-or, âtus sum, âri.

æquus, a, um, adj. 1. *Even, level, flat, smooth.*—2. *Fair, just, equitable.*—3. *Calm, composed, tranquil.* [Gr. *ἴσος* Comp.: æqu-for; Sup.: æqui-issimus [prob. akin to Sanscrit *ekas*, "one"].

æs-tas, tâtis, f. ("The burning season;" hence) *Summer* [akin to *αἶθω*, "to burn"].

æ-tas, tâtis, f. [for æv-tas; fr. ævum] ("The state of ævum;" hence) 1. *Lifetime, life, age.*—2. *Time.*

Ætōli, ōrum, m. *The Ætolians; the inhabitants of Ætolia.*

Ætōliā, æ, f. *Ætolia; a province of Central Greece.*

Afer, fra, frum, adj. *African.*—As Subst.: Afri, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Africans.*—2. *The Carthaginians.*

affect-o, âvi, âtum, âre, l. v. a. [affectus, "desire"] *To have a desire for; to aim at, affect.*—Pass.: affect-or, âtus sum, âri.

af-fēro, attŭli, allâtum, afferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero] *To bring, take, or carry to.*—Pass.: af-fērōr, allâtus sum, afferri.

af-ficiō, feci, sectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio] ("To do something to" a person or thing; hence) 1. *To treat or use in any way.*—2. With Acc. of object and Abl. of manner: *To affect with* (commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to Latin ablative, e.g. *afficere aliquem honoribus, to honour one; afficere aliquem pœnis, to punish one.*—Pass.: af-ficiōr, fectus sum, fici.

Afrānŭs, ūi, m. *Afranius; a Roman name.*

Afri, ōrum, v. Afer.

Afr-īca, icæ, f. [Afr-i] *The country of the Afri; Africa.*

Afric-ānus, āni, m. [Afric-a] ("One pertaining to Africa") *Africanus; a cognomen given to two members of the Scipio family from their victories in Africa.*

āger, āgri, m. *Land; a field.*—Plur.: *The fields, the open country* [Gr. *ἀγρός*].

ag-grēdiōr, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for ad-gradior; fr. ad; gradior, "to step"] 1. *To step, or go, to, or towards; to approach.*—2. *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail.*—3. *To attempt, undertake, set about, begin.*

aggres-sus (for agged-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of agged-ior.

āg-o, ēgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. a. ("To put in motion;" hence) 1. *To lead, to drive.*—2. *To do or perform.*—3. *To carry off.*—4. *To plead.*—5. With Subst. as a circumlocution for the action indicated by such subst., e.g. *agere gratias, to thank; agere triumphum, to triumph.*—6. With Acc. of personal pronoun, or aloue: *To behave, conduct, or deport one's*

self.—Pass.: āg-or, actus sum, āgi [Gr. *ἀγ-ω*].

āgr-estis, este, adj. [ager, agr-i] *Of, or belonging to, the country; rustic.*—As Subst.: agrestis, is, comm. gen. *A countryman, a rustic; a countrywoman.* [Gr. *ἄγρος* Comp.: āgrest-ior.

Agri-gentum, i, n. *Agri-gentum* (now *Girgenti*); a city of Sicily.

Agrippa, æ, m. *Agrippa; a man's name.*

āla, æ, f. [etym. uncertain; perhaps for āg-la, from ago] ("The moving thing;" hence) *A wing.*

1. Alb-āni, anōrum, m. [Alb-a; "Alba," the mother city of Rome] *The people of Alba; the Albans.*

2. Albāni, ōrum, m. *The Albani or Albanians; a people inhabiting Albania, a country between Iberia and the Mare Caspium.*

Albinus, i, m. *Albinus; a Roman name.*

Albis, is, m. *The Albi* (now *the Elbe*), a river of Germany.

Alexander, dri, m. *Alexander; a man's name* [Gr. *Ἀλέξανδρος*, "Defender of men"].

Alexandriā, æ, f. *Alexandria; a city of Egypt built by Alexander the Great.*—Hence, Alexandri-nus, na, num, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Alexandria; Alexandrine* [Gr. *Ἀλεξανδρεῖα*, "the city of Alexander"].

Algīdum, i, n. [algidus, "cold"] ("The cold mountain") *Algidum* (now *Rocca del Papa*); a snow-capped mountain near Rome.

ālī-quantus, quanta, quantum, adj. [ali-us; quantus] *Some, tolerable, considerable.*

ālī-quis, no feminine, quid, indef. pron. [ali-us; quis] *Some one, somebody, any one; something, any thing.*

ālī-quot, num. adj. indecl. [ali-us; quot] *Some, several.*

āl-iter, adv. [al-is=alius] *In another manner; otherwise.*

al-ius, ia, ind (gen. alius;—dat. aliī), pron. adj. *Another; other* [Gr. *ἄλ-ιος*].

Alliā, æ, f. *Allia; a small river 11 miles from Rome, rendered memorable by the terrible defeat inflicted on the Romans by the Gauls, B.C. 388.*

Alp-es, ūm, f. [either fr. Celtic Alp, "a height;" or Gr. *ἄλφ-ός*, "white"] ("The high things," or "the white things") *The Alps; the high mountain-range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia.*

al-ter, tēra, tērum (gen. alterius;—dat. alteri), adj. [akin to al-ius] *Another; one of two, the other.*—Alter . . . alter, *The one . . . the other.*

amā-bilis, bile, adj. [am(a)-o] ("That may or can be loved;" hence) *That deserves to be loved; loveable, lovely.* [Gr. *ἄμωμος* Comp.: amābilior; Sup.: amābilissimus.

amb-o, æ, o, adj. plur. *Both*. [Gr. ἀμφω.]

Ambrones, um, m. *The Ambrones; a Gallic tribe.*

amic-itia, itiae, f. [2. amic-us] ("The quality of the amicus;" hence) *Friendship*.

1. **am-icus**, ica, icum, adj. [am-o] *Letting, friendly.* ἄμικ Comp.: amicior; Sup.: amicissimus.

2. **am-icus**, lei, m. [id.] ("A loved one;" hence) *A friend*.

amis-sus (for amitt-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of amitt-o.

Amisus (-os), i, f. *Amisus or Amisos* (now *Eski Samsun*); a town of Pontus.

am-itto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. 1. *To let go from one, to let s/p; to dismiss.*—2. *To lose.*—Pass.: a-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

am-nis, nis, m. *A river, a stream* [akin to Sanscrit ap-nas].

amœn-itas, Itâtis, f. [amœn-us, "pleasant"] ("The quality of the amœnus;" hence) *Pleasantness, agreeableness.*

am-or, ôris, m. [am-o] *Lore.*

amphithêâtrum, i, n. *An amphitheatre*; an oval or circular building which allowed of an unobstructed view all around, esp. the amphitheatre which was begun by Vespasian, dedicated by Titus, and finished by Domitian, and was capable of containing 87,000 spectators. It was also called Coliseum, from the Colossus, or colossal statue of Nero, which stood near it. The place where the gladiators and beasts fought was called arena, from its being sprinkled with sand. Next to the arena was the podium, where were the seats for the senators and foreign ambassadors. Here also was the suggestus, or pulpit-like canopied seat, for the emperor. Next to the podium were fourteen rows of seats reserved for the knights, and behind them were the seats for the people [ἀμφιθέατρον; that which causes or enables one to see around].

ampl-io, iâvi, lâtum, lâre, 1. v. a. [ampl-us] 1. *To enlarge.*—2. *To increase.*—Pass.: ampl-i-or, lâtus sum, iâri.

ampl-i-us, comp. adv. [ir. neut. of comp. of ampl-us] *More extensively, more fully.* ἄμπ Pos.: ampl-e; Sup.: ampl-issime.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am, around; ple-o, "to fill"] ("Filled all around;" hence) 1. *Of large extent; ample, spacious.*—2. *Extensive.*—3. *Abundant.* ἄμπ Comp.: ampl-i-or; Sup.: ampl-issimus.

Ancus, i, m. *Ancus (Martius)*; the fourth king of Rome.

Andriscus, i, m. *Andriscus*; the real name of Pseudo-Philippus.

angust-ia, iæ, f. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the angustus;" hence) 1. *Narrowness, closeness.*—2. *Plur.: A narrow defile, a mountain-pass.*

Anicius, ii, m. *Anicius*; a Roman name.

Anÿen, ênis, m. *The Anien* (otherwise *Anio*, now *Tecrone*); a river of Italy, falling into the Tiber.

ân-imus, imi, m. 1. *The rational soul in man.*—2. *Mind.*—3. *Spirit, courage* [Gr. ἀν-εμος, "breath," etc.].

annû-lus (ânû-lus), li, m. [for anû-lus; fr. anus (uncontr. Gen.) anû-i, "a ring"] *A little ring; a ring.*

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round;" hence) *A year* [akin to Sanscrit root AM, "to go"].

ann-ûus, ûa, ûum, adj. [ann-us] ("Pertaining to a year;" hence) *Yearly, annual.*

ante, prep. and adv. 1. Prep. gov. acc. case: *Before, in front of.*—2. Adv.: a. *Before, in front.*—b. *Before, previously* [akin to Sanscrit ati, "beyond;" Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-êa, adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e; eam, acc. fem. of is] *Before; aforetime, formerly.*

Antemn-âtes, âtum, m. [Antemnæ, "Antemnæ," a Sabine town] *The people of Antemnæ; the Antemnates.*

Antioch-enses, enslum, m. [Antioch-ia] *The men of Antioch.*

Antioch-ia, iæ, f. *Antiochia or Antioch* (now *Antakia*); a city of Syria [Ἀντιόχεια; "the city of Antiochus"].

Antiochus, i, m. *Antiochus*; the name of several Syrian kings [Ἀντίοχος; "He who drives against"].

ant-iquus, iqua, iquum, adj. [ant-e] ("Belonging to ante;" hence) *That has been, or has been done, before or in times past; former, old, ancient.* ἄντ Comp.: antiqu-i-or; Sup.: antiqu-issimus.

Antonîus, ii, m. *Antonius (M.)*; the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium.

Apîo, ônis, m. *Apio or Apion*; a king of Libya, who bequeathed his dominions to the Romans.

Apollônîa, æ, f. *Apollonia* (afterwards *Sozopolis*, now *Sizeboli*); a city of Thrace.

appârâ-tus, tûs, m. [appar(a)-o, "to prepare"] 1. *A preparing or preparation; an equipping or equipment.*—2. *Stores, supplies.*

ap-pârêo, pârûi, pârîtum, pârêre, 2. v. n. [for ad-pareo; fr. ad; pareo, "to appear"] 1. *To appear at some place; to come in sight, to appear.*—2. *To be visible or manifest.*—3. *To be evident or apparent.*

ap-pello, pellâvi, pellâtum, pellâre, 1. v. a. [for ad-pello] ("To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him; hence) 1. *To address, speak to, accost.*—2. *To call.*—3. *To call by name, to name.*—Pass.: ap-pellor, pellâtus sum, pellâri.

appêt-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of appet-or.

ap-pêto, pêtivi or pêtli, pêtîtum, pêtêre, 3. v. a. [for ad-peto] 1.: a. *To seek to go to or towards.*—b. *To seek*

after, strive to obtain.—2. *To fall upon in a hostile manner; to assault, assail, attack.*—Pass.: **ap-pētor**, pētītus sum, pēti.

Appius, īi, m. *Appius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Appi-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an Appius; Appian: Via Appia, the Appian Way or Road.* This road commenced at the Porta Capena, whence it proceeded to Capua, where it originally terminated, being in length 130 miles. Afterwards it was carried on to Beneventum, by Augustus; and, finally, to Brundisium, a distance from Capua of 220 miles. Its total length was 350 miles.

ap-pōno, pōšīi, pōšītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pono]. 1. *To put or place at, by, beside, or near.*—2. *To place before.*—3. *To put or set on or upon.*—Pass.: **ap-pōnor**, pōšītus sum, pōni.

āpud, prep. gov. acc. 1. *With, near to.*—2. *In or at the house of.*—3. *At, in a place.*—4. *By.*

Apūlia, æ, f. *Apulia* (now *Puglia*); a province of south-western Italy, famous for its wool.

āqu-a, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sanscrit *ap*].

Aquīlius, īi, m. *Aquilius*; a Roman name.

Aquitānia, æ, f. *Aquitania* (now *Guienne*); a province of Southern Gaul.

Arabs, Arābis, m. *An Arabian or Arab*; an inhabitant of Arabia, a large country of Asia, divided into three parts: Arabia Felix, or the Happy; Arabia Petrea, or the Stony; and Arabia Deserta, or the Desert. The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, a son of Abraham; and, agreeably to the prophecies concerning them in Gen. xvi. 12, and xvii. 20, they have ever been a great and numerous nation; dwelling in tents, and wandering from place to place; often attacking the people around them, and often attacked by them; frequently invaded and harassed, but never totally subdued.

āra-ns, ntis, part. pres. of *ar(a)-o*.

arbītr-ium, īi, n. [arbitr, arbitr-i, "a judge" or "umpire"] ("A thing pertaining to an arbitrator;" hence) 1. *Judgment or opinion; decision.*—2. *Will, free-will.*

Archēlāus, i, m. *Archelaus*: 1. A general of Mithridates.—2. A king of Cappadocia, who was deprived of his dominions by the emperor Tiberius [Ἀρχέλαος, "Commander of the people"].

Ardēa, æ, f. *Ardea*; the capital of the Rutuli, in Latium.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, 2. v. n. [etym. doubtful] *To be on fire; to burn, blaze.*

argent-ēus, æa, eūm, adj. [argent-um] ("Pertaining to argentum;" hence) *Made of silver, silver.*

Argentorātum, i, n. *Argentoratum* (now *Utrecht*).

arg-entum, enti, n. 1. *Silver.*—2. *Silver plate.*—3. *Silver money.* [Gr. ἀργυρος].

Argos, n. (only in nom. and acc. sing.) also, **Argi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Argos* or *Argi*; the capital of Argolis, a province of Peloponnesus or Southern Greece.

Ariarāthes, is, m. *Ariarathes*. Ariarathes appears to have been a common name with the kings of Cappadocia. Their country was in Asia Minor, situated between Pontus and Cilicia, and bordering on Syria and Armenia. The Ariarathes mentioned by Eutropius at Book iv. Chapter 20 was the sixth of that name.

Arīmīnum, i, n. *Ariminum* (now *Rimini*); a town of Umbria, a province of Italy.

Arīōbarzānes, is, m. *Ariobarzanes*; a king of Cappadocia.

Aristarchus, i, m. *Aristarchus*; made king of the Colchians by Pompey [Ἀριστάρχος, "Best ruler"].

Aristo, ōnis, m. *Aristo*; an Athenian who betrayed his city to Archelaus, the general of Mithridates.

Aristōbūlus, i, m. *Aristobulus*; a king of the Jews, who was in triumph before Pompey's chariot [Ἀριστόβουλος, "Best in counsel"].

Aristōnīcus, i, m. *Aristonicus*; the son of Eumenes, who made war against the Romans. He was made prisoner, and strangled by order of the senate [Ἀριστόνικος].

ar-ma, mōrum, n. ("Things adapted or suited" to any purpose; hence) *Arms, armour* [ἄρ-ω, "to adapt"].

armā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *arm(a)-or*.

Armēnes, is, m. *Armenes*; a son of the Lacedæmonian king Nabis, led as a captive before the chariot of T. Quintius Flamininus in his triumph.

Armēnia, æ, f. *Armenia*; a country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major (now *Turcomania* and *Kurdistan*), and Armenia Minor (now *Anatolia*).

Armēnī-us, a, um, adj. [Armeni-a]

Of, or belonging to, Armenia; Armenian.—As Subst.: **Armenii**, ōrum, m. *The people of Armenia; the Armenians.*

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a] 1. *To furnish with weapons, to arm.*—2. *To equip.*—Pass.: **arm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To plough, till, cultivate.*—Pass.: **ār-or**, ātus sum, āri [Gr. ἀρ-ῶω].

Artaxāta, æ, f. *Artaxata*; the capital of Armenia Major; afterwards called Neronea, in honour of Nero.

Artōces, is, m. *Artoces*; a king of Iberia, conquered by Pompey.

Aruns, untis, m. *Aruns*; the name of one of the Tarquin family [fr. Etruscan Arnth; an appellation of younger sons].

Arverni, ōrum, m. *The Arverni*; a

people of Gaul, whose country corresponded to the modern Auvergne.

a-scendo, *scendi*, *scensum*, *scendēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-scendo*; from *ad*; *scando*, "to climb or mount"] *To climb or mount up; to ascend; ascendere navem, to go on board ship.*—*Pass.*: **a-scendor**, *scensus sum*, *scendi*.

Asia, *æ*, f. *Asia*.

Asiāgēnes, *is*, m. = *Asiaticus*.

Asiā-ticus, *tici*, m. [*Asia*] ("One pertaining to Asia") *Asiaticus*; a name given to Cornelius Scipio on account of his victories in Asia.

Asina, *æ*, m. *Asina*; a Roman consul, the colleague of Duellius; v. *Duellius*.

Asinius, *ii*, m. *Asinius*; one of the leaders of the Picentes and Marsi in the Social War.

aspis, *aspidis*, f. *A viper or adder; an asp* [Gr. *ἀσπίς*].

as-sēro, *sērui*, *sertum*, *sērēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-sero*; fr. *ad*; *sero*, "to join," etc.] ("To join to" one's self; hence) 1.: **a.** *To lay hold of.*—**b.** *To liberate, protect, defend.*—2. *To appropriate, claim, lay claim to.*—*Pass.*: **as-sēror**, *sertus sum*, *sēri*.

asser-tor, *tōris*, m. [*asser-o*] 1. *A defender, protector; a deliverer.*—2. *A claimer, claimant.*

as-surgo, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, *surgēre*, 3. v. n. [for *ad-surgo*] 1. *To rise up, to lift one's self up.*—2. *To rise up to or before.*

Atella, *æ*, f. *Atella*; a town of Campania, a province of Italy. The Atellan farces so much relished by the Romans originated here.

Athēnæ, *ārum*, f. plur. *Athens* (now *Atini*); the capital of Attica, in Greece Proper, or Northern Greece. It derived its appellation from the Greek name of Minerva, Ἀθήνη. Its constitution was a pure democracy, and it stood at the head of all the states professing the same constitutional principles. It may be considered as being the first of the Greek states in power and importance, till reduced by the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war. It was famed for the learning and the refinement of its inhabitants, and for the great eminence to which it attained in the cultivation of the arts.—Hence, **Athēn-iensis**, *ense*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Athens; Athenian.*

Atilius, *ii*, m. *Atilius*; a Roman name.

at-que, conj. [for *ad-que*] 1. *And, also, and besides.*—2. *With words denoting likeness or unlikeness: As, with; than, to.*

Attālus, *i*, m. *Attalus*; the name of several kings of Pergamus.

at-tēro, *trivi*, *tritum*, *tērēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-tero*; fr. *ad*; *tero*, "to rub"] 1. *To rub against.*—2. *To rub or wear away; to wear away by rubbing.*—3. *To*

destroy, waste, impair, weaken.—*Pass.*: **at-tēror**, *tritum sum*, *tēri*.

at-tingo, *tigi*, *tactum*, *tingēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-tango*; fr. *ad*; *tango*, "to touch"] *To touch against; to come in contact with; to touch.*—*Pass.*: **at-tingor**, *tactus sum*, *tingi*.

attri-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *at-teror*, through root *ATTRI*.

auc-tor, *tōris*, m. [for *aug-tor*; fr. *aug-co*, "to cause to grow, to produce"]

1. *An author.*—2. *A deviser or originator.*
aud-ax, *ācis*, adj. [*aud-co*] *Daring, bold.* 𐌇𐌿𐌳𐌰 Comp.: *audāc-ior*; *Sup.*: *audāc-issimus*.

audēo, *ausus sum*, *audēre*, 2. semi-dep. *To dare or venture something, or to do something.*

aud-īo, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. *To hear.*—*Pass.*: **aud-īor**, *itus sum*, *iri* [akin to Gr. *αῦς* (= *οἰς*), *αὔτ-ος*, "an ear"].

audi-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *audi-or*.

au-fēro, *abstūli*, *ablātum*, *aufferēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ab-fero*] *To take, or carry, off or away.*—*Pass.*: **au-fēror**, *ablātus sum*, *aufferi*.

Aufīdīus, *ii*, m. *Aufidius*; a man's name.

Augustus, *i*, m. [*augustus*, "majestic," "angust"] *Augustus*; the cognomen of Octavianus after he attained to undivided authority; and, subsequently, of all the Cæsars.

Aulus, *i*, m. *Aulus*; a Roman name.

Aurēlius, *ii*, m. *Aurelius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Aureli-us**, *a*, *um*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, an Aurelius; Aurelian.* Aurelia Via, *The Aurelian Way*; a road which issued from Rome at the Porta Aurelia (*Aurelian Gate*), and reaching the sea at Alsium, continued along the coast through Etruria and Liguria to Genūa (*Genoa*), and then on to Forum Julii (*Fréjus*) in Gallia Narbonensis.

aur-ūs, *ča*, *čum*, adj. [*aur-um*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, gold, gold-, golden.*—2. *Ornamented with gold; gilded.*

aurum, *i*, n. *Gold* [Gr. *αὔρον*].

Aurunculēus, *ii*, m. *Aurunculeius*; a lieutenant of Cæsar, cut off and slain by an ambush in Germany.

auspēc-īum, *ii*, n. [*auspex*, *auspicis*; literally a "bird-seer;" hence, "a diviner," etc.] ("A thing pertaining to an auspex;" hence) *Augury from birds, auspices.* Auspices were taken by the Romans on all public occasions of importance, and usually by generals before engaging an enemy.


au-sus (for *aud-sus*), *sa*, *sum*, part. perf. of *aud-eo*.

aut, conj. *Or.—Aut... aut, Either... or* [akin to Gr. *αὐθι*].

autem, conj. 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Also, too, moreover, besides.*

auxil-īum, *ii*, n. [prob. from obsol-


ete adj. auxil-is (=aug-silis) "increasing;" fr. aug-co) ("The quality of the aux-ilis;" hence) 1. *Aid, help, assistance*.—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops or forces: auxiliaries*.

āvar-e, adv. [avar-us, "covetous"] *Covetously, avariciously*.  Comp.: āvar-iſus; Sup.: āvar-iſſime.

āvar-ītia, itſe, f. [id.] ("The quality of the avarus;" hence) *Covetousness, avarice*.

Aventīnus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mount Aventine; Aventine*.

ā-vertō, verti, verſum, vertēre, 3. v. a. [fr. a; verto, "to turn"] *To turn from or away*.—Pass.: ā-vertor, verſus ſum, verti.

āv-idus, ida, idum, adj. [av-eo, "to desire earnestly"] 1. *Desiring earnestly; eager*.—2. *Covetous, avaricious*.  Comp.: āvid-iſor; Sup.: āvid-iſſimus.

ā-vi-s, is, f. *A bird* [akin to Sanscrit wi, "a bird;" the a is probably a prefix].


āv-uncūlus, uncūli, m. [av-us] *A mother's brother; a maternal uncle*.

āvus, i, m. 1. *A grandfather*.—2. *A forefather, ancestor*.

barbār-īcus, Ica, Icum, adj. [bar-bar-us] *Of, or belonging to, a foreigner or barbarian*.—As Subst.: *barbaricum*, i, n. *The country of the barbarians; a foreign land*.


barbārus, a, um, adj. *Foreign, barbarous*.—As Subst.: *barbarus*, i, m. *A foreigner, barbarian* [Gr. βάρβαρος].

Bassus, i, m. *Bassus*; a Roman name.

bēa-tus, ta, tum, adj. [be(a)-o, "to make happy"] *Made happy; happy, blessed*.  Comp.: bēat-iſor; Sup.: bēat-iſſimus.


Bebrīācum, i, n. *Bebriacum* (now *S. Lorenzo Guazzone*); a town of Upper Italy.

bellātum est, v. bello.

bellīc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [bellic-us, "warlike"] *Very warlike or martial*.  Comp.: bellīcōs-iſor; Sup.: bellīcōs-iſſimus.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um] *To war, wage war*.—Impers. pass. perf.: *bellātum est. War has been or was waged*.

b-ellum, elli, n. [for du-ellum; fr. du-o] ("A contest between two parties;" hence) *War, warfare*.

bēn-e, adv. [obsolete ben-us=bon-us, "good"] 1. *Well*.—2. *Successfully*.  Comp.: mēlius; Sup.: optime.

Bēne-ven-tum, ti, n. [bene; ven-io] ("Well come to" or "arrived at") *Beneventum*; a Samnite city. It was originally called Maleventum (badly arrived at) from its bad and unhealthy atmosphere. But when the Romans sent a colony thither, they, from a superstitious feeling, changed its name to Beneventum. Its modern name is

changed but little from its ancient appellation—*Benevento*.

Berenice, cs, f. *Berenice*. 1. A daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and the sister of the younger Agrippa.—2. A town of Egypt in the Pyrenaica (now *Bengazi*).

Bessi, ōrum, m. *The Bessi*; a Thracian people, who subsisted chiefly by rapine.

Bestia, æ, m. [bestia, "a beast"] *Bestia*; a Roman name.

bī-bo, bi, no supine, bēre, 3. v. a. *To drink* [akin to Gr. πίνω].

Bībūlus, i, m. [bibulus, "drinking freely"] *Bibulus*; a Roman name.

biennī-um, i, n. [bienni-us, "pertaining to two years"] *A space or period of two years*.

bi-ni, næ, na, adj. plur. [bi=bis] *Two by two; two each or apiece*.

bis, adv. [for du-is; fr. du-o] *Twice*.

Bithŷnia, æ, f. *Bithynia* (now *Ejalet Anadolî*); a province of Asia Minor.

Bitūtus, i, m. *Bituitus*; a prince or general of the Arverni.


Blæsus, i, m. [blæsus, "lispering"] *Blæsus*; a Roman name.

bland-itſe, itarum, f. plur. [bland-us, "flattering"] ("The quality of the blandus;" hence) 1. *Flattery*.—2. *Fair words, compliments*.

blatt-inus, ina, inum, adj. [blatt-a, "purple dye"] *Purple-coloured, purple*.


Bocchus, i, m. *Bocchus*; a king of Mauritania.

bōn-itas, itātis, f. [bon-us] ("The quality of the bonus;" hence) *Goodness*.

bōnus, a, um, adj. *Good*.  Comp.: mēllor; Sup.: optimus.

Bospōrus, i, m. *The Bosphorus* (or *Bosphorus*) is now called the *Straits* (or *Channel*) of *Constantinople*. Its ancient name is of Greek origin (see end of article) and various meanings have been assigned for its employment. Some attribute it to the narrowness of the strait (about a mile and a half), a distance that an ox might cross by swimming. Others, to certain mariners, who crossed it in a vessel, of which the ox formed the figure-head. Others again say, that the Phrygians were directed to follow an ox, and that having roused one for the purpose, it swam across this strait. While yet others again maintain, that there is herein an allusion to the passage of agricultural knowledge from the east to the west [Βόσπορος, "Ox-ford"].

brāchĭum, ii, n. *An arm* [Gr. βραχίον].

brēvis, e, adj. *Short*.  Comp.: brēv-iſor; Sup.: brēv-iſſimus [Gr. βραχύς].

Britānni, ōrum, m. *The Britons*.—Hence: 1. *Britannia*, iæ, f. *The country of the Britanni; Britain*.—2. *Britannicus*, Ica, icum, adj. *Of, or*

belonging to, the Britons; British.—As Subst.: *Britannī-cus*, ci, m. ("One pertaining to the Britons") *Britannicus*; a name given to the son of the Emperor Claudius, after the conquest of Britain.

Brundūs-inī, inōrum, m. [*Brundus-ium*; "*Brundisium*" (now *Brindisi*); a city of Calabria. Its name in the Messapian dialect implies a "stag's head," and was applied to it from the resemblance that its creeks and harbours bore to a stag's horns] *The people of Brundusium; the Brundusians.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. *The Bruttii*; the inhabitants of the extreme southern part of Italy.

Brūtus, i, m. [*brutus*, "dull," "stupid"] *Brutus*; a Roman name; esp. *Lucius Junius Brutus*, a relative of *Tarquinius Superbus*, saved from death by feigning stupidity. He delivered Rome from regal dominion.

Bulbus, i, m. *Bulbus*; a Roman name.

Burzīāo, ōnis, f. *Burziao*; a city of *Moesia Inferior*.

Byzantiūm, ii, n. *Byzantium* (now *Constantinople* or *Stamboul*); a celebrated city on the Bosphorus, founded by a colony from *Megara*, in Greece, under *Byzas*, B. C. 658. *Constantine the Great* transferred the seat of government from Rome to this city, and from him it took the name of *Constantinople*; i.e. *The city of Constantine*.

Cabīra, æ, f. *Cabira*; a city in the kingdom of *Mithridates*.

Cabyle, es, f. *Cabyle*; a city of the *Bessi*.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n. *To fall*.

Cēcilius, ii, m. *Cæcilius*; a Roman name.

cæd-es, is, f. [*cæd-o*] *A cutting down in battle, etc.; slaughter, destruction, murder.*

cæd-o, cēcīdi, cæsum, cædēre, 3. v. a. [*cæd-o*, in a causative force] ("To cause to fall;" hence) 1. *To cut, cut down.*—2. *To cut down in battle, etc.; to slaughter, slay, destroy, murder.*—Pass.: *cæd-or*, cæsus sum, cædi.

Cænīn-enses, ensium, m. [*Cænīn-a*, "*Cænina*;" a town of *Latium*] *The people of Cænina; the Cæninenses.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. *Cæpio*; a Roman name.

Cæsar, āris, m. *Cæsar*; the family name of *Julius Cæsar*; and hence used by the eleven succeeding Roman Emperors who by adoption belonged to his family [probably akin to Sanscrit *keṣa*, "hair;" and so, "the hairy one"].

Cæsārēa, æ, f. *Cæsarea*: 1. *The capital of Cappadocia* (now *Kaisariah*).—2. *The name of several cities built by various nations in honour of Augustus.*

Cæsār-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [*Cæsar*] *Of, or belonging to, Cæsar; Cæsarean.*

Cæso, ōnis, m. *Cæso*; a Roman name. *cæsus* (for *cæd-sus*), ēa, sum, part. perf. of *cæd-or*.

Calus, ii, m. *Calus*; a Roman name.

Calabrīa, æ, f. *Calabria* (now *Terra d'Otranto*); a country in the extreme south-east of Lower Italy.

cālāmitas, ātis, f. [etym. uncertain] *Calamity, misfortune, disaster.*

Calātis, Idis, f. *Calatis*; a city of *Moesia Inferior*.

Cāl-endæ, endārum, f. plur. [*cal-o*, "to call out, proclaim"] ("Things to be called out or proclaimed;" i.e. the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month; and as the announcement was made by the pontifices on the first day of each month; hence) *The Calends; the first day of the Roman month.*

cāl-īdus, Ida, Idum, adj. [*cal-eo*, "to be warm"] 1. *Warm, hot.*—2. *Hot-tempered, impetuous, hasty.* Comp.: *cālīd-ior*; Sup.: *cālīd-issimus*.

Cālig-ūla, ūlæ, m. [*calig-a*, "a half-boot"] ("A small half-boot") *Caligula*; the name given to *Calus* the third Roman Emperor, from the circumstance of his having worn, when a child, in the camp of his father *Germanicus*, the "caliga" or half-boot of the soldiery.

Callæci, ōrum, m. *The Callæci*; a people of Spain.

callīd-e, adv. [*callīd-us*] *Cunningly, shily, craftily.* Comp.: *callīd-ius*; Sup.: *callīd-issime*.

call-īdus, a, um, adj. [*call-eo*, "to be well practised"] 1. *Skilful, ingenious.*—2. *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly.* Comp.: *callīd-ior*; Sup.: *callīd-issimus*.

Calpurnius, ii, m. *Calpurnius*; a man's name.

Calvinus, i, m. *Calvinus*; a man's name.

Camillus, i, m. *Camillus*; a Roman dictator who conquered the *Veientes* and vanquished the *Senones* Gauls.

Camp-ānīa, ānlæ, f. *Campania* (now *Terra di Lavoro*); a fertile country in central Italy.

campus, i, m. *A plain.* *Campus Martius, The Plain of Mars.*

Canīna, æ, m. *Canina*; a Roman name.

Cannæ, ārum, f. plur. *Cannæ* (now *Canne*); a village of *Apulia*, where *Hannibal* defeated the Romans B.C. 216.

Cantābrīa, æ, f. *Cantabria*; a province of *Hispania Bætica*, in the region of the modern *Biscaya*.

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. in-tens. [*can-o*, "to sing"] 1. *To sing.*—2. *To chant as a charm.*—Pass.: *can-tor*, tātus sum, tāri.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To take.*—2. *To*

make prisoner; to take captive.—*Pass.*: **cāpīor**, *captus sum*, *cāpi*.

Capitōlium, *li*, *n*. *The Capitol*, i. e. the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome. This magnificent structure was begun by Tarquinius Priscus and finished by Tarquinius Superbus. Its dedication, however, did not take place till the consulship of Horatius, about three years after the expulsion of the kings.

Cāppādōciā, *æ*, *f*. *Cappadocia* (now *Caramania*); a country of Asia Minor.

Cappādox, *ōcis*, *m*. *A Cappadocian*.

cap-tivus, *tiva*, *tivum*, *adj*. [*cap-io*] *Taken prisoner, captive.*—*As Subst.*: **cap-tivus**, *i*, *m*. *A prisoner, a captive.*

cap-tus, *ta*, *tum*, *part. perf.* of *capior*.

Cāpūa, *æ*, *f*. *Capua*; the chief city of Campania, noted for its luxury, which proved so fatal to Hannibal's army and the Carthaginian cause.

cāp-ut, *itis*, *n*. 1. *A head.*—2. *A person or man.*—3. *Life.*—4. *The chief, principal, or main thing.*—5. *The capital or metropolis of a country, etc.* [akin to Gr. κεφ-αλή].

Carbo, *ōnis*, *m*. [*carbo*, "a coal, charcoal"] *Carbo*; a Roman name.

carcer, *carcēris*, *m*. *A prison.* [Gr. κάρκαρον.]

cār-ēo, *ūi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* ("To be shorn of;") hence) 1. *To be without or destitute of.*—2. *To want.* [Gr. root *καρ*, whence κείρω, "to shear;" *καρ-ήναι*, "to be shorn."]]

Carīnas, *ātis*, *m*. *Carinas*; one of the leaders of the Marian party.

Carræ, *ārum*, *f. plur.* *Carræ* (called by the Jews *Charan*); a city of Mesopotamia.

Carthāgīniēnsis, *e*, *v.* *Carthago*.

Carthāgo, *ginis*, *f*. *Carthage*; 1. A city of northern Africa founded by Dido, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis. It was long the rival of Rome.—Hence, **Carthāgīn-iēnsis**, *iēnsē*, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, Carthage; Carthaginian.*—*As Subst.*: **Carthaginiēnses**, *ium*, *m*. *The Carthaginians.*—2. A city of Spain (now *Cartagena*), called also *Carthago Nova*, *New Carthage*.

Carthalo, *ōnis*, *m*. *Carthalo*; a Carthaginian general slain by Fabius Maximus.

cā-sa, *sæ*, *f*. ("The covering thing;" hence) *A hut, cottage, cabin* [prob. for *scad-sa*, fr. Sanscrit root *SKAD*, "to cover."]]

Casca, *æ*, *m*. *Casca*; a Roman name.

Cassius, *ii*, *m*. *Cassius*; a Roman name: esp. 1. The first Master of the Horse at Rome.—2. A Roman quaestor who saved the remains of the arm of Crassus, and subsequently retrieved the Roman losses in the East.

cas-tra, *trōrum*, *n*. ("The covering things;" hence) *A camp, as consisting of several collected soldiers' tents* [prob. for

scadtra; fr. Sanscrit root *SKAD*, "to cover"].

cā-sus, *sūs*, *m*. [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cad-o*]

1. *A falling, a fall.*—2. *A misfortune, accident, mishap, calamity.*

Cātān-enses, *ensium*, *m*. [*Catan-a*; "Catana," now "Catania;" a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna] *The people of Catana, the Catanenses.*

cātēna, *æ*, *f*. [*etym. uncertain*] *A chain.*

cātēn-ātus, *āta*, *ātum*, *adj.* [*caten-a*] ("Provided with a catena;" hence) *Chained, fettered, bound.*

Cātīlina, *æ*, *m*. *Catiline*; a Roman who, during the consulship of Cicero, raised an insurrection in his country, and was killed in battle.

Cāt-o, *ōnis*, *m*. [*cat-us*, "sharp"] ("The sharp or intelligent one") *Cato*; a Roman name.

Catti, *ōrum*, *m*. *The Catti*; a people of Germany (in the country of modern *Hesse* and *Thuringia*). One of their strong places was called *Castellum*, now *Cassel*. Their capital, *Mattium*, is *Marpurg*.


Cātūlus, *i*, *m*. [*catulus*, "a cub or whelp"] *Catulus*; a Roman name.

Caud-inus, *ina*, *inum*, *adj.* [*Caud-ium*; "Caudium," a Samnite town] *Of, or belonging to, Caudium; Caudine.*

causa, *æ*, *f*. [*etym. uncertain*] 1. *A cause or reason.*—2. *A cause or suit at law.*

caus-i-dic-us, *i*, *m*. [*caus-a*; (*i*); *dic-o*] ("One who pleads a cause or suit;" hence) *A counsel or counsellor; a pleader, advocate.*

cēd-o, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdēre*, 3. *v. n.* 1. *To go, move, go along.*—2. *To depart, withdraw.*—3. *To yield.* [Akin to Gr. root *χαδ* in *χάσσομαι*=*χαδ-σσομαι*, "to retire."]]

cēlē-ber (-*bris*), *bre*, *adj.* [*etym. uncertain*] *Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous.*  *Comp.*: **cēlēbr-ior**; *Sup.*: **cēlēber-rimus**.

cēlēr-itas, *itātis*, *f*. [*celer*, "swift"] ("The quality of the celer;" hence) *Swiftness, quickness, haste, rapidity, speed.*

cēlēr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a*. [*id.*] 1. *Neut.*: *To make haste, to hasten, to be quick.*—2. *Act.*: *To make swift; to quicken, hasten, accelerate.*—*Pass.*: **cēlēr-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

Celtiber-ia, *iae*, *f*. [*Celtiber-i*, "the Celtiberi;" a people of central Spain in the modern *Arragon*] *The land of the Celtiberi; Celtiberia.*

cens-or, *ōris*, *m*. [*cens-eo*, "to assess"] ("An assessor;" hence) *A censor*; a Roman magistrate. The censors (of whom there were two) at first had only charge of the Roman people and their property in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances. Gradually, however, they came to be superintendents of morals and conduct, and punished the crimes and delinquencies of men of higher rank by consigning them to a lower class.

Censōrinus, i, m. *Censorinus*; a Roman name.

cens-us, ūs, m. [cens-co, "to assess"] *An assessing or rating of Roman citizens; a census.* A census was a numbering of the people, coupled with a distribution of them into classes according to their property. The first class consisted of those who possessed property to the value of 100,000 asses; those worth 75,000 asses were placed in the second class; 50,000 in the third; 25,000 in the fourth; 11,000 in the fifth. The sixth class comprehended all whose estates did not reach the value of the last-named sum.

cent-ēni, ēnæ, ēna, num. adj. plur. [cent-um] 1. *A hundred each.*—2. *A hundred.*

cent-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [id.] *Hundredth.*

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Gr. ἑκατόν].

Centūmālus, i, m. *Centumalus*; a Roman name.

centūrī-o, ōnis, m. [centuri-a; "a century," i.e. a company of soldiers] ("One having a centuria;" hence) *A centurion, a commander of a century.*

cer-no, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To separate, sift.*—2. *To perceive, see.*—3. *To decide.*—Pass.. **cer-nor**, crētus sum, cerni [root CRE, akin to Gr. κρίνω, "to separate"].

certā-men, mīnis, n. [cert(a)-o, "to contend"] *A contest.*

cert-e, adv. [cert-us, "sure"] *Surely, assuredly, certainly.* [Comp.: cert-us; Sup.: cert-issīme.]

ces-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for ced-so, fr. ced-o] ("To stand back much;" hence) *To be remiss, to loiter; to cease, leave off.*

c-ētērus, ētēra, ētērum, adj. *The other.*—Plur.: *The others, the rest* [particle c-e; Gr. ἕτερος].

Chalcēdon, dōnis, f. *Chalcedon*; a town of Bithŷnia, on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite to Byzantium.

Cicēr-o, ōnis, m. [cicer, "a chick-pea"] ("One having a chick-pea") *Cicero (M. Tullius)*; a Roman statesman, and the most eminent of all the Roman orators. After a long and honourable life devoted to the service of his countrymen, he fell a victim to the malice of Antony, who caused him to be assassinated B.C. 43, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Cilīcia, æ, f. *Cilicia* (now *Egālet Ischil*); a province of Asia Minor.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. *The Cimbri*; a German people originally inhabiting that part of ancient Germany called the Cimbri Chersonese, and which corresponds with the modern Jutland [a Celtic word = Robbers].

Cimbr-īcus, Ica, Icum, adj. [Cimbr-i] *Of, or belonging to, the Cimbri; Cimbri.*

Cincinnātus, i, m. [cincinnatus,

"with curled hair"] *Cincinnatus*; a cognomen of L. Quintius, who was taken from the plough and made dictator.

Cinēas, a, m. *Cincas*; a friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, whom he advised to make peace with the Romans.

cingo, cinxī, cinctum, cingēre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To surround, gird.*—2. *To encircle, enclose.*—Pass.: **cingor**, cinctus sum, cingi.

Cinna, æ, m. *Cinna*; a confederate of Marius in the war with Sylla.

circ-a, prep. gov. acc. [prob. circ-us, "a circle"] *Around.*

circū-tus, tūs, m. [CIRC-IT, root of circue-o, "to go around"] 1. *A going round, a revolving, revolution.*—2. *A circuit, compass.*

circ-um, prep. gov. acc. [akin to circ-a] *Around.*

circum-dūco, duxī, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. 1. *Of living beings: To lead around.*—2. *Of things: To draw around.*—Pass.: **circum-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

circus, i, m. *A circus.* The name of Circus was given to the large oblong buildings erected for the exhibition of public games, &c. Of these there were eight at Rome. The one spoken of by Eutropius at Book i. chapter 6 was the largest and most magnificent, and was called the Circus Maximus; i.e. "The largest Circus." It was about 2,187 feet long, by about 500 broad; and was able to contain, according to some accounts, 300,000 spectators [Gr. κίρκος, "any round thing"].

cithār-ēd-īcus, Ica, Icum, adj. [cithar-ēd-us, "a harper"] *Of, or belonging to, a harper.*

cit-o, adv. [cit-us, "quick"] *Quickly, swiftly.* [Comp.: cit-Ius; Sup.: cit-issīme.]

civ-ilis, ile, adj. [civ-is] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a citizen; civil, civic.*—2. *Polished, courteous, civil, polite.* [Comp.: civīl-ior; Sup.: civīl-issīmus.]

civil-iter, adv. [civīl-is] *After the manner of a citizen, in a citizen-like way.* [Comp.: civīl-Ius; Sup.: civīl-issīme.]


civil-itas, Itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the civilis;" hence) 1. *The art of government, politics.*—2. *Courteousness, courtesy, polite behaviour, civility.*

cī-vis, vis, comm. gen. (A dweller) *A dueller in a city, a citizen* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root KSHI, "to dwell"].

civ-itas, Itātis, f. [civ-is] ("The state of a civis;" hence) 1. *Citizenship.*—2. *A state or body politic.*—3. *A city.*

clār-e, adv. [clar-us] *Nobly, illustriously.* [Comp.: clar-Ius; Sup.: clar-issīme.]

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj. 1. *Of sound: Clear, loud, distinct.*—2. *Of appearance: Clear, bright, shining, brilliant.*—3. *Morally. in circumstances, etc.: Re-*

rouned, illustrious, noble, famous.  **Comp.**: clâr-lor; Sup.: clâr-issimus.

clas-sis, sis, f. ("A calling;—that which is called;" hence) 1. Of citizens, etc.: *A class*.—2. In military or naval affairs: a. *A land force*.—b. *A fleet* [Gr. κλάσ-ις = κλήσ-ις, "a calling"].

1. **Claudius**, li, m. *Claudius*; a Roman name.

2. **Claudĭ-us**, a, um, adj. [1. *Claudius*] *Of, or belonging to, Claudius; Claudian*. *Aqua Claudia, the Claudian Water or Aqueduct*. This useful and stupendous work conveyed the water from Tusculum to Rome, a distance of about twelve miles. Some vestiges of it yet remain.

clau-do (old form clu-do), clausi, clausum, claudĕre, 3. v. a. *To close, shut*.—Pass.: **claudor**, clausus sum, claudi [root CLU, akin to Gr. κλεί-ω, "to shut"].

clau-sus (for claud-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of claud-or.

clĕment-ĭa, iæ, f. [clĕmens, clĕment-is, "gentle"] *Gentleness, mildness, mercy, clemency*.

Clĕōpātra, æ, f. *Cleopatra*; a queen of Egypt, conquered at Actium by Augustus [Κλεοπάτρα, "Father's Glory"].

clibān-ārĭus, ārli, m. [cliban-us, "an iron vessel for baking bread"] ("One pertaining to a clibanus;" hence) *A soldier clad in mail, or with iron plates; a cuirassier*.

clō-āca, ācæ, f. [for clu-aca; fr. clu-o, "to wash away"] ("The thing washing away; the cleanser;" hence) *A sewer*. Of the Roman sewers the most important was the Cloaca Maxima. Pliny expresses his wonder at the solidity and durability of this great undertaking, which after 700 years remained uninjured and entire. Even now it serves as the common sewer of Modern Rome, though about 2600 years have elapsed since its construction by Tarquin.

clūdo, v. claudio.

Cluentĭus, li, m. *Cluentius*; a Roman name.

Clypĕa, æ, f. *Clypea*; a city of Africa, near Carthage.

clŷp-ĕus, ŷi, m. ("That which covers;" hence) *A shield* [akin to καλύπτω, "to cover"].

Cnĕus, i, m. *Cnĕus*; a Roman name.

Cncius, ii, m. *Cncius*; a Roman name.

co, com, con, in composition = cum.

cōac-tus (for coag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of cog-or, through true root COAG.

Cœlius, a, um, adj. *Cælian*: *Cœlius Mons, the Cælian Hill, Mount Cœlius* (now the *Lateral Mount*); one of the seven hills of Rome.

cœl-um, i, n. (in plural m. and only in poets and in Ecclesiastical Latin) ("The hollow or concave thing;" hence) *Heaven, the hærens* [akin to Gr. κοίλ-ος, "hollow"].

cœ-na, næ, f. [etym. uncertain] *A meal; supper*.

cœp-io, cœpi, cœptum, cœpere and cœpisse, 3. v. a. and n. [contracted from co-ap-io; fr. co; apio, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of;" hence) *To begin, commence*.—In Passive force only in past tenses and participles.

cœp-tus, a, um, part. perf. of cœp-i. **cō-ercĕo**, ercĕli, ercĕtum, ercĕre, 2. v. a. [for co-arceo; fr. co; arceo, "to enclose"] 1. *To enclose wholly, to surround*.—2. *To restrain*.

cōerc-ĭtor, itōris, m. [cōerc-eo] *One who restrains; a restrainer*.

cōg-ens, entis, part. pres. of cog-o.

cognĭ-tus (for cognō-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of cogno-sco.

co-gnō-men, minis, n. [co; gno-sco] ("That by which one is known in common with others; i.e. a common or like name;" hence) *A family name, surname, cognomen*.—Every Roman belonged to some *Gens*, or clan, and derived from it his *Nomen*, or *Nomen Gentilicium*, which usually ended in *ius*. This was preceded by a *Prænomen*, which distinguished the individual, and corresponded with our Christian name. It was given to boys on the ninth, to girls on the eighth day after their birth. As a Roman would belong to a *Familia*, "family," as well as to a *Gens*, he would thence also take another name, which was called *Cognomen*. Besides this, many had also a *second Cognomen*, derived from some illustrious exploit or memorable deed, and which they bore as a mark of honourable distinction. A Roman's names then stood thus. 1. *Prænomen*. 2. *Nomen*. 3. *Cognomen*. 4. (if any) *Cognomen secundum*, or *Agnomen*.

co-gnō-mentum, menti, n. [id.] (id.) *A family name, surname, cognomen*.

co-gnōsco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co; gnosco, old form of nosco, "to become acquainted with"] 1. *To become acquainted with on all sides or thoroughly*.—In perf. tenses: *To know, have knowledge of*.—2. *To learn or ascertain*.—Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cōgo, cōĕgi, cōactum, cōĕgere, 3. v. a. [contracted from co-ago] 1. *To drive together, collect*.—2. *To force, impel*.—3. *To urge on, compel, constrain*.—Pass.: **cōgor**, cōactus sum, cōgi.

Colchi, ōrum, m. *The Colchi or Colchians*; the inhabitants of Colchis or Colchos (now Mingrelia), a country of Asia Minor.

Collatinus, i, m. *Collatinus*; a cognomen of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, and a nephew of Tarquinius Superbus.

collā-tus (for conla-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of conferor; through con; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero.

collec-tus (for colleg-tus), ta, tum,

part. perf. of collig-or, through true root COLLEG.

col-lēg-a, æ, m. [for con-leg-a; fr. con; leg-o] ("One who is chosen at the same time with another;" hence) *A partner in office, a colleague.*

col-līgo, lēgi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for con-lego] *To gather together, to collect.*—Pass.: **col-līgor**, lectus sum, līgi.

coll-inus, ina, inum, adj. [coll-is; "a hill"] (*cf.* or *belonging to, a hill; hill*).—Hence, *Porta Collina, The Colline Gate*, i. e. *The Hill-Gate*; a *gato* of Rome near the Quirinal Hill.

col-lōco, lōcāvi, lōcātum, lōcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-loco] 1. *To put, place, station.*

—2. *To put in order, arrange.*—Pass.: **col-lōcor**, lōcātus sum, lōcāri.

collōqu-ium, ii, n. [collōqu-or, "to talk together with a person; to converse"] *A conversation, conference.*

collum, i, n. *The neck.*

cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To inhabit.*—2. *To cultivate.*—Pass.: **cōlor**, cultus sum, cōli.

cōlōn-ia, iæ, f. [colon-us, "a colonist"] ("A thing belonging to a colonus;" hence) *A colony.*

cōma, æ, f. *The hair* [Gr. κόμη].

com-c-s, comitis, commin. gen. [for com-i-ts; fr. com; i. root of e-o] ("One who goes with anoth^r r;" hence) *A comrade, associate, companion, attendant.*

Commagēne, cs, f. *Commagene*; a province in the north of Syria.

com-mendo, mendāvi, mendātum, mendāre, 1. v. a. [for com-mando] 1. *To commit, entrust, or commend to.*—2. *To commend, to commit to one's favour.*—Pass.: **com-mendor**, mendātus sum, mendāri.

commis-sus (for committ-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of committ-or.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go together;" hence) 1. *To join together, combine, connect, unite.*—2. *Of a battle, etc.: To engage in, to begin.*—3. *To entrust, commit to one's charge*—Pass.: **com-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

com-mōror, mōrātus sum, mōrāri, 1. v. dep. *To stay somewhere; to tarry, linger, remain long.*

commō-tus (for commov-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of commov-or.

com-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. 1. a. *To set in violent motion, or commotion; to agitate excessively.*—b. *To stir up, raise, excite.*—2. *To move, set in motion.*—Pass.: **com-mōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com; munis, "serving"] ("Serving together;" hence) *Common.* **Comp.**: **commūn-ior**; Sup.: **commūn-issimus**.

compāra-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of compar(a)-or.

com-pāreō, pāruī, no supine, pāre-re, 2. v. n. [com; pareo, "to appear"] *To appear, to show one's self.*

com-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To drive together.*—2. *To force, constrain, compel.*—Pass.: **com-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

com-pēr-lo, compēri, compertum, compērire, 4. v. a. [com; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go or pass through a thing;" hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn.*—Pass.: **com-pēr-ior**, compertus sum, compēriri.

comper-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of comper-ior.

com-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com; pleo, "to fill"] *To fill quite or entirely; to fill up or full; to fill.*—Pass.: **com-plēor**, plētus sum, plēri.

complexus, ūs, m. [for complex-sus; fr. complex-or, "to embrace"] *An embracing, an embrace.*

com-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To put together.*—2. *To compose or write.*—3. *To arrange or settle.*—4. *To finish.*—Pass.: **com-pōnor**, pōstus sum, pōni.

compōs-itus, Ita. Itum, part. perf. of compo(s) nor, through true root COMP.

compūtā-tio, tiōnis, f. [comput(a)-o, "to reckon"] *A reckoning, arrangement.*

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, v. a. and n. 1. Act.: *To grant, allow, concede.* 2. Neut.: *To withdraw, depart, retire.*—Pass.: **con-cēdor**, cessus sum, cēdi.

conces-sus (for conced-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of conced-or.

con-cido, cīdi, no supine, cīdere, 3. v. n. [for con-cādo] 1. *To fall utterly, to fall down.*—2. *To fall in battle.*

conci-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [conci-eo, "to move violently"] 1. *To set in violent motion.*—2. *To rouse, stir up, excite.*—Pass.: **conci-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

conci-tor, tōris, m. [id.] *One who rouses, stirs up, or excites; an inciter, instigator.*

con-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To shut up, close.*—2. *To confine.* 3. *To end, finish, conclude.*—Pass.: **con-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

conclū-sus (for conclud-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of conclud-or.

concūb-ina, inæ, f. [concu-b-o, "to lie together"] *A concubine, a mistress.*

cond-itio, Itionis, f. [cond-o] ("A putting together;" hence) *A stipulation; terms, agreement, condition.*

cond-itor, Itōris, m. [cond-o] 1. *A founder.*—2. *A builder.*

cond-itus, Ita. Itum, part. perf. of cond-or.

con-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [con; do, "to put"] ("To put together;" hence) 1. *To found, establish.*—2. *To build.*—Pass.: **con-dor**, dītus sum, di.

confec-tus (for confac-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of confic-ior, through true root CONFAC.

con-fēro, contūli, collātum, conferre, 3. v. a. 1.: a. *To bring or carry together*.—b. *To contribute or collect*.—c. *To compare*.—2.: a. *To bear, carry, convey*.—b. With personal pron.: *To betake one's self, to go*.—Pass.: **con-fēror**, collātus sum, confēri.

con-ficō, fēci, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for con-facio] ("To make thoroughly;" hence) 1. *To prepare, bring about, accomplish, execute*.—2. *To put an end to, to finish*.—3. *To kill, destroy*.—Pass.: **con-ficiōr**, fectus sum, fici.

configo, fixi, fixum, figēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To join or fasten together*.—2. *To pierce through, transfix*.—Pass.: **con-figor**, fixus sum, figi.

con-fligo, flixi, flictum, fligēre, 3. v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: *To be in conflict; to contend, fight, engage, encounter; to come to an engagement*.—2. Act.: *To strike together*.—Pass.: **con-fligor**, flictus sum, fligi.

con-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flūēre, 3. v. n. 1. *To flow together*.—2. *To flock or crowd together*.

con-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, fōdēre, [con; fodio, "to dig"] 1. *To dig thoroughly*.—2. *To pierce through, transfix*.—Pass.: **con-fōdiōr**, fossus sum, fōdi.

con-fugio, fugi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. ("To flee to a person in order to be with him;" hence) *To flee for refuge or succour*.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To pour together*.—2. *To confound, confuse, jumble together*.—Pass.: **con-fundor**, fūsus sum, fundi.

confū-sus (for confūd-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of confu(n)d-or, through true root CONFUD.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, gērēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To bear, bring, or carry together*.—2. *To heap or pile up*.—Pass.: **con-gēror**, gestus sum, gēri.

congrēgā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of congreg(a)-o.

con-grēg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con; grex, greg-is, "a flock"] 1. *To collect into a flock*.—2. *To gather together, assemble, collect*.—Pass.: **con-grēg-or**, ātus sum, āri.

con-jec-tus (for conjac-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of conjic-iōr, through true root CONJAC.

con-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jacio] *To throw or cast together*.—Pass.: **con-jiciōr**, jectus sum, jēci.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. *To join together, to unite*.—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

conjūrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o] *A conspiring, a conspiracy*.

conjuratum est, v. conjuro.

conjūrā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of conjur(a)-or, in reflexive force: *Having conspired*.—As Subst.: **conjuratus**, i, m. *A conspirator*.

conjūro, jūrāvī, jūrātum, jūrāre, 1.

v. a. 1. *To swear together or in common*.—2. *To conspire*.—Pass.: **con-jūror**, jūrātus sum, jūrāvī.—Impers. perf. pass.: **conjūrātum** est, *It was conspired, i. e. a conspiracy was formed*.

cōn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [etym. uncertain] *To attempt, try, endeavor, undertake*.

conscend-ens, entis, part. pres. of conscend-o.

con-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. a. [for con-scando, fr. con; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, ascend*.—Pass.: **con-scendor**, scensus sum, scendi.

con-sēcro, sēcrāvī, sēcrātum, sēcrāre, 1. v. a. [for con-sacro; fr. con; sacro, "to make sacred"] ("To make wholly sacred;" hence) 1. *Of things: To consecrate, dedicate, devote*.—2. *Of persons: To elevate to the rank of a deity; to deify*.—Pass.: **con-sēcror**, sēcrātus sum, sēcrāri.

con-sēnesco, sēnūi, no supine, sēnescēre, 3. v. n. [con; senesco, "to grow old"] *To grow old together; to grow or become old*.

con-sentiō, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 3. v. n. and a. [con; sentio, "to feel"] ("To feel in common with another;" hence) 1. Neut.: *To agree, accord, or harmonise in opinion with; to be unanimous*.—2. Act.: *To agree to something*.

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, 3. v. n. [con; sīdo, "to sit down"] 1. *To sit down with or together*.—2. *To settle*.—3. *To encamp, pitch one's camp, to take up one's station*.

consil-ium, īi, n. [prob. for consul-ium; fr. consul-o, "to consult"] 1. *A consulting; deliberation, consultation, counsel*.—2. *A purpose, plan*.

con-sobrīnus, sobrīni, m. *A (male) cousin-german on the father's or mother's side*.

1. **conspec-tus**, ta, tum, part. perf. of conspici-or, through true root CONSPEC.

2. **conspec-tus**, tūs, m. [fr. conspicio; through true root CONSPEC] *A look, sight, view*.

con-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-specio; fr. con; specio, "to see or behold"] 1. *To look at with attention*.—2. *To behold, see*.—Pass.: **con-spiciōr**, spectus sum, spici.

Constantinōpōlis, is, f. *Constantinople; v. Byzantium*.

con-stitūo, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūēre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con; statuo, "to set up"] 1. *To set, place, or put together*.—2. *To establish or found*.—3. *To erect, set up*.—4. *To appoint*.—5. *To settle, appoint, agree upon, fix*.—Pass.: **con-stitūōr**, stitūtus sum, stitūi.

con-sto, stiti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. 1. *To stand firm or immovable*.—2. *To be established, settled, certain, evident*.—Impers.: **constat**, etc. *It is, etc., evident*.

consūē-tudo, tūdinis, f. [for consuetudo; fr. consuet-us, "accustomed"]

("The quality of the consuetus;" hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consul, ūls, m. [etym. disputed; prob. consul-o, and so, "the counsellor"] *A consul*: one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

consul-āris, āre, adj. [consul] *Of, or belonging to, a consul; consular.*

consul-ātus, ātus, m. [id.] *The office of consul; the consulate or consulship.*

consul-o, ūi, tum, ěre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To consult.*—Pass.: **consul-or**, consultus sum, consuli.

consul-tus, ta, tum: 1. Part. perf. of consul-o.—2. Pa.: *Knowing, skilful, skilled, experienced.* **Consul** Sup.: *consult-issimus.*

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūm-ěre, 3. v. a. ("To take wholly or completely;" hence) 1. *To devour, consume.*—2. *To waste.*—Pass.: **con-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temn-ěre, 3. v. a. *To esteem lightly, hold in contempt, despise, condemn.*—Pass.: **con-temnor**, temptus sum, temni.

contem-ptus (**contem-tus**), ta, tum, part. perf. of contem-nor.

con-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tenděre, 3. v. a. 1. *To stretch or strain violently or with all one's might.*—2. With *cursum*, etc., or alone: *To bend one's course or steps.*—3. *To go, travel, journey eagerly.*

conten-tio, tiōnis, f. [for contend-tio; fr. *contend-o*] *A straining violently; effort, exertion, earnestness.*

con-tinĕo, tinĕi, tentum, tinĕre, 2. v. a. [for con-teneo] 1. *To hold or keep together.*—2. *To hold back, restrain, keep in: continere se, to keep or confine one's self.*—Pass.: **con-tinĕor**, tentus sum, tinĕri.

con-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingěre, 3. v. a. and n. [for con-tango] 1. Act.: *To touch, take hold of.*—2. Neut.: *To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass.*—Pass.: **con-tingor**, tactus sum, tingi.

contin-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contin-co] 1. *Holding or keeping together.*—2. *Uninterrupted, successive, continuous.*

contra, prep. and adv. 1. Prep. gov. acc.: *Against.*—2. Adv.: a. *Over against, opposite.*—b. *On the other hand.*

contradictum est, v. *contradico.*
contrādic-ens, entis, part. pres. of *contradic-o.*

contrā-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcěre, 3. v. a. *To speak again, oppose in speaking, contradict.*—Pass.: **contrā-dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci.—Impers. perf. pass.: **contrā-dictum est**, *It was spoken against, i. e. a contradiction was given or made.*

con-vĕnio, vĕni, ventum, vĕnire, 4. v. n. and a. 1. *To come or meet together; to assemble.*—2. *To agree to or upon.*

conven-tus, tūs, m. [conven-io] 1. *A coming or meeting together.*—2. *An assembly, assemblage.*

conver-sus (for *convert-sus*), sa, sum, part. perf. of *convert-or.*

con-vertō, verti, versum, vertěre, 3. v. a. and n. [con; verto, "to turn"] 1. Neut.: *To turn one's self, to turn, to betake one's self.*—2. Act.: a. *To turn, to turn round.*—b. With Personal pron.: *To turn one's self round, to turn round.*—c. *To change, alter.*—Pass.: **con-vertor**, versus sum, verti: (a) *To be turned round.*—(b) In reflexive force: *To turn one's self round; to turn round.*

con-vic-ium, ii, n. [prob. for *convoc-ium*; fr. *con*; *vox*, *voc-is*] ("A thing pertaining to *vox*;" hence) 1. *A violent or loud noise.*—2. *A cry of wrangling or disputing.*—3. *Abuse, reviling, insult.*—4. *Censure, reproof.*

convic-tus (for *convic(n)c-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *convic(n)c-or*, through true root *CONVIC.*

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincěre, 3. v. a. ("To thoroughly conquer or overcome;" hence) *To find guilty, convict.*—Pass.: **con-vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

con-viv-ium, ii, n. [con; viv-o] ("A living together;" hence) *A meal in company; a feast, banquet.*

cō-p-ia, iā, f. [contracted from *cō-op-ia*; fr. *cō*; *op-es*, "plenty," "strength"] 1. *Plenty.*—2. Plur.: *Forces, troops.*

cōp-ŭsus, ŭsa, ŭsum, adj. [copi-a] ("Full of copia;" hence) *Plentiful, abundant.* **Cōp** Comp.: **cōplōs-ior**; Sup.: **cōplōs-issimus.**

Cōrinth-ŭs, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [Corinth-us] *Of, or belonging to, Corinth; Corinthian.*—As Subst.: **Corinthius**, i, m. *A man of Corinth; a Corinthian.*

Cōrīnthus, i, f. *Corinth* (now *Corido* or *Coranto*); a city of Achaia, situate on the isthmus joining Southern and Northern Greece [Gr. *Kōrinthos*].

Cōrīōli, ōrum, m. *Corioli*; a town of Latium, captured and destroyed by Q. Marcus.

Cornĕlius, ii, m. *Cornelius*; a Roman name.

cor-nu, nūs, n. 1. *A horn.*—2. *The wing of an army* [akin to Gr. *κέρας*].

corp-us, ŭris, n. ("That which is made or formed," i. e. created; hence) *A body* [akin to Sanscrit root *Kṛm*, "to make"].

correc-tus (for *correg-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *corrig-or*, through true root *CORREG.*

cor-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīgěre, 3. v. a. [for con-rego] 1. *To make straight.*—2. *To improve, amend, correct.*—Pass.: **cor-rīgor**, rectus sum, rīgi.

cor-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpěre, 3. v. a. [for con-rumpo] ("To break completely;" hence) 1. *To destroy, break to pieces.*—2. *To corrupt, bribe.*—3. *To mislead, seduce, debauch.*—Pass.: **cor-rump-or**, ruptus sum, rūpi.

corrup-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *corru(n)p-or*, through true root *CORRUP.*

Corsīca, æ, f. *Corsica*; an island in the Mediterranean Sea, which still bears its ancient name.

1. **cor-vus**, vi, m. ("The crier or croaker;" hence) *A raven* [Sanskrit root KRUC, "to cry"].

2. **Corvus**, i, m. [1. *corvus*] (*Raven*) *Corvus*; a name given to M. Valerius, because in a combat with a Gaul, he was greatly assisted by a raven, which with its wings and talons struck at the eyes of his adversary, and thereby greatly contributed to his defeat. His descendants were called Corvini.

Cōrŷcus (Cōrŷcos), i, f. *Corycus* or *Corycos*; a town and also a promontory of Cilicia, famous for its production of saffron.

Cosconius, ii, m. *Cosconius*; a Roman proconsul.

Cotta, æ, m. *Cotta*; a Roman name.

Cottius, ii, n. *Cottius*; the name of two kings of Northern Italy.—Hence, **Cotti-us**, a, nm, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cottius; Cottian*.

Cotys, ŷos, m. *Cotys*; a name of certain Thracian kings.

Crassus, i, m. [*crassus*, "gross"] *Crassus (M. Licinius)*; a Roman triumvir, defeated and slain by the Parthians B.C. 53.

creā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *cre(a)-or*.

crē-ber, bra, brum, adj. [*cre-sco*] ("Made to increase;" hence) *Thick, close, frequent, numerous*. **Comp.**: *crēbr-ior*; Sup.: *crēber-rimus*.

crē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a. 1. *Nent.:* *To believe, trust, credit*.—2. *Act.:* *To believe, trust, or credit a person; to give one credence*.—*Pass.*: **crē-dor**, dītus sum, dī [akin to Sanscrit *crat*, "faith;" *do*, "to put"].

crē-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. 1. *To make, form, create*.—2. *To appoint*.—*Pass.*: **crē-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sanscrit root *KRI*, "to make"].

crēs-co, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. 1. *To come forth, to arise, spring up, be born*.—2. *To increase, grow large* [akin to Sanscrit root *SRI*, "to go"].

Crēta, æ, f. *Creta* or *Crete* (now *Candia*); an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Crēt-icus, Ica, Icum, adj. [*Cret-a*] *Of, or belonging to, Crete; Cretan*.—As Subst.: **Crēt-icus**, i, m. *Creticus*, i. e. "the man or the conqueror of Crete;" a name given to Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of that island.

Crixus, i, m. *Crixus*; a man's name. **crūdēl-itas**, Itātis, f. [*crudel-is*, "cruel"] ("The quality of the crudelis;" hence) *Severity, barbarity, cruelty*.

crūdēl-iter, adv. [*id.*] *With severity or barbarity; cruelly*.

crū-entus, enta, entum, adj. [prob. akin to *cru-or*, "blood"] 1. *Bloody, blood-stained*.—2. *Cruel*. **Comp.**: *crūent-ior*; Sup.: *crūent-issimus*.

Crustūm-īni, Inōrum, m. [*Crustum-ium*; "*Crustumium*;" a Sabine town] *The people of Crustumium; the Crustumini*.

1. **cum**, adv. and conj. v. quum.

2. **cum**, prep. gov. abl. *With, in connection or in common with* [akin to Sanscrit *sam*; Gr. *σύν*, *σύν*, "with"].

cunctus, a, um (mostly plur. *cuncti*, æ, a), adj. [contracted fr. *conjunctus*] ("Joined together;" hence) *United into a whole or body; all; all together; the whole*.

cūpid-itas, Itātis, f. [*cupid-us*, "desirous"] ("The state of the cupidus;" hence) *A longing, desire, eagerness*.

cūr-a, æ, f. [for *cær-a*; fr. *cær-o*, old form of *quær-o*] ("The seeking or enquiring thing;" hence) 1. *Care, attention*.—2. *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble*.

cūr-ia, iæ, f. [etym. disputed] 1. *A curia or ward of Rome*.—2. *The Senate-house*.—3. *The Senate*.

Curio, ōnis, m. *Curio*; a Roman name.

Curius, ii, m. *Curius*; a Roman name.

curr-o, cūcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. *To go or move quickly; to run; to hasten* [akin to Sanscrit root *KAR*, "to go"].

curr-us, ūs, m. [*curr-o*] ("A running;" "that which runs;" hence) *A chariot*.

Cursor, ōris, m. [*cursor*, "a runner"] *Cursor*; the cognomen of L. Papirius.

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for *curr-sus*; fr. *curr-o*] 1. *A moving quickly; a running, march, passage, voyage, journey*.—2. *A course, purpose, career*.

custōd-ia, iæ, f. [*custod-io*, "to guard"] 1. *A keeping guard*.—2. *Custody*.—3. *A place of custody; a prison*.

Cŷrēne, ēs, f. *Cyrene* (now *Kuren*); the capital of the Cyrenaica, founded by a colony of Greeks under Battus, B.C. 628.

Cŷzic-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Cyzicus; Cyzicene*.

Cŷzicus, i, f. *Cyzicus* (now *Chizico*); a town of Mysia on a neck of land in the Black Sea.

Dāci, ōrum, m. *The Daci or Dacians*; a warlike people of the districts now forming Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—Hence, **Dāc-ia**, iæ, f. *The country of the Daci; Dacia*.

Dalmātæ, ārum, m. *The Dalmatæ or Dalmatians*; a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.—Hence, **Dalmāt-ia**, iæ, f. *The country of the Dalmatæ; Dalmatia*.

damnā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *damn(a)-or*.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*damn-um*; "hurt"] 1. *To occasion harm, hurt, loss, or damage to*.—2. *To condemn*.—*Pass.*: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

da-ns, ntis, P. of d(a)-o.

Danub-ius, ii, m. The *Danube*; the largest river in Europe. It rises in the southern part of Germany; and, after receiving in its course the waters of more than sixty rivers, which flow into it, it falls into the Euxine Sea. It was called by the Greeks throughout the whole of its course the Ister; but the Romans gave this name to that part of it only which was between the Euxine and Illyricum; the other part they called *Danubius*.

Daphn-enses, ensium, m. [Daphn-e; "Daphne;" a grove dedicated to voluptuousness and luxury, about six miles from Antioch. It is now called Beit-el-Mar, i.e. The House of Water] *The people of Daphne; the Daphnenses.*

Dardāni, ōrum, m. *The Dardani*, or *Dardans*; a people of Upper Mœsia, the modern Servia.

dā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of d(a)-or.

dē, prep. gov. abl. 1. *From, away from, down from.*—2. *Of, or concerning; respecting.*

dē-bō, būi, bīnm, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. de-habeo] ("To have, keep, or hold, from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe.*—2. With inf. mood following: *I, etc., ought, must, do, etc.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. 1. *To go away, depart.*—2. *To depart from life, to die*; morbo decedere, to die by disease, i.e. *to die a natural death*, and not to be cut off by poison, assassination, war, etc.

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sanscrit daś-am, to Gr. δέκα, "ten."]

dēc-em-vīri, vīrōrum, m. plur. ("Ten men;" hence) *Decemviri*, or *Decemvirs*; a board of Roman magistrates consisting of ten men. In sing. *decem-vir*, vīri, m. *One of the decemvirs; a decemvir.*

dēcep-tus (for decaptus), ta, tum, part. perf. of decip-ior, through true root DECAP.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To judge, or determine about.*—2. *To decree, order, appoint.*—Pass.: **dē-cernor**, crētus sum, cerni.

dec-et, ūit, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. impers. *It is seemly, or becoming; it becomes.*

1. **dēc-imus**, ima, imum, adj. [dec-em] *Tenth.*

2. **Dēc-imus**, i, m. [1. decimus] *Decimus*; a man's name.

dē-cīpiō, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for de-capio] *To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, impose upon.*—Pass.: **dē-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

Dēc-ius, ii, m. *Decius*; a Roman name: esp. *Decius Mus*; a Roman consul who, devoting his life to the Dii Manes, or gods of the infernal regions, according to a form prescribed by a priest, rushed into the thickest of the enemy, and fell, pierced by innumerable

wounds. Animated by this example of intrepid bravery, the Roman soldiers fought with an utter contempt of life, and routed the enemy with most fearful slaughter. *Decius*, in acting as he did, only followed the example of his father and grandfather, who had likewise devoted themselves to the *Dii Manes* for their country's sake; the former, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites, in his fourth consulship, B.C. 296, or A.U. 457; the latter in an engagement with the Latins, B.C. 338, or A.U. 415. The event occurred B.C. 279, or A.U. 474.

dēcōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [decus, dēcōr-is, "ornament"] *To adorn, grace, honour.*—Pass.: **dēcōr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dēcērē-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of decer-no, through true root DECNE.

dē-dēcus, dēcōris, n. [de; decus, "grace"] *Disgrace, shame, dishonour.*

dēdicā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [dedic(a)-o, "to dedicate or devote"] *Dedication, consecration.*

dēd-ītō, itlōnis, f. [ded-o] *A surrendering, surrender, capitulation.*

dēd-ītus, ita, itum, part. perf. of ded-or.

dē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [de, do, "to put"] ("To put away or remove from one's self;" hence) 1. *To give up; to deliver up; to surrender.*—2. With personal pron.: *To give one's self up; to surrender, yield, capitulate.*—Pass.: **dē-dor**, dītus sum, di.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. 1. *To lead away.*—2. Of a colony or colonists: *To lead forth, conduct.*—Pass.: **dē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

defend-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of defend-or.

dē-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To beat, or ward off.*—2. *To defend, protect.*—Pass.: **dē-fendor**, fensus sum, fendi [de; obsolete fendo, akin to Gr. root θει, whence θείω, "to beat"]

dēfen-sor, sōris, m. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o] *A defender, protector, guard, guardian.*

dēfen-sus (for defend-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of defend-or.

dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. 1. *To bring, or carry down.*—2. *To bring, entrust, commit, confer.*—Pass.: **dē-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

dēform-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [deform-is, "devoid of shape"] ("To make deformis;" hence) 1. *To disfigure, spoil, mar.*—2. *To dishonour, disgrace.*—Pass.: **dēform-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dēfunc-tus (for de-fungtus), ta, tum, part. perf. of defung-or.

dē-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep. [de; fungor, "to perform"] 1. *To completely perform; to discharge.*—2. *To have done with; to fulfil or complete.*—*De-fungi vitā, To have done with life, i.e. to die.*

dein, v. deinde.

dē-indē (abbreviated dein), adv. 1. *After that, afterwards.*—2. In an enumeration of facts: *In the next place, then.*

Deiōtārus, i, m. *Deiotarus*; king of Galatia, afterwards king of Armenia Minor, and a part of Pontus.

dejec-tus (for de-jac-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of de-jic-ior, through true root DEJAC.

dē-jīcīo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for de-jacio] *To cast or throw down.*—Pass.: **dē-jīcīor**, jectus sum, jīci.

dēlā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of deferor, through de; LA, root of la-tum; v. fero.

dēlec-to, tāvi, tātum, tare, 1. v. a. [for delac-to, from delio-io, "to allure exceedingly," through true root DELAC] *To delight, please, amuse.*—Pass.: **delector**, tātus sum, tāri; In reflexive force; *To delight, please, or amuse one's self; to delight, to be pleased.*

dēle-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of dele-or.

dē-lēo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. v. a. [de; leo, "to blot."] 1. *To abolish.*—2. *To destroy, annihilate, exterminate.*—3. *To blot out, efface.*—Pass.: **dē-lēor**, lētus sum, lēri.

dēlē-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of dele-or. **dēlic-iā**, iārum, f. [dēlic-io, "to allure"] ("Alluring things;" hence) *Blandishments, pleasures, delights.*

dē-mergo, mersi, mersum, mergēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To dip or plunge a thing down into; to immerse.*—2. Of a vessel: *To sink.*—Pass.: **dē-mergor**, mersus sum, mergi.

Dēmētrīus, li, m. *Demetrius*; a son of Philip, king of Macedon [Δημήτριος, "One belonging to Demeter or Ceres"].

dē-mum. *At length, at last* [akin to Gr. δῆ].

dēnique, adv. 1. *And thereupon, and then.*—2. *At length, at last.*

Dentātus, i, m. [dēntarus, "having teeth"] *Dentatus*; a Roman name.

dē-nuntio (-nuncio), nuntīāvi, nuntiatum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. 1. *To announce, intimate, declare.*—2. *To menace, threaten, denounce.*—Pass.: **dē-nuntior** (-nuncior), nuntiatus sum, nuntīāri.

dē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To put, lay, or set down.*—2. *To lay aside.*—Pass.: **dē-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

dē-pōpūlor, pōpūlātus sum, pōpūlāri, 1. v. dep. [de; populus, "to lay waste"] *To lay utterly waste; to ravage, plunder, pillage.*

dēprēcā-tio, tiōnis, f. [deprec(a)-or, "to avert by prayer"] *An averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation; an earnest entreaty for forgiveness, etc.*

dē-prēhendo, prēhendī, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a. [de; prēhendo, "to seize"] *To snatch away; to seize upon, catch, lay hold of.*—Pass.: **dē-prēhend-or**, prēhensus sum, prēhendī.

dēprēhen-sus (for deprehend-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of deprehend-or.

de-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribēre, 3. v. a. 1.: a. *To copy off; to transcribe.*—b. *To mark off, to mark out.*—2. *To write down.*—Pass.: **dē-scribor**, scriptus sum, scribi.

dē-sēro, sērui, sertum, sērēre, 3. v. a. [de; sero, "to set in order"] ("To undo or sever one's connection with another;" hence) *To leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon.*—Pass.: **dē-sēror**, sertus sum, sēri.

dēser-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of deser-or.

dē-sīno, sīvi or sīi, sītum, sīnēre, 3. v. n. [de; sino, "to put or lay down"] ("To put or lay down from one's self;" hence) *To leave off or give over; to desist, cease.*

despērā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of desper(a)-or.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. n. and a. [de; spero, "to hope"] 1. Neut. *To be hopeless, to despair.*—2. Act.: *To lose hope about, to despair of.*—Pass.: **dē-spēror**, spērātus sum, spērāri.

dē-stītūo, stītui, stītutum, stītūēre, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo; fr. de; statuo, "to set or place"] ("To set or place away from one's self;" hence) *To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert.*—Pass.: **dē-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītui.

dēsītū-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of destitu-or.

dē-tergēo, tersi, tersum, tergēre, 2. v. a. [de; tergeo, "to wipe"] *To wipe off or away.*—Pass.: **dē-tergēor**, tersus sum, tergēri.

deter-sus (for deterg-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of deterg-eor.

dē-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. *To draw off; to pull or drag down; to take away, take off.*—Pass.: **dē-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

dēus, i, m. *A god* [akin to Gr. θεός].

dēvic-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of devinc-or; through true root DEVIC.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. *To utterly conquer; to vanquish or subdue.*—Pass.: **dē-vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To the right, on the right side or hand, right* [akin to Gr. δεξιός].

di, v. dis.

diādēma, ātis, n. *A royal head-dress, a diadem* [διαδήμα, "a band" worn round the head; "a diadem"].

dic-o, dixi, dictum, dicēre, 3. v. a. ("To show or point out by speaking;" hence) *To say, tell, call, mention, relate, speak.*—Pass.: **dic-or**, tus sum, i. [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, "to show."]

dictā-tor, tōris, m. [dict(a)-o, "to say frequently, to order"] ("He who orders;" hence) *A dictator; a supreme magistrate at Rome, appointed only in*

seasons of emergency, whose power was absolute, and continued—unless voluntarily resigned—for six months.

dictā-tūra, tūre, f. [id.] ("An ordering;" "the office of one who orders;" hence) *The dictatorship*.

dic-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of dic-or. **di-es**, ēi, m. *A day* [akin to Sanscrit *dya*, "a day"].

diff-er-endo, gerund from differ-o.

dif-fēro, distūli, dilātum, differre, 3. v. a. [for dis-fero] 1. *To carry apart or different ways*.—2. *To put off, delay*.—Pass.: **dif-fēror**, dilātus sum, differri.

difficil-e, adv. [difficil-is, "difficult"] *With difficulty, in a difficult way or manner*. **Comp.**: difficil-lus; Sup.: difficil-lime.

dis-fido, fisis sum, fidere, 3. v. n. pass. [for dis-fido, fr. dis; fido, "to trust"] *Not to trust, to mistrust, to be distrustful*.

dis-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. [for dis-fugio] *To flee in different directions; to disperse, be scattered, scatter (themselves) in flight*.

dign-it-as, Itātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The condition of the dignus;" hence) 1. *Worthiness, worth, merit, desert*.—2. *Dignity, greatness*.—3. *Honour, office*.

dign-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [id.] 1. *To deem or think worthy*.—2. *To deem*.

dilec-tus (for dileg-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of dilig-or, through true root DILEG.

dilig-ens, entis: 1. Part. pres. of dilig-o.—2. Pa. ("Choosing out;" hence) *Diligent, careful*. **Comp.**: diligent-lor; Sup.: diligent-issimus.

diligent-ia, iæ, f. [diligens, diligent-is] *Diligence, industry, care*.

dī-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligere, 3. v. a. [for di-lego] ("To distinguish by selecting from others;" hence) *To value or esteem highly; to love*.—Pass.: **dī-ligor**, lectus sum, līgi.

dimīca-us, ntis, part. pres. of dimic(a)-o.

dimīcā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [dimic(a)-o] *A fighting; a fight, contest, struggle*.

dī-mīco, mīcavi or mīcui, mīcātum, mīcāre, 1. v. n. ("To move rapidly backwards and forwards; to brandish weapons, etc.;" hence) *To fight, combat, struggle, contend*.—Impers. perf. pass.: **dimīcātum est**, *It was fought*.

dī-mīdium, mīdii, n. [for de-medium; fr. de; medium, neut. of medius] ("A thing parted in the middle;" hence) *Half*.

dī-mīnuo, mīnui, mīnūtum, mīnūere, 3. v. a. [dī; minuo, "to lessen"] ("To lessen exceedingly;" hence) *To break or dash to pieces*.—Pass.: **dī-mīnuor**, mīnūtus sum, mīnui.

dimis-sus (for dimitt-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of dimitt-or.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3.

v. a. *To send away*.—Pass.: **dī-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

Diōgēnes, m. *Diogenes*: a son of Archelaus, the general of Mithridates [*Διογενής*, "Jove-sprung"].

direp-tus (for dirap-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of dirip-ior, through true root DIRAP.

dī-rīpio, rīpiui, reptum, rīpere, 3. v. a. [for di-rapio] 1. *To tear asunder or in pieces*.—2. *To lay waste, ravage, despoil, plunder*.—Pass.: **dī-rīpior**, reptus sum, rīpi.

dī-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūere, 3. v. a. [dī; rūo, "to cause to fall, to dash down"] ("To separate by dashing down;" hence) *To overthrow, destroy*.

dis or **dī**, an inseparable particle. 1. *Apart, away*.—2. *Asunder, in pieces*.—3. *In different directions*.—4. *In a negative force*: *Not*.—5. *Much, greatly, very*.—6. *Completely, quite*.—7. *To or among*.—8. *To strengthen the word to which it is prefixed, yet without altering the English rendering of such word*.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. *To go away; to depart*.

discip-ina, inæ, f. [contracted from discipul-ina, fr. discipul-us, "a disciple"] ("A thing pertaining to a discipul-us;" hence) 1. *Instruction, teaching*.—2. *Discipline*.

dis-pertio, pertivi or pertii, pertitum, pertire, 4. v. a. [for dis-partio: fr. dis; partio, "to part"] *To part out, distribute, divide, disperse*.—Pass.: **dis-pertior**, pertitus sum, pertiri.

dis-plīcō, plīcui, plīctum, plīcere, 2. v. n. [for dis-placeo] *To be displeasing, to displease*.

dissimulā-tiō, tiōnis, f. [dissimul(a)-o, "to dissemble"] *A dissembling; dissimulation*.

dis-trībūo, trībui, trībūtum, trībūere, 3. v. a. ("To give amongst" persons; hence) *To divide out, distribute*.—Pass.: **dis-trībūor**, trībūtus sum, trībui.

dī-tiō, tiōnis (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.) f. [prob. DE, true root of do, "to put"] ("A putting one's self" under another; hence, with respect to the person under whom one places one's self) *Dominion, rule, sovereignty, sway, power*.

dīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dis, dīt-is, "rich"] *To make rich, to enrich*.—Pass.: **dīt-or**, ātus sum, āri.


dīu, adv. [old ablative form of dies] 1. *By day*.—2. *For a long time*. **Comp.**: **dīu-tius**; Sup.: **dīu-tissime**.

dīuturn-it-as, Itātis, f. [diuturn-us, "of long duration"] ("The state of the diuturnus;" hence) *Long duration or continuance; length of time*.

div-es, Itis, adj. *Rich*. **Comp.**: **divit-lor** and **dīt-lor**; Sup.: **divit-issimus** and **dīt-issimus** [akin to Sanscrit root *drw*, "to shine or be splendid"].

dī-vīd-o, dīvisi, divisum, divīdere, 3. v. a. [dī; root *vid*, akin to *fid*, root of

fi(n)d-o, "to cleave or divide"] *To cleave or part asunder; to separate, divide.*—Pass.: **di-víd-or**, *divísus* sum, *divídi*.

div-inus, ina, inum, adj. [*div-us*, "a deity"] *Of, or pertaining to, a deity; god-like, divine.*  Comp.: *divin-ior*; Sup.: *divin-issimus*.

divi-sor, *sōris*, m. [*for divid-sor*; fr. *divid-o*] *A divider.*

divus, a, um, adj. *God-like, divine.*—As Subst.: *divus*, i, m. *A deified person* [*Gr. δῖφος*].

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a. *To give, grant, bestow, present; dare finem, to put an end.*—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus* sum, *dāri* [*akin to Gr. δίδω-μι*].

dōc-umentum, *ūmenti*, n. [*doc-eo*, "to teach"] ("That which teaches;" hence) *A proof, specimen, example.*

Dolabella, æ, m. *Dolabella*; a Roman name.

dōl-ēo, *ñi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. 1. *To feel or suffer pain.*—2. *To grieve, lament.*

dōm-inus, *ini*, m. [usually referred to *dom-us*, and so "the one pertaining to a house;" but rather fr. *dom-o*, and so "the subduer"] *A master, lord, ruler, chief.*

Dōmīti-ānus, *āni*, m. [*Domīti-us*] ("One pertaining to Domitius;" hence) *Domitianus*; the twelfth Roman Emperor.

Dōm-ītius, *itii*, m. [*dom-us*] ("One pertaining to a domus;" hence) *Domitius*; a Roman name.

dōm-ītus, *īta*, *ītum*, part. perf. of *dom-or*.

dōm-o, *ñi*, *ītum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. 1. *To tame.*—2. *To subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: **dōm-or**, *ītus* sum, *āri* [*Gk. δαμ-άω*].

dōm-us, i or ūs, f. ("That which is built;" hence) *A building, a house* [*Gr. δόμ-ος*].

dōn-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*don-um*] *To give as a present; to make a present of; to give, bestow.*—Pass.: **dōn-or**, *ātus* sum, *āri*.

dō-num, *nī*, n. [*do*] ("That which is given;" hence) *A gift, present.*

Drusus, i, m. *Drusus*; the step-son of Augustus.

dūbi-ētas, *ētātis*, f. [*dubi-us*, "doubtful"] ("The state of the dubius;" hence) *Doubtfulness, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation.*

dū-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [*du-o*; cent-um] *Two hundred.*

dūc-o, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. 1. *To lead, conduct.*—2. *To take, lead away, carry off a person.*—3. *Ducere uxorem, To lead a wife (home) i.e. to marry.*—Pass.: **dūc-or**, *tus* sum, i [*akin to Sanscrit duh, "to lead off"*].

duc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *duc-or*.

Duell-ius, *ii*, m. [*duell-um*=bellum] ("One pertaining to duellum;" "Warrior") *Duellius*; a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginian fleet, and in whose honour the Columna Rostrata was erected, A.U.C. 493.

dum, adv. [*akin to diu*] *Whilst; while.*
dūo, *dūā*, *dūo*, num. adj. *Two* [*Gr. δύο*].


dūō-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [*for duo-decem*] ("Two and ten;" hence) *Twelve.*

dūōdēcim-us, a, um, num. adj. [*duodecim*] *Twelfth.*

dū-plex, *plēis*, adj. [=du-plex-s, for du-plex-s; fr. du-o; plic-o] *Two-fold, double.*

dūplic-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*duplex, duplic-is*] *To make two-fold; to double.*—Pass.: **dūplic-or**, *ātus* sum, *āri*.

dūr-us, a, um, adj. 1. *Hard.*—2. *Hard-hearted, stern, severe, unyielding.*

 Comp.: **dūr-ior**; Sup.: **dūr-issimus**.
dux, *dūcis*, comm. gen. [=duc-s; fr. duc-o] 1. *A leader, guide, conductor.*—2. *A commander, general.*—3. *A chief or chieftain; a principal person.*

e or **ex**, prep. gov. abl. 1. *Out of.*—2. *From* [*Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ*].

ē-de, *dēdi*, *dētum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. [ē: dō, "to put"] 1. *To put forth or out.*—2. *To bring forth, bear, produce.*—Pass.: **ē-dor**, *dītus* sum, *dī*.

ē-dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. *To lead forth.*—Pass.: **ē-dūcor**, *ductus* sum, *dūci*.

ef-fic-iō, *fēci*, *fectum*, *ficēre*, 3. v. a. [*for ex-facio*] ("To make or work out;" hence) *To bring to pass; to execute, complete, accomplish, effect.*—Pass.: **ef-fic-ior** *fectus* sum, *fici*.

effrac-tus (*for effrag-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *effri(n)g-or*, through true root *EFFRAG*.

ef-fringo, *frēgi*, *fractum*, *fringēre*, 3. v. a. [*for ex-frango*] *To break away from; to break open.*—Pass.: **ef-fringor**, *fractus* sum, *fringi*.

ef-fūgiō, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, *fūgere*, 3. v. n. [*for ex-fugio*] 1. *To flee away.*—2. *To escape.*

ēgo, gen. *mēi*, pers. pron. I [*Gr. ἐγώ*].

ēgregi-e, adv. [*egregi-us*] 1. *Excellently, eminently, surpassingly.*—2. *Honourably, nobly.*


ē-grēg-ius, *īa*, *īum*, adj. [ē; greg, greg-is, "a flock"] ("That is out of the flock;" hence) 1. *Excellent, eminent, surpassing.*—2. *Honourable, noble, distinguished, illustrious, famous.*

ējec-tus (*for ejac-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *ejic-ior*, through true root *EJAC*.

ē-jic-iō, *jēci*, *jectum*, *jicēre*, 3. v. a. [*for e-jacio*] *To cast or drive out; to expel, eject.*—Pass.: **e-jic-ior**, *jectus* sum, *jici*.

ēlec-tus (*for eleg-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *elig-or*, through true root *ELEG*.

ēlēg-ans, *antis*, adj. [*ELEG*, true root of *eleg-o*] ("Choosing out;" hence) 1. *Luxurious, effeminate, too nice.*—2. *Choice; tasteful, of correct tastes; elegant.*

 Comp.: **ēlēg-ant-ior**; Sup.: **ēlēg-ant-issimus**.

ēlēphantus, i, m. *An elephant* [Gr. ἑλεφάντης, ἐλεφαντός].

ē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, ligēre, 3. v. a. [for e-lego] *To choose out; select.*—Pass. **ē-ligor**, lectus sum, ligi.

ēnim, conj. 1. *Truly.*—2. *For.*—3. *For instance.*

1. **ēo**, adv. [probably for com=eum, acc. of pron. is] 1. *To that place, thither.*—2. *Eo usque, To such a degree.*

2. **ēo**, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. *To go* [root i, akin to Gr. i-érai].

Ephēsus, i, f. *Ephesus*; a city of Ionia. Diana had a great and famous temple here, and was worshipped with especial honours. It was here, too, that the apostle Paul was in great danger from his faithful preaching of the Gospel. Timothy, to whom the above-named apostle addressed two of his epistles, was its first bishop, and was buried here, although his remains were subsequently removed to Constantinople. It is now represented by a miserable village called *Aja-Soluk*.

Epirus, i, f. *Epirus* (now *Albania*); a country of Northern Greece [Ἠπειρος, "Maionland"].

ēpistōla, æ, f. *A letter, epistle* [Gr. ἐπιστολή, "that which is sent to one"].

ēpūlā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of epul(a)-or.

ēpūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [epul-um, "a feast or banquet"] *To feast, to banquet.*

ēqu-e-s, ēquītis, comm. gen. [for equ-its; fr. equ-us; 1. root of e-o] ("The horse-going one;" hence) 1. *A horseman, a rider.*—2. *A horse-soldier, a trooper.*—Plur.: *Cavalry.* Magister Equitum, *Master of the Horse*; a Roman magistrate and officer, who was, so to say, the lieutenant of the dictator. As his name implies, he commanded the cavalry. Perhaps his office had its origin from the circumstance, that the dictator could not ride on horseback without the express permission of the people: and hence a Magister Equitum was necessary. —3. *An equestrian or Roman knight.*

ēquīt-ātus, ātūs, m. [eques, equitis] 1. *A riding.*—2. *Cavalry, horse-soldiers.*

ēquūs, ēqui, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἵκκος, another form of ἵππος].

ērec-tus (for ereg-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of erig-or, through true root ERĒG.

erg-o, adv. [akin to verg-o, "to bend towards"] *Consequently, accordingly, therefore.*

ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīgēre, 3. v. a. [for e-rego] ("To make straight out of" a place; hence) 1. *To raise or set up; to erect.*—2. *To arouse, excite.*—Pass.: **ē-rīgor**, rectus sum, rīgi.

erra-us, utis, part. pres. of err(a)-o.

err-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To wander, go astray.*

Esquū-līnus, īna, īnum, adj. [Esquil-

læ; "the Esquilæ," the largest of the seven hills of Rome (now the height of S. Maria Maggiore)] *Of, or belonging to, the Esquilæ; Esquiline.*

et, conj. *And, also.*—Et . . . et, *Both, and* [akin to Sanscrit ati, "beyond;" Gr. ἐτι, "besides"].

ētlām, conj. *And also, and furthermore; likewise, besides* [id.].

Eumēnes, is, m. *Eumenes*; the son of Attalus, the first King of Pergamum, and brother of Attalus the Second [Eumēns, "Well-disposed One"].

Euphrātes, is, m. *Euphrates* (now *Frat*); a celebrated river of Mesopotamia, which rises in Mount Taurus in Armenia, is joined by the Tigris between Bagdat and Balsora, and flows into the Persian Gulf, after a course of about 1300 miles.

Eurōpa, æ, f. *Europe*; which obtained its name from Europa, the daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor.

ē-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādēre, 3. v. n. [e; vado, "to go"] 1. *To go forth or out.*—2. *To get away, get clear off, escape.*

ē-vēho, vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To carry upwards, raise aloft.*—2. *To raise up, promote, elevate.*—Pass.: **ē-vēhor**, vectus sum, vēhi.

ē-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. 1. *To come forth or out.*—2. *To fall out, come to pass, happen.*—Impers. indic. perf.: **evēnit**, *It fell out, etc.*

ēven-tus, tūs, m. [even-io] ("That which happens;" hence) 1. *An occurrence or event.*—2. *An issue, consequence, result.*

ē-vertō, verti, versum, vērtēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To turn or thrust out.*—2. *To overthrow, subvert, destroy.*—Pass.: **ē-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

ē-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. *To call forth or out.*—Pass.: **ē-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

exac-tus (for exag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of exig-or, through true root EXAG.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, ardescēre, 3. v. n. [ex; ardesco, "to burn"] *To burn or blaze up; to take fire.*

excep-tus (for excap-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of excip-i-or, through true root EXCAP.

excīd-īum, īi, n. [excī(n)d-o = excī(n)do, "to cut away, destroy"] *Destruction, demolition, utter overthrow, ruin.*

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cedo] 1. *To cut out or away.*—2. *To destroy, demolish, overthrow.*—Pass.: **ex-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdi.

ex-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-capio] 1. *To take or draw out.*—2. *To except.*—Pass.: **ex-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

excī-sus (for excīd-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of excīd-or.

ex-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. *To shut out.*—Pass.: **ex-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

exemplum, i, n. [etym. uncertain]
An example.

exerce-ndo, gerund of *exerce-o*.

ex-ercēo, ercūi, ercītum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for *ex-arceo*, fr. *ex*; *arceo*, "to inclose"] ("To drive out of an inclosure;" hence) 1. *To keep at work.*—2. *To employ.*—3. *To practise, exercise.*—Pass.: **exercēor**, ercītus sum, ercēri.

exerc-itus, itūs, m. [*exerc-eo*] 1. *An exercising, exercise.*—2. *A trained or disciplined body of men; an army.*

ex-hībēo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for *ex-habeo*] *To hold forth, give up, deliver.*—Pass.: **ex-hībēor**, hībītus sum, hībēri.

ex-igo, ġgi, actum, ġgēre, 3. v. a. [for *ex-ago*] *To drive out, forth, or away.*—Pass.: **ex-igor**, actus sum, ġgi.

exig-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [*exig-o*, "to measure or weigh"] ("Measured," etc.; hence) *Scanty, limited, small.* **EX** Comp.: **exigū-ior**; Sup.: **exigū-issimus**.

ex-istimo, istimāvi, istimātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for *ex-estimo*; fr. *ex*; *estimo*, "to estimate"] ("To estimate exactly;" hence) *To judge, consider, suppose, think, deem.*—Pass.: **ex-istimor**, istimātus sum, istimāri.

exordi-um, i, n. [*exordi-or*, "to begin"] *A beginning, commencement.*

ex-ō-sus, adj. [for *ex-od-sus*; fr. *ex*; *od-i*, "to hate"] *Thoroughly hated or detested; abominated.*

ex-pāve-sco, expāvi, no supine, *expavescere*, 3. v. a. [*ex*; *pave-o*, "to fear"] *To fear greatly, to dread, to be terrified at.*

expēdi-tio, tiōnis, f. [*expedi-o*, "to disentangle"] ("A disentangling oneself" from hindrances, etc.; hence) *An expedition, excursion, campaign.*

ex-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To drive out or away.*—2. *To expel, banish.*—Pass.: **ex-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

explōrā-tor, tōris, m. [*explor(a)-o*, "to spy out"] *A spy, scout.*

ex-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [*ex*; *porto*, "to carry"] *To carry out.*—Pass.: **ex-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. *To take by assault; to storm.*—Pass.: **ex-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

expul-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of *expell-or*, through root **EXPLU**.

exsēcra-bilis, bīle, adj. [*exsecr(a)-or*] *Execrable, accursed, abominable.* **EX** Comp.: **exsēcra-bil-ior**.

exsēcra-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of *exsecr(a)-or*.

ex-sēc-ror, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for *ex-sacr-or*; fr. *ex*; *sacr-o*, "to curse"] *To curse greatly; to execrate, abominate.*

exsequ-īa, īarum, f. [*exsequ-or*, "to follow or accompany" to the grave, etc.] ("A following or accompanying" a

corpse to the grave, etc.; hence) 1. *Funeral obsequies.*—2. *Mortal remains, a corpse.*

exsū-ium, īi, n. [for *exsul-ium*; fr. *exsul*, "an exile"] ("The condition of an exile;" hence) *Banishment, exile.*

ex-sisto, stīti, no supine, sistēre, 3. v. n. [*ex*; *sisto*, "to cause to stand"] 1. *To step or come forth; to emerge, appear.*—2. *To happen, occur, be, exist.*

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait or look for; to expect.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, spectātus sum, spectāri.

extinc-tus (for *exting-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *exting-uor*.

ex-stinguo, stīnxi, stinctum, stingūere, 3. v. a. [*ex*; *stinguo*, "to put out"] 1. *To put out entirely, to extinguish.*—2. *To kill, slay, destroy, cut off.*—Pass.: **ex-stinguo**, stinctus sum, stingui.

exsū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [*exsul*, "an exile"] *To be an exile or banished person; to live in exile, to be banished.*

ex-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [*ex*; *torqueo*, "to twist"] *To twist or wrench out; to wrest away.*—Pass.: **ex-torquēor**, tortus sum, torquēri.

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contracted fr. *exterā*, abl. fem. of *exter*, "outside"] *Outside of, beyond.*

ex-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. *To draw or drag out.*—Pass.: **ex-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

1. **Fāb-īus**, īi, m. [*fab-a*, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to faba") *Fabius*; esp.

1. *Fabius Pictor*, the earliest Roman historian.—2. *Q. Fabius Maximus*, sometimes styled *Cunctator*, or the *Delayer*, because he overcame Hannibal by harassing his army, and leading it from place to place, rather than by engaging with him.

2. **Fāb-īus**, a, um, adj. [1. *Fabi-us*] *Of, or belonging to, Fabius; Fabian.*

Fābr-īcius, īcii, m. [*faber*, *fabri-i*, "a workman"] ("One pertaining to a faber") *Fabricius*; a Roman ambassador whom King Pyrrhus vainly endeavoured to corrupt. This great man died, as he had lived, in the deepest poverty. So poor, indeed, was his family, that he was buried at the public cost, and his two daughters received a dowry from the state.

fācil-c, adv. [*facil-is*] *Easily.* **EX** Comp.: **facil-ius**; Sup.: **facil-lime**.

fāc-ilis, īle, adj. [*fac-io*] ("That may or can be done;" hence) 1. *Easy.*—2. *Courteous, affable.* **EX** Comp.: **facil-ior**; Sup.: **facil-limus**.

fācil-itas, itātis, f. [*facil-is*] ("The quality of the facilis;" hence) 1. *Easiness, ease, facility in doing a thing.*—2. *Courteousness, courtesy, affability.*

fāc-to, feci, factum, fācēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To do or make.*—2. *To effect.*—3. *To*

comul.—4. *To appoint.*—Pass.: *fio*, *factus sum*, *fieri*.

fac-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *fio*, through *FAC*, root of *fac-lo* [akin to Gr. *φύω*, "to be"].

fā-cundus, *cunda*, *cundum*, adj. [(a)-or] ("Full of speaking;" hence) *That speaks with fluency or ease; eloquent.* *fācund-* Comp.: *fācund-lor*; Sup.: *fācund-issimus*.

Falisci, *ōrum*, m. 1. *The Falisci*; a people of Etruria.—2. *Falisci*; the capital of the Falisci. Livy gives the following account of its surrender:—while Camillus was besieging it, a schoolmaster, under pretence of exercising his pupils, who were the children of the principal inhabitants, took them outside the gates, and gradually drew them off to the Roman camp. He then addressed Camillus, and told him that the place was now certainly in his power, as the parents of the boys would readily suffer any thing rather than lose them. Indignant at such base treachery, Camillus ordered the man to be stripped naked, and, suppling the boys with rods, bade them whip him back into the city. This noble contempt of getting possession of the city by dishonourable means, so operated upon the minds of the inhabitants, that they voluntarily submitted themselves to the Romans.

fā-mes, *mis*, f. 1. *Hunger.*—2. *Famine* [prob. for *fag-mes*; fr. Gr. *φαγ-ειν*, "to eat"].

fāmil-lā, *læ*, f. [for *famul-lā*; fr. *famul-us*, "one pertaining to the house"] ("The thing pertaining to a famulus;" hence) 1. *A household establishment; family-servants.*—2. *A family.*

fāmil-lā-ris, *āre*, adj. [*famill-a*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a family.*—2. *Intimate, friendly, familiar.*—As Subst.: *famillaris*, *is*, m. *A friend.* *fāmil-lār-* Comp.: *fāmil-lār-lor*; Sup.: *fāmil-lār-issimus*.

fāmil-lār-itas, *itātis*, f. [*familiar-is*] ("The state of the familiaris;" hence) *Intimacy, friendship, familiar intercourse, familiarity.*

fāmul-a, *æ*, f. [*famul-us*, "one pertaining to a house;" hence, "a servant"] *A female servant.*

fastig-ium, *ii*, n. [*fastig-o*, "to make pointed"] ("A making pointed;" hence) 1. *A projecting point.*—2. *A height, summit, eminence.*—3. *Rank, dignity.*

fātāl-iter, adv. [*fat-al-is*, "fatal"] *Fatally, according to fate.*

fātigo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, l. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To tire, weary, exhaust, harass, fatigue.*—Pass.: *fātigor*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

Faustus, *i*, m. [*faustus*, "favourable"] *Faustus*; a Roman name.

fāv-ēo, *fāvi*, *fantum*, *fāv-ēre*, 2. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To favour, be favourable; to befriend.*

fāv-or, *ōris*, m. [*fav-co*] *A favouring, favour; goodwill.*

fēlic-itas, *itātis*, f. [*felix*, *felic-is*] ("The condition of the felix;" hence) *Prosperity, good fortune, happiness, success.*

fēlic-iter, adv. [*ld.*] *Prosperously, with good fortune, happily, successfully.* *fēlic-* Comp.: *fēlic-lus*; Sup.: *fēlic-issime*.

fē-lix, *llcis*, adj. [*fe-o*, "to produce"] 1. *Productive, fertile, fruitful.*—2. *Prosperous, fortunate, happy, successful.* *fē-* Comp.: *fēlic-lor*; Sup.: *fēlic-issimus*.

fē-mīna, *mīnæ*, f. [*id.*] ("She that produces or brings forth;" hence) *A woman; a female.*

fēr-a, *æ*, f. [*fer-us*, "wild"] *A wild beast or animal.*

fēre, adv. [etym. uncertain] *Almost, much about, nearly.*

fēr-ens, *entis*, part. pres. of *fer-o*.

ferme, adv. [akin to *ferre*] *Almost, much about, nearly.*

fēr-o, *tūl-i*, *lā-tum*, *ferre*, v. a. irr. 1. *To bear, carry, bring.*—2. *To lift, raise.*—Pass.: *fēr-or*, *lātus sum*, *ferri* [akin to Gr. *φέρω*; *tūl-i* is obtained from a root *TUL* or *TOL*, whence *tol-lo*; and *lā-tum* stands for *tlā-tum*, from a root *LA* or *TLA*, akin to Gr. *τλάω*, "to bear"].

fer-rum, *ri*, n. [perhaps akin to *firmus*, "strong"] ("The strong thing or metal;" hence) 1. *Iron.*—2. *A weapon, a sword.*

festina-ns, *ntis*, part. pres. of *festin(a)-o*.

festino, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, l. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To make haste; to hasten; to be quick.*

Fidēnæ, *ārum*, f. plur. *Fidenæ* (now *Castro Giulileo*); a town of Latium, on the Tiber.—Hence, *Fidēn-ātes*, *āt-um*, m. *The people of Fidenæ; the Fidenates.*

fid-es, *ei*, f. [*fid-o*, "to trust"] 1. *Faith, trust.*—2. *Protection, guardian care:* in *fidem accipere*, *to receive under protection.*

fid-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*id.*] *Trusty, faithful.* *fī-* Comp.: *fid-lor*; Sup.: *fid-issimus*.

fī-līa, *llæ*, f. [akin to *fī-lins*] *A daughter.*

fī-līus, *li*, m. ("One procreated or caused to be;" hence) *A son* [akin to Gr. *φύω*].

fīn-īo, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, 4. v. a. [*fīn-is*] *To finish, end, put an end to.*—Pass.: *fīn-lor*, *itus sum*, *iri*.

fī-nis, *nis*, m. and f. [probably for *fīn-is*, fr. *fī(n)-do*, "to divide"] ("The dividing thing;" hence) 1. *A boundary, limit, border.*—2. *An end.*

fīn-itūmus, *itīma*, *itimum*, adj. [*fīn-is*] ("Pertaining to a finis;" hence) *Bordering upon, on the boundaries, neighbouring.*

fīnī-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *fīn-or*, *fīo*, v. facio.

fiscus, i, m. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A basket made of twigs, rushes, etc.*—2. *A money-basket, money-bag, purse.*—3. *The public treasury, the exchequer.*

Flaccus, i, m. [flaccus, "flabby"] *Flaccus*, a Roman name.

flāgitī-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [flagitium, "shameful or disgraceful conduct"] ("Full of flagitium;" hence) *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious.* [Comp.: flāgitīōs-ior; Sup.: flāgitīōs-issimus.]

Flāmīninus, i, m. *Flamininus*; a Roman name.

Flāmīnius, īi, m. *Flaminius*; a Roman consul, slain by Hannibal.

flē-tus, tūs, m. [fle-o, "to weep"] 1. *A weeping.*—2. *Tears.*

flōr-ēo, ūi, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. [flos, flor-is, "a flower"] 1. *To be in flower; to bloom, blossom.*—2. *To be in a flourishing condition; to flourish.*

Flōrus, i, m. *Florus*; a Roman name.

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flu-o] ("That which flows;" hence) 1. *Flowing water, a stream.*—2. *A river.*

flū-o, xi, xum, ūere, 3. v. n. *To flow* [root FLU or FLUGV, akin to Sanscrit root PLU, "to flow"].

flūv-ius, īi, m. [for flugv-ius; fr. fluo, through root FLUGV] ("The flowing thing;" hence) 1. *A river.*

1. **foed-us**, a, um, adj. [akin to faet-eo]

1. *Foul, filthy.*—2. *Ugly, deformed.* [Comp.: foed-ior; Sup.: foed-issimus.]

2. **foed-us**, ēris, n. [for fid-us, fr. fid-o, "to trust"] ("A trusting;" hence) 1. *A league, treaty, compact.*

for-ma, mae, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fer-o] ("That which is brought or produced;" hence) *Form* in the widest sense of the word; *figure*.

for-tis, te, adj. [for fer-tis; fr. fer-o] ("Bearing, that bears;" hence) 1. *Strong, powerful.*—2. *Steadfast, stout-hearted, courageous, brave.* [Comp.: fort-ior; Sup.: fort-issimus.]

fort-ūna, ūnae, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which appertains to fors;" hence) *Chance, hap, luck, fortune*, whether good or bad.

for-um, i, n. 1. *A market-place.*—2. *The market-place at Rome; the Roman Forum* [probably akin to Gr. πόρος, "a passage;" and so, "a place passed through," i.e. a place with a thoroughfare].

fos-sa, sae, f. [for fod-sa; fr. fod-io, "to dig"] ("The dug thing;" hence) 1. *A ditch, trench, fosse, entrenchment*: fos-sas ducere, *to draw entrenchments*.

frac-tus (for frag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of fra(n)g-or, through true root FRAG.

frang-o, frēgi, fractum, frangēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To break.*—2. *To restrain.*—3. *To subdue.*—Pass.: frang-or, fractus sum, frangi [Gr. root παγ, whence πάγ-νυμι, "to break"].

frāter, frātris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sanscrit bhrātri, "a brother"].

fraus, fraudis, f. [etym. uncertain] *Deceit, deception, guile, imposture, fraud.*

frēquens, frēquentis, adj. [id.] 1. *Repeated, often, frequent.*—2. *Many, numerous, in great numbers.* [Comp.: frēquent-ior; Sup.: frēquent-issimus.]

frēquen-ter, adv. [for frēquent-ter; fr. frequens, frequent-is] *Many times, often, frequently.* [Comp.: frēquent-ius; Sup.: frēquent-issime.]

frig-idus, ida, idum, adj. [frig-eo, "to be cold"] *Cold.* [Comp.: frigid-ior; Sup.: frigid-issimus.]

frū-mentum, menti, n. [fru-or, literally "to eat up"] ("The thing eaten up;" hence) *Corn, grain.*

fūg-a, ae, f. [fug-io] *A fleeing, flight.*

fūgā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of fug(a)-or.

fūgī-ens, entis, part. pres. of fugi-o.

fūg-īo, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. and a. 1. *Neut.: To flee, take to flight.*—2. *Act.: To flee from, avoid, shun* [Gr. root φυγ, whence φεύγ-ω, "to flee"].

fūg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [fug-a] *To put to flight; to chase, rout, discomfit.*—Pass.: fūg-or, ātus sum, āri.

ful-men, mīnis, n. [for fulg-men; fr. fulg-co, "to flash"] ("The flashing thing;" hence) 1. *Lightning, a flash of lightning.*—2. *A thunder-bolt.*

Fulvius, īi, m. *Fulvius*; a Roman name.

fund-o, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre, 3. v. a.

1. *To pour out or forth.*—2. *Of an army, troops, etc.: To disperse, scatter, rout.*—Pass.: fund-or, fūsus sum, fundi [root FUD, akin to Gr. χυ, whence χύ-σις, "a pouring"].

fūnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for funer-tus; fr. funus, funer-is] ("Having funus;" hence) *Causing death or destruction; deadly, fatal, destructive.* [Comp.: fūnest-ior; Sup.: fūnest-issimus.]

fūnis, is, m. [etym. uncertain] *A rope band.*

fū-nus, nēris, n. ("The thing burned;" hence) 1. *A dead body, corpse.*—2. *Funeral rites, a funeral.*—3. *A violent death, murder.*

furca, ae, f. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A two-pronged fork.*—2. *A fork or yoke, as an instrument of punishment, in the form of V or ||, which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends.*

furc-ūla, ūlae, f. dim. [furc-a] 1. *A little fork.*—2. *A narrow pass or defile in the shape of the letter V.*

Fūrius, īi, m. *Furius*; a Roman name.

Fuscus, i, m. [fuscus, "dark-complexioned," "swarthy"] *Fuscus*; a Roman name.

fū-tūrus, tūra, tūrum, part. fut. of sum, through root FV: v. sum.

Gābī, ōrum, m. *Gabii*; a city of the Volsci in Latium.

Gālāt-īa, īe, f. [Galat-æ; "the Galat-æ or Gauls," who migrated to Asia Minor] *Galatia*; a country of Asia Minor.

Galba, æ, m. *Galba*; a Roman name.

Galli, ōrum, m. *The Gauls* (See Senones).—Sing.: **Gallus**, i, m. *One of the Gauls; a Gaul*.

Gall-īa, īe, f. [Gall-i] *Gallia* or *Gaul*; the country of the Gauls, divided into Gallia Cisalpina, Citerior, or Togata, which comprised that portion which lay on the southern side of the Alps; and Gallia Transalpina, or Ulterior, which lay beyond the Alps.

gaud-ium, īi, n. [gand-eo, "to rejoice"] *A rejoicing; joy, gladness*.

gēn-cr, ōri, m. [gen-o, "to beget"] ("A begetter;" hence) *A son-in-law*.

gēn-ītūra, Itūre, f. [gen-o=gigno] *A begetting; birth, nativity*.

gēn-ītus, Ita, Itum, part. perf. of gignor, through root GEN.

gēn-o, old form of gigno.

gen-s, tis, f. [gen-o=gigno] ("A begetting;"—"that which is begotten;" hence) **1.** *A clan or house.*—**2.** *A race, nation, people.*

Gentīus, īi, m. *Gentius*; a king of Illyricum, conquered by the Roman prætor, C. Anicius.

gēnu, ūs, n. *A knee* [Gr. γόνυ].

Genuciūs, īi, m. *Genucius*; a Roman name.

gēn-us, ōris, n. *A family, race, stock* [Gr. γένος].

Germāni, ōrum, m. *The Germans, or people of Germany*.—Hence, **Germān-īa**, īe, f. *The country of the Germans or Germans; Germany*.

Germania, æ, v. *Germani*.

Germānīc-īānus, Iāna, Iānum, adj. [Germanic-us] ("Of or belonging to Germanicus;" hence) *German, Germanic; stationed or serving in Germany*.

Germānicus, īei, m. [Germanicus, "German, Germanic"] *Germanicus*; a name given to various generals who gained victories over the Germans.

gēr-o, gessi, gestum, gērēre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] **1.** *To bear or carry.*

—**2.** *Of war: To carry on, wage.*—**3.** *Of offices, etc.: To hold or bear.*—**4.** *Of actions: To do, perform.*—Pass.: **gēr-or**, gestus sum, gēri.

ges-tūrus (for ger-turus), tūra, tūr-um, part. fut. of ger-o.

ges-tus (for ger-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of ger-o.

gi-gn-o, gēnūi, gēnītum, gignēre, 3. v. a. [reduplicated from root GEN: gen-gen-o, ge-gen-o, gi-gen-o, gi-gn-o] **1.** *To beget.*—**2.** *To bear or bring forth.*—Pass.: **gi-gn-or**, gēnītus sum, gigni.

Glabrīo, ōnis, m. *Glabrio*; a man's name.

glādī-ātor, ātōris, m. [gladi-ns]

("One with or using a sword;" hence) *A gladiator*. The gladiators were slaves and prisoners who were compelled to fight in the public theatres, with one another, or with wild beasts.

glādius, īi, m. [etym. uncertain] *A sword*.

glō-rīa, rīe, f. *Glory, fame, renown* [akin to Gr. κλέος].

Gracchus, i, m. *Gracchus*; a Roman name.

Græc-e, adv. [Græc-us, "Greek"] *In Greek*.

Græci, ōrum, m. *The Greeks*.

Græc-īa, īe, f. [Græc-i, "the Greeks"] *The country of the Greeks; Greece*.

grandis, e, adj. [etym. uncertain] **1.** *Great, large, vast, immense.*—**2.** *Of age: Advanced in years, aged, old.*

Comp.: **grand-ior**; Sup.: **grand-issimus**.

grāt-īa, īe, f. [grat-ns] ("The quality of the gratus;" hence) **1.** *Agreeableness, pleasantness.*—**2.** *Favour.*—**3.** *Influence.*—**4.** *Plur.: Thanks.*

grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. *Pleasing, agreeable.* Comp.: **grāt-ior**; Sup.: **grāt-issimus** [akin to Gr. root χαρ, in χαρ-ῆναι, χαίρω, "to rejoice"].

grāv-is, e, adj. **1.** *Heavy.*—**2.** *Severe, grievous.* Comp.: **grāv-ior**; Sup.: **grāv-issimus** [akin to Gr. βαρύς].

grāv-iter, adv. [grav-is] **1.** *Weightily, heavily.*—**2.** *Severely, grievously.* Comp.: **grāv-ius**; Sup.: **grāv-issime**.

hāb-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. **1.** *To hold, keep.*—**2.** *To have or possess as property, etc.*—**3.** *To account, deem, consider, regard.*—**4.** *Habere mentionem, To make mention.*—**5.** *Of conversation: To make use of, hold, etc.*—Pass.: **hāb-ēor**, Itus sum, ēri.

hāb-īto, Itāvi, Itātum, Itāre, 1. v. a. intens. [hab-eo] *To have possession of, to occupy, to dwell in, to inhabit a place.*—Pass.: **hāb-ītor**, Itātus sum, Itāri.

1. **hāb-ītus**, Ita, Itum, part. perf. of hab-eor.

2. **hāb-ītus**, Itūs, m. [hab-eo] ("The having or holding one's self;" hence) **1.** *Condition, habit, state.*—**2.** *Dress, attire, clothing.*

Hæmus, i, m. *Hæmus* (now the Great Balkan); a high mountain-range in Thrace.

her-ēs (or hæ-r-es), ēdis, m. and sometimes f. *An heir or heiress* [χῆρ-ος, "bereft"].

Hamīcar, āris, m. *Hamilcar*; the father of Hannibal.

Hannībal, ālis, m. *Hannibal*; son of Hamīcar; general of the Carthaginians, in the second Punic War.

Hanno, ōnis, m. *Hanno*; a Carthaginian general.

Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *Hasdrubal*; the brother of Hannibal.

haur-yo, hausi, haustum, haurire, 4. v. a. 1. *To draw water.*—2. *To drain, empty, drink up.*—3. *To swallow, gulp down.*—Pass.: **haur-yor**, haustus sum, hauriri.

Helvëti, ðrum, m. *The Helvetii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis (in the modern Switzerland).

Herennius, ii, m. *Herennius*; a leader of the Picentes and Marsi in the Social War.

Hiarbas, æ, m. *Hiarbas*; a king of Mauritania.

hic, hæc, hoc, adj. [pronominal root *h*, with demonstrative suffix *ce*] *This*.

Hiempsal, älis, m. *Hiempsal*; a king of Numidia.

hiem-s, hiëmis, f. ("The snowy time;" hence) *Winter* [akin to Sanscrit *hima*, "snow;" Gr. *χείμα-ων*, "winter"].

Hiëro, ðnis, m. *Hiëro*; king of Syracuse, who from an enemy became a firm friend and ally of the Romans [*ἱέρων*, "One having victims or temples"].

Hiërosölyma, ðrum, n. plur. *Hierosolyma* (or *Jerusalem*); the chief city of Judæa. Before it was wrested from its original inhabitants by the Israelites, it was called *Jebuz*; its present possessors have named it *Chutz* or *Golz*. This city has been rendered illustrious by the marks of the Divine favour, which it long received. While the rest of the world was sunk in the grossest idolatry, the knowledge of the true God was still preserved at Jerusalem: there most of the inspired prophets delivered their predictions, and laboured to reform their countrymen; there the Gospel of Jesus Christ was first preached; and there the long-expected Messiah finished the work of man's salvation, by dying on the cross. To punish the Jews for their impiety and wickedness, their city was often given up for a period into the hands of their enemies; but it was not wholly destroyed till they had filled up the measure of their iniquities by crucifying the Son of God. After a long and miserable siege, it was taken by Titus, on the 8th of September, A. D. 70, and made a heap of ruins. About sixty years after its destruction, a small city was built on its site, which, after having been in the possession of many different masters, is now under the power of the Ottoman Turks.

Hiërius, ii, m. *Hierius*; a man's name.

hic, adv. [hic] *From this place; hence*.

Hirtius, ii, m. *Hirtius*; a man's name.

Hirtülëius, ii, m. *Hirtuleius*; a man's name.

Hispani, ðrum, m. *The Hispani* or *Spaniards*.

Hispan-ia, iæ, also plur.: *Hispaniæ*, ðrum [Hispan-i] *The country of the Hispani; Hispania* (now Spain).

Hister, tri, v. *Ister*.

Histrum, i, m. *Histrum* (also called *Histropolis*); a city of Mæsia Inferior.

histörïcus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, history; historical.*—As Subst.: **histörïcus**, i, m. *A writer of history; historian* [Gr. *ιστορικός*].

hō-die, adv. [contracted from *hoc die*, "on this day"] *To-day*.

hō-mo, mūnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person* [usually referred to *humus*, "the ground;" but by some considered akin to Sanscrit root *bhū*, "to be"].

hōnes-tas, tātis, f. [for *honest-tas*; fr. *honest-us*] ("The quality of the *honestus*;" hence) *Honourable reputation; honour, reputation, fair or good character*.

hōnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *honor-tus*; fr. *honor*] ("Furnished or provided with honor;" hence) *Honoured, distinguished, honourable*. **Comp.**: **hōnest-ior**; Sup.: **hōnest-issimus**.

hōnor, ðris, m. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Honour, reputation.*—2. *An office of honour, dignity*.

hōnōrā-tus, ta, tum, 1. Part. perf. of *honoro*.—2. Pa.: *Honoured, respected, honourable*. **Comp.**: **hōnōrāt-ior**; Sup.: **hōnōrāt-issimus**.

hōnōrific-e, adv. [honoricific-us, "honourable"] *Honourably, in an honourable way*. **Comp.**: **honorific-entius**; Sup.: **honorific-entissime** (as if from a form *honorificenter*).

hōnōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [honor] *To shew honour to; to honour.*—Pass.: **hōnōr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Hōrātius, ii, m. *Horatius*; a Roman name.

hortus, i, m. *A garden* [Gr. *χόρος*, "an enclosure" for plants].

host-ilis, ile, adj. [host-is] *Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile.*—As Subst.: **hostilia**, ium, n. plur. *Hostile deeds, hostilities*.

Hostiliūs, ii, m. *Hostilius*; a man's name; esp. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

hos-tis, tis, m. 1. *A stranger, foreigner.*—2. *An enemy*.

hūm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [contracted fr. *homin-ānus*; fr. *homo*, *homin-is*] 1. *Of or belonging to a person or human being; human.*—2. *Humane*. **Comp.**: **hūmān-ior**; Sup.: **hūmān-issimus**.

hūm-ërus, ëris, m. *A shoulder* [akin to Gr. *ὤμος*].

hūmil-iter, adv. [humil-is, "low, humble"] *In a low or mean manner; humbly, meanly, basely, abjectly*. **Comp.**: **hūmil-ius**; Sup.: **hūmil-issime**.

Ibëriä, æ, f. *Iberia*; 1. The name given by the Greeks to Spain.—2. A country of Asia, situate between Armenia Major and Albania.

i-bi, adv. [akin to *i-s*] *There, in that place*.

Ibi-dem, adv. [ibi; with demonstra-

tive suffix dem] *In that very place, in the same place; in the same quarter.*

ic-o, i, tum, ère, 3. v. a. *To strike, hit, smite, stab, pierce.*—Pass.: **ic-or**, tus sum, i [akin to Sanscrit root AGH, "to pierce"].

1. **ic-tus**, ta, tum, part. perf. of **ic-or**.

2. **ic-tus**, tūs, m. *A blow, stroke.*

idem, èdem, Idem (gen. ejusdem; dat. eidem), pron. adj. [pronominal root i; suffix dem] ("That or the very" person or thing; hence) 1. *The same.*—2. To denote similarity: *Likewise, also, at the same time.*

id-ūs, ūm, f. plur. [id-uo, "to divide"] ("The dividing or division;" hence) *The Ides*; the name given to the 15th day of March, May, July and October, and to the 13th day of the other months.

I-ens, gen. èntis, part. pres. of **e-o**, through true root i.

ig-itur, adv. *Therefore.*

ignāv-e, adv. [ignav-us] *Indolently, slothfully, lazily.*

i-gnāvus, gnāva, gnāvum, adj. [in, "not;" gnāvus, "busy"] ("Not busy;" hence) 1. *Lazy, slothful, indolent.*—2. *Cowardly.* **Comp.**: ignāv-ior; Sup.: ignāv-issimus.

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sanscrit agni, "fire"].

i-gnōbilis, gnōbile, adj. [for in-gnobilis; fr. in, "not;" gnobilis=nobilis, "known"] 1. *Unknown.*—2. *Obscure, mean, not renowned or distinguished.*—3. *Base-born, ignoble.* **Comp.**: ignōbil-ior; Sup.: ignōbil-issimus.

ignōbil-iter, adv. [ignobil-is] *Meanly.*

i-gnōmīn-ia, iæ, f. [for in-gnomin-ia; fr. in, "not;" gnomen (=nomen), gnomin-is, "a name"] ("A depriving one of one's (good) name;" hence) *Disgrace, shame, infamy, ignominy.*

ignōmīnīos-e, adv. [ignominios-us, "disgraceful"] *Disgracefully, ignomini-ously.*

illā-tus (for inla-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of **inferor**, through root INLA; v. fero.

ille, illa, illud (gen. illius; dat. illi), pron. demonstr. [perhaps for is-le; fr. is] *That.*—As Subst.: *That person or thing; he, she, it.*

ill-i-c, adv. [ill-e; (i); c=ce (demonstrative suffix)] *In that place, there.*

il-lustr-is, e, adj. [for in-lustr-is; fr. in, "much, greatly;" lustrō, "to illumine"] ("Greatly illumined;" hence) 1. *Lighted up, clear, bright, light.*—2. *Famous, noble, remarkable, celebrated, noble, illustrious.* **Comp.**: illustr-ior; Sup.: illustr-issimus.

Illyrī, ōrum, m. *The Illyrii; a people on the borders of the Adriatic Sea, whose country corresponded to the modern Dalmatia and Albania.*

Illyrī-cum, ci, n. [Illyri-i] *The*

country of the Illyrii; Illyricum (also called Illyria).

im-āgo, āgluis, f. 1. *An image, likeness, bust, statue, etc.*—2. *A (figurative) representation* [root IM, akin to Gr. μιμνησκει, "to imitate"].

imitā-tio, tiōnis, f. [imit(a)-or, "to imitate"] *An imitating, imitation.*

im-mān-is, e, adj. ("Greatly increased;" hence) 1. *Monstrous in size, enormous, vast.*—2. *Monstrous in character, savage, fierce, inhuman, cruel.* **Comp.**: immān-ior; Sup.: immān-issimus [for in-man-is; fr. in, "much, greatly;" man, akin to Sanscrit root MANH, "to increase"].

im-mēmōr, mēmōris, adj. [in, "not;" mēmōr, "mindful"] *Not mindful, unmindful, forgetful.*

immērit-o, adj. [immerit-us, "not deserving"] *Undeservedly.*

im-par, gen. pāris, adv. [for in-par, fr. in, "not;" par, "equal"] *Not equal, unequal.*

im-pātīens, pātientis, adj. [for in-patīens; fr. in, "not;" patiens, "bearing, enduring"] *Not bearing, that cannot bear or endure; impatient of or at anything.* **Comp.**: impātient-ior; Sup.: impātient-issimus.

impātīent-ia, iæ, f. [impatiens, impatient-is] ("The quality of the impatient;" hence) *Impatience.*

im-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. 1. *To push, drive, or strike against.*—2. *To urge onward, to drive forward.*—3. *To instigate, incite, impel.*—Pass.: **im-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

impērā-tor, tōris, m. [imper(a)-o] 1. *A commander, general.*—2. *A Roman emperor.*

impēr-ium, ii, n. [imper-o] 1. *A command, order.*—2. *Power, authority.*—3. *Empire, dominion.*

im-pēro, pētrāvi, pētrātum, pētrāre, 1. v. a. and n. [for in-paro] ("To put" a command "upon" one; hence) 1. Act.: *a. To command, order, enjoin.*—b. *To rule, govern.*—2. Neut.: *To be emperor.*—Pass.: **im-pēror**, pētrātus sum, pētrāri.

im-pētro, pētrāvi, pētrātum, pētrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro] *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass.*—Pass.: **im-pētror**, pētrātus sum, pētrāri.

impēt-us, ūs, m. [impet-o, "to attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset.*—2. *Violence, impetuosity.*

imple-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of **imple-or**.

im-plēo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for in-pleo; fr. in; pleo, "to fill"] *To fill up, fill full, make quite full.*—Pass.: **im-plēor**, plētus sum, plēri.

im-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [for in-pono] 1. *To put or place upon.*—2. *To set over.*—Pass.: **im-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

impōs-itus, Ita, Itum, part. perf. of **imponor** through true root IMPOS, v. pono.

im-prōbo, prōbāvi, prōbātum, prōb-āre, 1. v. a. [for in-probo; fr. in, "not;" prcbo, "to approve"] 1. *To disapprove, blame, censure, reject.*—2. *To disallow.*—Pass.: **im-prōbor**, prōbātus sum, prōbāri.

1. **in**, prep. gov. acc. and abl. 1. With acc.: **a. Into.**—**b. Against.**—**c. For.**—2. With abl.: **a. In.**—**b. Among.**—3. Sometimes also, in composition: **a. Very, much, greatly.**—**b. Without any perceptible force.**—**c. On, upon.**—**d. Against.**


2. **in**, inseparable particle, *Not.*

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. *To go in or along; to go, proceed, advance, walk.*

in-cen-do, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. [for in-can-do; fr. in; root CAN, "to burn"] *To put fire in; to burn, set on fire.*—Pass.: **in-cen-dor**, sus sum, di.

inchō-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To begin, commence.*—Pass.: **inchōor**, ātus sum, āri.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsam, cīdere, 3. v. n. [for in-cado] *To fall into.*

in-clū-tus (in-clŷ-tus), ta, tum, adj. [in, "very;" clu-co, "to hear"] ("Much heard of;" hence) *Celebrated, famous, renowned.*  Sup.: in-clūt-issimus.

in-cognītus, cognīta, cognītum, adj. *Not known, unknown.*

in-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlere, 3. v. a. *To dwell or abide in; to inhabit.*

incrē-mentum, menti, n. [incre-sco, "to increase"] *Increase, growth, increment.*

in-de, adv. [pronominal root i; n epenthetic; de=Gr. *θε* or *θεν*, "from"] ("From that" thing or person; hence) 1. *From that place, thence.*—2. *After that; after this; thereupon, hereupon, then.*

Indi, ōrum, m. *The Indi or Indians; the inhabitants of India.* India was divided into two parts, India extra Gangem, answering to the Birman Empire, and to the countries of Pegu, Siam, Laos, Cambodia, Cochín-China, Tonquin, and Malacca; and India intra Gangem, corresponding with Hindostan. Its name was taken from the Indus river, its western boundary.

in-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcere, 3. v. a. 1. *To declare publicly, proclaim: indicere alicui bellum, to publicly declare war against some one.*—2. *To order, enjoin.*—Pass.: **in-dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci.

indīge-ns, ntis, 1. Part. pres. of indige-o, "to want."—2. Pa.: **a. Needy, poor, indigent.**—**b. With gen.: In want of.**

indūciæ, ārum, f. [etym. uncertain] *A temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. *To lead, bring, or conduct into; to bring in, introduce.*—Pass.: **in-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

induc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of induc-or.


industri-a, æ, f. [industri-us, "dilig-

ent"] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry.*

in-fām-is, e, adj. [in, "not;" fama, "character"] ("Not having or being without character;" hence) *Of ill report, disreputable, notorious, infamous.*

in-fēro, intūli, illātum, inferre, v. a. 1. *To carry in or into.*—2. *Of war: To carry into an enemy's country, to make war upon or against; to commence hostilities, to wage.*—Pass.: **in-fēror**, illātus sum, inferri.


infest-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [infest-us, "hostile"] *To attack, trouble, annoy, infest.*—Pass.: **infest-or**, ātus sum, āri.

in-fīnī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [in, "not;" finio] 1. *Not inclosed within boundaries; unbounded, boundless, immense, infinite.*—2. *Innumerable, countless, vast.*  Comp.: in-fīnīt-ior.

infrac-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for infrag-tus; fr. infri(n)g-o, through true root INFRAG] *Broken, crushed.*

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringēre, 3. v. a. [for in-frango] *To break, crush.*—Pass.: **in-fringor**, fractus sum, fringi.

in-gēn-ium, ii, n. [in; gen-o=gigno] ("A being born in" one;—"that which is born in" one; hence) 1. *Natural disposition or character.*—2. *Ability, genius.*

in-gens, gen, ingentis, adj. ("That is not of" or "goes beyond its kind or species;" hence) *Vast, immense, huge.*  Comp.: ingent-ior; Sup.: ingent-issimus.

in-glū-vīes, vīci, f. [in; root GLU, whence glu-tio, "to swallow down"] ("That which swallows down;" hence) 1. *The crop, maw, gullet.*—2. *Gluttony, voraciousness.*

in-grēdi-or, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for in-gradior; fr. in; "gradior," "to step"] *To step or walk into; to enter.*

ingres-sus (for ingred-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of ingred-ior.


inimic-itiā, itīæ, f. [inimic-us, "hostile"] ("The quality of the inimicus;" hence) *Enmity, hostility.*

inī-tium, tīi, n. [ing-o, "to go into; to enter upon; to begin;" through true root INI] *A beginning, commencement.*

injūri-a, æ, f. [injuri-us, "unjust"] ("The thing pertaining to the injurius;" hence) 1. *Injury, wrong, violence.*—2. *Injustice, wrong-doing.*—3. *Damage, hurt, harm.*

injust-e, adv. [injust-us, "unjust"] *Unjustly.*

in-nūmērus, nūmēra, nūmērum, adj. *Without number, numberless, countless.*

in-sātiā-bilis, bile, adj. [in, "not;" sati(a)-o, "to satisfy"] *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable.*  Comp.: in-sātiābil-ior.

insec-ūtus (or insequ-utus), ūta, ūtum, part. perf. of insequ-cr.

insequ-ens, entis, part. pres. of insequ-or.

in-sēquor, sēquūtus or sēcūtus sum,

sēqui, 3. v. dep. 1. *To follow after, to pursue.*—2. *To follow, come next, succeed.*

in-sēro, sēri, sertum, sērere, 3. v. a. [in; sero, "to put"] *To put, place, thrust, or bring into; to insert.*—2. **in-sēror**, sertus sum, sēri.

inser-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of **inser-or**.

insīd-iæ, iārum, f. plur. [insid-co, "to sit in"] ("A sitting or taking up a position in a place;" hence) 1. *Ambush, ambuscade.*—2. *Crafty device, plot, snare.*

in-sign-is, e, adj. [in; sign-um] ("That has a sign or mark upon it;" hence) *Remarkable, signal, eminent, distinguished.*

in-sōle-nis, ntis, adj. [in, "not;" sole-o, "to be accustomed"] 1. *Not accustomed or unaccustomed to.*—2. *Not customary, unusual, rare.*—3. *Arrogant, haughty, insolent.* **Comp.**: insolēnt-ior; Sup.: insolēnt-issim-us.

insolēn-ter, adv. [for insolent-ter; fr. insolens, insolent-is] *Arrogantly, haughtily, insolently.* **Comp.**: insolēnt-ius; Sup.: insolēnt-issime.

in-stītūo, stītui, stītūtum, stītūre, 3. v. a. [for in-statuo; fr. in; statūo, "to set up"] 1. *To rear, raise, construct, erect.*—2. *To found, establish.*—3. *To appoint, institute.*—Pass.: **in-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

in-sto, stīti, stītum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in; sto, "to stand"] 1. *To stand on or upon.*—2. *To press upon, press hard upon, assault or assail vigorously.*

in-strūo, struxi, structum, struere, 3. v. a. [in; struo, "to build"] 1. *To build, make, construct, form.*—2. *Of troops, etc.*: *To set in order, arrange, form, draw up; instruere aciem, to draw up an army in battle array; instruere prælium, to set a battle in order, to make preparations for battle.*—3. *To equip, furnish, provide, supply.*—Pass.: **in-strūor**, structus sum, strūi.

in-sāl-a, æ, f. [for in-sal-a; fr. in; sal-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in salum;" hence) *An island.*

insuls-e, adv. [insuls-us, "unsalted," hence "tasteless"] *Tastelessly, without taste or sense, foolishly, insipidly.*

in-sum, fūi, esse, v. irreg. *To be in.*

in-tēg-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-tag-er; fr. in, "not;" TAG, root of ta(n)go, "to touch"] ("Untouched;" hence) 1. *Whole, entire.*—2. *Of number: Complete, quile.*—3. *Unharmed, uninjured.* **Comp.**: intēgr-ior; Sup.: intēgr-rim-us.

in-ter, prep. gov. acc. [in: with suffix ter] 1. *Between.*—2. *Among.*

intēr-ēā, adv. [for inter-eam; fr. inter; eam, acc. of pron. is] *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interfec-tor, tōris, m. [for interfac-tor; fr. interfec-io, through true root INTERFAC] *One who slays; a slayer, slaughterer, murderer.*

interfec-tus (for interfac-tus), ta,

tum, part. perf. of interfec-ior, through true root INTERFAC.

inter-ficō, fēcī, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for inter-facio] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) 1. *To destroy.*—2. *To kill, murder, slay, slaughter.*—Pass.: **inter-ficor**, fectus sum, fēcī.

intēr-im, adv. [inter; im=eum, acc. of pron. is] ("Between that" time and the present; hence) *Meanwhile, in the meantime.*

intēr-imo, ĩmi, emptum or emptum, ĩmere, 3. v. a. [for inter-emo; fr. inter; emo, "to take"] ("To take from the midst;" hence) 1. *To take away, destroy.*—2. *To kill, slay, put to death.*—Pass.: **inter-imor**, emptus sum, ĩmi.

interjee-tus (for interjac-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of interjic-ior, through true root INTERJAC.

inter-jicō, jēcī, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for inter-jacio] 1. *To throw or cast between.*—2. *To interpose.*—Pass.: **inter-jicor**, jectus sum, jēcī.

internēc-ĭo, ĩnis, f. [internec-o, "to kill utterly"] *A general carnage, massacre, utter destruction, extermination.*

inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. irreg. 1. *To be between.*—2. ("To be amongst;" hence) *To be present at or with.*

intervēnĭ-ens, entis, part. pres. of inter-venio.

inter-vēnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. *To come between.*

intrā, prep. gov. acc. [contracted from intērā, abl. fem. of obsol. adj. interus, "within"] *Within, inside, in the interior of.*

in-tr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To go or pass within; to enter* [probably fr. in; root TRA, akin to Sanscrit root TRI, "to step beyond"].

in-tūōr, tūitus sum, tūeri, 2. v. dep. *To look towards or at; to see, behold, gaze upon.*

in-ūsītātus, ūsitāta, ūsitātum, adj. [in, "not;" ūsitatus, "customary"] *Not customary, unusual, uncommon, extraordinary.* **Comp.**: inūsītāt-ior.

in-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādere, 3. v. a. [in; vado, "to go"] *To go against; to assault, assail, attack.*

in-vēnĭo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. 1. *To come upon, light upon.*—2. *To find out, discover.*—Pass.: **in-vēnĭor**, ventus sum, vēniri.

inven-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of inven-ior.

in-vicem, adv. [in; vicem, acc. of vici, "a turn"] *In turn, by turns, mutually, reciprocally.*

in-victus, victa, victum, adj. [in, "not;" victus, "conquered"] *Unconquered, unsubdued, not vanquished or overcome.* **Comp.**: invict-issim-us.

invid-ia, iæ, f. [invid-us, "envious"] ("The quality of the invidus;" hence)

Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred, odium.

invito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To ask, invite, give an invitation to; to bid as a guest.*—Pass.: **iuvisor**, ātus sum, āri.

in-vi-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not;" via]


1. *That has no way; without a road; pathless, trackless.*—2. *That affords no way; impassable, impenetrable.*

i-pse, psa, psum (gen. ipsius; dat. ipsi), pron. demonstr. [for is-pse; fr. is; suffix, pse] ("The very person or thing already mentioned;" hence) *Self, very identical.*—As Subst.: 1. *Himself, herself, itself.*—2. *Your own self.*—3. *My own self.*

ira, æ, f. [etym. uncertain] *Anger, wrath, rage, passion.*

iracund-ia, iæ, f. [iracund-us, "very angry"] ("The state or condition of the iracundus;" hence) *Great anger; hastiness or irritability of temper; irascibility.*

ir-ascor, ātus sum, asci, 3. v. dep. [ir-a] *To be angry, to be in a rage.*

irā-tus, ta, tum, 1. Part. perf. of ira-scor.—2. Pa.: *Angry, enraged.*  Comp.: irāt-ior; Sup.: irāt-issimus.

ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. n. [for in-rumpo] *To break, burst, or rush, into or upon.*

i-s, ēa, id (gen. ejus; dat. ei), pron. demonstr. [pronominal root i; nominative case ending s] *This, that, person or thing.*—As Subst.: *The person or thing just mentioned; he, she, it.*

Isauria, iæ, *Isauria*; a country of Asia Minor, near Mount Taurus, now forming a part of Caramania.—Hence, 1. **Isauri**, ōrum, m. *The Isauri or Isaurians; the inhabitants of Isauria.*—2. **Isaur-icus**, ica, icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Isauri or Isauria.*—As Subst.: **Isauricus**, i, m. (sc. victor) *Isauricus*; an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of the Isauri.

Isēum, i, n. *The temple of Isis, an Egyptian goddess, supposed to have been the same as the moon.*

Ister (**Hister**), tri, m. *The Ister or Danube.*

Istri, ōrum, m. *The Istrians; the people of Istria, a country which originally formed a part of Illyricum, and bordered on the sea. Between the first and second Punic wars the Romans attached it to Italy. It still retains its ancient name of Istria, and is situated on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Venice.*

Ita, adv. *Thus, in this way or manner, so* [akin to Sanscrit iti, "thus"].

Itālia, æ, f. *Italy*; a country of southern Europe.—Hence, **Itālī-cus**, ca, cum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian, Italic.* [Gr. italós, "a bullock" or "steer;" and so, "a thing—e.g. a land—pertaining to cattle;" "cattle-country"].

Itali-cus, ca, cum, v. *Italia.*

Itā-que, conj. 1. *And thus; and in*

this way or manner; and so.—2. *Therefore, consequently, in consequence.*

Item, adv. 1. *So, even so.*—2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sanscrit ittham, "so"].

Itēr-um, adv. *A, or the, second time; again, anew, afresh* [akin to Sanscrit itar-a, "the other"].

Itūræi, ōrum, m. *The Ituræi or Ituræans; the inhabitants of Ituræa, a country of Palestine.*

Iter, Itinērīs, n. [2. eo, through true root i] 1. *A road.*—2. *A journey.*

jāc-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. (in causative force: "To be made to go; to be thrown or cast;" hence) 1. *To lie down.*—2. *To lie ill, to be sick or in sickness.*—3. *To lie dead, to be a corpse* [root JAC, akin to Sanscrit root JĀ, "to go"].

jāc-ŭo, jūci, jactum, jācere, 3. v. a. [akin to jac-eo] ("To make or cause to go;" hence) *To throw, cast, fling, hurl.*—Pass.: **jāc-ŭor**, tus sum, i.

jam, adv. [prob. akin to is] 1. *At this time, now.*—2. *At that time, then.*


Jān-ŭcūlum, ŭcūli, n. [Jan-us] ("That which serves for Janus") *Janiculum*; one of the seven hills of Rome on the left side of the Tiber, on which Janus built a fortress or town.

Janus, i, m. *Janus*; an ancient Italian deity, a deified king of Latium, represented with two faces—one in front, the other behind [probably akin to Sanscrit djuwan, "the sun," or "the shining or glittering one," from root DJU, "to shine or glitter"].

Jōvianus, i, m. *Jovianus.*

Juba, æ, m. *Juba*; a king of Mauritania, the son and successor of Hiempsal.

jūb-ēo, jussi, jussum, jūbere, 2. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To command, order, bid.*—2. *With acc. of person and acc. of the office, etc.: To appoint, order, direct that a person be something.*—Pass.: **jūb-ēor**, jussus sum, jūberi.

jū-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [for juv-cundus; fr. juv-o, "to delight"] *Delighting, pleasant, agreeable.*  Comp.: jūcund-ŭor; Sup.: jūcund-issimus.

Jūdæa, æ, f. *Judea*; a celebrated country of Syria, the ancient land of the Jews, extending to Arabia on the east, to the Mediterranean on the west, to Mount Lebanon on the north, and to Mount Seir on the south. It is sometimes called Canaan, Palestine, and The Holy Land.

Jūdæus, i, m. *A man of Judea; a Jew.*

jūdex, ŭcis, comm. gen. [=judec-s, for judic-s; fr. judic-o] ("One that judges;" hence) *A judge.*

jūdicā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of judic(a)-or.

jū-dīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [for jur-dic-o; fr. jus, jur-is; root DIC, "to show"] 1. Neut.: a. *To show or point*

out what is law; to judge; to sit or act as judge.—b. To give sentence, to pass judgment.—2. Act.: a. To decide or determine a matter.—b. To deem, consider.—c. To imagine, suppose, conclude.—Pass.: jūdic-or, ātus sum, āri.

jūgērūm, i (plur. acc. to 3rd decl. jūgera, jūgerum, etc.; also in dat. and abl. jūgeris), n. [etym. uncertain] A jūger of land, usually translated an acre. The latter, however, contains 43,560 square feet, the former only 28,800.

jūgūlā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of jūgul(a)-or.

jūgūl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [jugulum, "the throat"] To cut the throat of; to kill, murder, slay.—Pass.: jūgūl-or, ātus sum, āri.

jūg-um, i, n. [JUG, root of ju(n)g-o, "to join"] ("The joining thing;" hence) 1. A yoke.—2. The height, top, or summit of a mountain, etc.

Jūgurtha, æ, m. Jugurtha; an ambitious general, the nephew of Micipsa, king of Numidia, who received him into his family at an early age, educated him as his own child, and at his death appointed him, with his two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, successor to his kingdom. Scarcely, however, had Jugurtha been raised to this authority, when he began to aspire at reigning alone; and, having slain Hiempsal, he stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to seek for safety at Rome. To revenge his injuries, the Romans immediately declared war against the guilty usurper, who, having carried on war with them for five years, was at length delivered into their hands by the treachery of Bocchus, his father-in-law, and soon after was either strangled, or died with hunger, in one of the Roman prisons.—Hence, Jūgurth-inus, ina, inum, adj. Of, or belonging to, Jugurtha; Jugurthine.

Jūlius, ii, m. Julius; see Cæsar.

junc-tus (for jung-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of jung-or.

ju(n)g-o, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. 1. To join; to bind or fasten together.—2. With Personal pron. as object or Pass. in reflexive force: To join one's self to another; to effect a junction with.—3. To join, annex, attach.—Pass.: ju(n)g-or, junctus sum, junxi [akin to Gr. root ζυγ, whence ζ(ε)ύγ-νυμι, "to join"].

junior, ns, v. juvenis.


Jūnius, ii, m. Junius; a Roman name.


Jū-piter, Jōvis (regular only in nom. and voc.; the other cases are supplied from a form Jovis), m. Jupiter; son of Chronos or Saturn, and king of the gods [akin to Sanscrit dyu or dyo, "heaven;" pater; and so, "Heaven's father"].


jū-ro, rāvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. ("To bind one's self morally;" hence) 1. Nent.: To swear.—2. Act.: To swear; to take an oath to or about a thing [akin to Sanscrit root जु, "to bind"].

1. jus-sus (for jub-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of jub-eor.

2. jus-sus, sūs, m. [for jub-sus; from jub-co] An order, command.

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; from jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided or furnished with jus;" hence) 1. That acts in accordance with law; upright, just.—2. Equitable, in accordance with the principles of law.—3. Of a triumph: Such as the law demands; full, entire, complete.  Comp.: just-ior; Sup.: just-issimus.

jūvén-ilis, ile, adj. [juven-is] ("Of, or belonging to, a juvenis;" hence) Youthful, young, juvenile.  Comp.: jūvéni-l-ior.

jūvén-is, is, adj. comm. gen. Young, youthful.—As Subst.: comm. gen. A young person; a youth, a young maiden.  Comp.: jūn-ior (contracted from juven-ior, which occurs in Pliny) [akin to Sanscrit juvan, "young"].

Juventius, ii, m. Juventius; a Roman prætor, defeated by Pseudo-philippus.

jūv-o, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, i. v. a. 1. To delight, please, gratify.—2. To help, aid, assist.

juxta, prep. gov. acc. [probably for jug-sta; from JUG, root of ju(n)g-o; STA, root of st(a)-o] ("Standing joined or connected together;" hence) Close to, close beside, hard by, by the side of, near.

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. n. and a. [labor, "labour"] 1. Nent.: a. To labour or toil.—b. To be in distress or danger.—c. To suffer; to be troubled.—2. Act.: To labour at or for; to work for.—Pass.: lābōr-or, ātus sum, āri.

Lācēdæmōnīi, ōrum, m. The Lacedæmonians; a people occupying the central state of Southern Greece, or the Peloponnesus, now the Moræa. They were the most warlike of all the Greeks. Their principal city was Sparta (now Mistra).

lācrȳma, æ, f. A tear [akin to Sanscrit acru, Gr. δάκρυ, "a tear"].

lācrȳmā-bilis, bile, adj. [lacrym(a)-o, "to weep"] 1. That may, or can be, wept for, tearful.—2. Producing or calling forth tears; lamentable, mournful.

Lælius, ii, m. Lælius; a Roman consul.

læt-ītia, itæ, f. [lætus, "joyful"] ("The quality of the lætus;" hence) Joyfulness, joy, gladness.

Lævīnus, i, m. Lævīnus; a Roman name.

læ-vus, va, vum, adj. Left; i. e. on the left side or hand [Gr. λαί-φός, i. e. λαί-ός with the digamma, "left"].

Lamponius, ii, m. Lamponius; a leader of the Marian party.

larg-ior, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "bountiful"] To give bountifully; to bestow freely.

Lartius, *li*, *m.* *Lartius*; the first Roman dictator.

lāt-ēo, *ūi*, *Itum*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* *To lie hid, to be concealed* [akin to Gr. root *λαθ*, whence *λα(ν)θ-άνω*, "to lie hid"].

Latīn-e, *adv.* [*Latin-us*] ("In the manner or way of the Latins;" hence) *In the Latin tongue, in Latin.*

Latini, *ōrum*, *v.* *Latinus*.

Lāt-inus, *ina*, *Inum*, *adj.* [contracted from *Lati-inus*; from *Lati-um*, "*Latium*," a country of Italy in which Rome was situate (now Campagna di Roma, and a part of Terra di Lavoro)] *Of, or belonging to, Latium; Latin.*—As Subst.: **Latini**, *ōrum*, *m.* *The people of Latium; the Latins.*

lātr-o, *ōnis*, *m.* 1. *A hired servant, a hireling.*—2. *A robber, freebooter* [Gr. *λατρ-εῖω*, "to work for hire"].


lātrō-cīnor, *cīnātus sum, cīnāri*, 1. *v. dep.* [for *latron-cinor*; from *latro*, *latron-is*] *To practise freebooting or robbery; to lead a robber's life.*

lātus, *ēris*, *n.* [etym. uncertain] *A side, whether of men or animals.*

laur-ūs, *ēa*, *ēum*, *adj.* [*laur-us*, "a laurel"] *Of, or belonging to, a laurel; made of laurel, laurel.*—As Subst.: **laur-ēa**, *ēe*, *f.* (*sc.* *corona*) *A crown or garland of laurel.*

laus, *laudis*, *f.* [etym. uncertain] *Praise, commendation.*

lāv-o, *lāvāvi* and *lāvi*; *lāvātum*, *lāutum*, and *lōtum*; *lāvāre*, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *To wash, bathe, bathe one's self* [akin to Gr. *λαύω*, "to wash"].

lec-tus (for *leg-tus*), *ta*, *tum*: 1. *Part. perf. of leg-or.*—2. *Pa.*: *Picked, chosen, select.*  *Comp.*: *lect-ior*; *Sup.*: *lect-issimus.*


lēgā-tīo, *tīōnis*, *f.* [*leg(a)-o*, "to send as an ambassador"] ("A sending as an ambassador;" hence) *An embassy, legation.*

lēgā-tus, *ti*, *m.* [*id.*] 1. *An ambassador, a legate.*—2. *A lieutenant-general.*

lēg-īo, *lōnis*, *f.* [*leg-o*] ("A levying or enlisting;" hence) *A body of troops levied; a Roman legion.*

lēg-o, *lēgi*, *lectum*, *lēgēre*, 3. *v. a.* 1. *To lay or put together; to gather, collect.*—2. *To choose out, pick out, select.*—3. *Of soldiers: To levy, raise, enlist.*—Pass.: **lēg-or**, *lectus sum, lēgi* [Gr. *λέγω*, "to gather," etc.].


lēm-ītas, *ītātis*, *f.* [*len-is*, "soft"] ("The quality of the lenis;" hence) 1. *Softness.*—2. *Mildness, gentleness.*

lēm-īter, *adv.* [*id.*] *Softly.*—2. *Gently, mildly, calmly, quietly.*  *Comp.*: *lēm-ius*; *Sup.*: *lēm-issime.*


Lentulus, *i*, *m.* *Lentulus*; a Roman name.


Lepīdus, *i*, *m.* *Lepidus* (*M. Æmilius*); a Roman of an illustrious family. Although he was entirely destitute of military talents, he gained, by artifice and intrigue, considerable influence in the

army; and after the defeat of Cæsar's murderers, he was made by the soldiers one of the triumvirs between whom the empire was divided. He did not, however, long retain the station to which he had been elevated. Augustus, one of his colleagues, soon took advantage of his indolence and incapacity, and obliged him to resign the power into his hands. After this degradation he retired to Cereii, a town on the coast of Latium, where he died. He was distinguished, like most of his contemporaries, for his cruelty, as well as for his ambition.


lēv-is, *e*, *adj.* 1. *Lightly moving, quick, nimble.*—2. *Light in weight.*—3. *Light in character.*—4. *Trivial, unimportant, trifling, insignificant.*  *Comp.*: *lēv-ior*; *Sup.*: *lēv-issimus* [akin to Sanscrit *laghu*, "lightly moving," etc.].

lex, *lēgis*, *f.* [= *leg-s*; fr. *leg-o*, "to read"] ("That which is read;" hence) 1. *A bill* (*i. e.* a proposition reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into law).—2. *A law, statute, decree, ordinance.*—3. *Terms, condition.*

liben-ter, *adv.* [for *libent-ter*; fr. *libens*, *libent-is*, "willing"] *Willingly, cheerfully, gladly.*  *Comp.*: *libent-ius*; *Sup.*: *libent-issime.*

1. **lib-er**, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [akin to *lib-et*, "it pleases"] ("Doing as one pleases or desires;" hence) *Free, unrestricted.*—As Subst.: **liber**, *ēri*, *m.* (*sc.* *homō*) *A free man.*  *Comp.*: *liber-ior*; *Sup.*: *liber-rimus.*

2. **liber**, *ēri*, *m.* [etym. uncertain] 1. *A child.*—2. *Plur.*: *Children, offspring.*

libēr-ālis, *āle*, *adj.* [*liber*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a free man.*—2. *Befitting a free man; noble, courteous, gentlemanly.*—3. *Liberal, bountiful, generous.*  *Comp.*: *libērāl-ior*; *Sup.*: *libērāl-issimus.*

libērāl-ītas, *ītātis*, *f.* [*liberal-is*] ("The quality of the liberalis;" hence)

1. *A noble, kind, or generous disposition.*

—2. *Generosity, liberality.*

libēr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. a.* [*liber*] 1. *To free, set free, liberate.*—2. *To free, release, disengage, extricate.*—Pass.: **liber-or**, *ātus sum, āri.*

liber-tas, *tātis*, *f.* [*id.*] ("The state or condition of the liber;" hence) *Freedom, liberty.*

liber-tus, *ti*, *m.* [*liber-o*] ("One that has been set free;" hence) *A freedman; i. e.* a slave who has been granted his freedom.

lib-īdo, *īdinis*, *f.* [*lib-eo*, "to be pleasing or agreeable"] ("A pleasing one's self;" hence) 1. *Desire, eagerness, longing, inclination.*—2. *Inordinate desire, caprice.*—3. *Lust, passion.*

Lībo, *ōnis*, *m.* *Lībo*; a Roman name.

lī-bra, *bræ*, *f.* [etym. uncertain] *A pound weight.*

Liburn-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Liburn-i.*

"The Liburni;" the inhabitants of Liburnia, a province of Illyrium, on the Adriatic, opposite to Italy] *Liburnians*. It was to his Liburnian galleys, which were of a very light construction, that Augustus was mainly indebted for his victory at the battle of Actium.

Libya, æ, f. *Libya*; a kingdom of Africa, to the west of Egypt. Sometimes Libya is used for Africa.

Libyssa, æ, f. *Libyssa*; a town of Bithynia, famous on account of its containing the tomb of Hannibal.

lic-et, ūit or itum est, ēre, 2. v. n. impers. [etym. uncertain] *It is*, etc., *permitted* or *lawful*.

Licinius, ūi, m. *Licinius*; a Roman name.

Licinus, i, m. *Licinus*; a Roman name.

Ligures, um, m. *The Liguers* or *Ligurians*; the inhabitants of Liguria, a country of the western part of Italy, of which Genoa is now the capital.

Lilybæum, i, n. *Lilybæum*; a promontory on the western coast of Sicily (now *Capo di Boce*). A city of the same name was situated upon it.

li-tus (li-ttus), ōris, n. [probably LI, root of li-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, seaside, beach, strand*.

Livās, ūi, m. *Lirius*; a Roman name.

lōc-us, i, m.; plur. lōc-i, ōrum, m., lōc-a, ōrum, n. ("That which is put or placed;" hence) *A place* [probably akin to Gr. root λει, "to put" or "place"].

Lollus, ūi, m. *Lollius*; the name of the first Roman governor of the province of Galatia.

long-e, adv. [long-us] 1. *In length*. —2. *Far off, a long way off, at a great distance*. —3. *Greatly, much, by much, by far, exceedingly*. [Comp.: long-us; Sup.: long-issime.]

Longinus, i, m. *Longinus*; a Roman name.

long-us, a, um, adj. 1. *Long*. —2. *Remote, distant*. [Comp.: long-ior; Sup.: long-issimus [akin to Sanscrit dirgha, "long"].

lōr-ica, icæ, f. [lor-um, "a thong"] ("A thing pertaining to or made of lora;" hence) 1. *A cuirass or corselet made of leathern thongs*. —2. *A metal cuirass, etc.; a breastplate*.

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. *The Lucani* or *Lucanians*; the inhabitants of Lucania, a country of Lower Italy.

Lūcūs, ūi, m. *Lucius*; a Roman name, esp. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome.

Lūcrētīa, æ, f. *Lucretia*; the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus.

Lūcrētīus, ūi, m. *Lucretius*; a Roman name.

luc-tus, tūs, m. [for lug-tus; fr. ling-co] *Grief, sorrow, mourning, lamentation*.

Lūcullus, i, m. *Lucullus*; a Roman name.

lū-cus, ci, m. ("A cut place;" hence) 1. *An open wood; a wooded, park-like, glade*. —2. *A wood in general*.

lū-dus, di, m. ("The relaxing thing;" or "the thing affording relaxation") 1. *A play, game, diversion, pastime*. —2. Plur.: *Public games, spectacles, shows*: *Ludi Romani*, *The Roman games*. These games, called also *Ludi Circenses* and *Ludi Magni*, were celebrated at Rome annually, and continued from the 4th to the 12th of September. They were in honour of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, according to some; but, according to others, of Jupiter, Neptune, and Consus, the god of "Council" or "Advice". —3. *A school or training-place for gladiators*. [Akin to Gr. λύω, "to loosen or relax."]

lūg-ōo, luxi, luctum, lūg-ēre, 2. v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: a. *To mourn, lament, sorrow, bewail*. —b. *To mourn for the dead*. —c. *To wear mourning, be in mourning*. —2. Act.: *To lament or sorrow for or on account of; to mourn for*.

Lusitani, ōrum, v. *Lusitania*.

Lūsītānīa, æ, f. *Lusitania*; comprising the modern *Portugal*, together with a part of the Spanish provinces of *Estremadura* and *Toledo*. —Hence, **Lusitanus**, a, um, adj. (*Of, or belonging to, Lusitania*; *Lusitanian*. —As Subst.: **Lusitāni**, ōrum, m. *The people of Lusitania; the Lusitanians*.

Lutatius, ūi, m. *Lutatius*; a Roman name.

luxūr-īa, iæ, f. [luxus, "excess;" through obsolete adj. *luxur-is*, "of or belonging to luxus"] *Excess, luxury, extravagance, etc.*

Lycia, æ, f. *Lycia*; a country of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Caria, known amongst the ancients by the name of Mylia. It is now called *Aidinelli*.

M'. See *Manius*.

Mācēdo, dōnis, n. *A Macedonian, a man of Macedonia*. *Macedonia* was a country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. It was first formed into a kingdom by Caran, a descendant of Hercules, 814 years before the Christian era; but it was neither powerful nor eminent till B.C. 360, when it acquired much glory, as well as extent of territory, by the victories of Philip, and his successor Alexander the Great. The ancient names of Macedonia were *Mygdonia*, *Æmonia*, *Pæonia*, *Edonia*, *Æmathia*, and *Pieria*. —Hence, **Mācēdōn-īa**, iæ, f. *The country of the Macedonians; Macedonia*. —Hence, **Mācēdōn-ī-cus**, ca, cum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian, Macedonic*.

Mædi, ōrum, m. *The Mædi*; a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia.

mag-is, comp. adv. *More*. **Mag-** Sup.: maxime (i.e. mag-sime) *Most, in the highest degree; very greatly* [root MAG; v. magnus].

mag-ister, istri, m. [root MAG, whence mag-nus] ("He that makes himself great or mighty;" hence) *A master, chief, superior, etc.*

Magnēsia, æ, f. *Magnesia* (now *Magnesi*), a town at the foot of Mount Sipylus in Lydia.

magnificentissim-e, sup. adv. [magnificentissim-us, irregular superlative of magnificus, "magnificent"] *Most magnificently or splendidly; in a most magnificent or splendid manner*. **Pos.**: magnificentior; Comp.: magnificentius.

magn-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [mag-nus] ("The state or quality of the magnus;" hence) *Greatness, vast size, magnitude*.

mag-nus, na, num, adj. ("Increased, grown;" hence) *Great, large*. **Comp.**: major (i.e. mag-ior; Sup.: maximus (i.e. mag-simus) [akin to Sanscrit root MAH, "to increase"]).

Māgo, ōnis, m. *Mago*; the brother of Hannibal.

Mai-us, a, um, adj. [Mai-a; "Maia," the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter] *Of, or belonging to, Maia*.—As Subst.: **Maius**, ii, m. (sc. mensis) *The month pertaining to Maia; the month of May; May*.

māj-estas, estātis, f. [old maj-us, "great"] ("The quality or condition of the majus;" hence) *1. Greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty*.—*2. Honour, splendour, excellence*.

mājor, us, comp. adj. *1. Greater, larger*.—*2. Of age: Older, elder*; v. magnus.

māl-e, adv. [mal-us] *1. Badly, not well*.—*2. Unfortunately, unsuccessfully, calamitously*.—*3. Injuriously, unjustly*. **Comp.**: pējus; Sup.: pessime.

mālum, i, v. malus.

māl-us, a, um, adj. ("Filthy;"—"black;" hence) *1. Bad, in the widest sense of the word*.—*2. Destructive, injurious, hurtful, mischievous*.—*3. Adverse, unfortunate, calamitous*.—As Subst.: **mālum**, i, n. *An adverse or unfortunate thing; a calamity, misfortune*. **Comp.**: pējor; Sup.: pessimus [akin to Sanscrit mal-a, "filth;" Gr. μέλ-ας, "black"].

Mamercus, i, m. *Mamercus*; a Roman name.

Mammæa, æ, f. *Mammæa*; a Roman name.

Mancinus, i, m. *Mancinus*; a Roman name.

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, l. v. a. [man-us; do] ("To put into one's hand;" hence) *1. To commit to one's charge or care; to enjoin, order, command*.—*2. To commit, consign, confide*.—Pass.: **mandor**, dātus sum, dāri.—Impers. pass. conjunctive imperf.: **mandārētur**, *It should be ordered*.

mān-ēo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *1. To stop, stay, remain*.—*2. To continue, endure* [akin to Gr. μέν-ω, "to remain"].

Mānilius, il, m. *Manilius*; a Roman name.

Manius, ii, m. *Manius* (abbreviated M'); a Roman name.

Manlius, ii, m. *Manlius*; a Roman name.

mānū-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [manus, (uncontracted Gen.) manu-is; mitto] *To release from one's power; to set at liberty; to enfranchise, make free*.—Pass.: **mānū-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mā-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing;" hence) *1. A hand*.—*2. A band, body of persons* [akin to Sanscrit root MAH, "to measure"].

Marcel-us, li, m. [for Marcul-lus; fr. marcul-us, "a little hammer"] *Marcellus* (i.e. "Little Hammer"); a Roman name.

Marc-us, ii, m. [marc-us, "a hammer"] ("One pertaining to a hammer") *Marcus*; a Roman name; esp. Q. Marcius. This celebrated general is more frequently styled in history *Coriolanus*, a name which was given to him in consequence of his victories over the Volsci, and his having taken their city Corioli. Notwithstanding his numerous military exploits, and the many services he had rendered to his country, he became unpopular among the people; and having imprudently advised the selling, instead of the gratuitous distribution, of some corn, which had been received by the senate as a present from Sicily, the tribunes raised a sedition against him; and being brought to trial he was banished from Rome. Instigated by resentment on account of this rigorous and unjust sentence, he immediately retired from the city to the enemies whom he had so often conquered, urged them once more to attack the Romans, and offered to head their armies. With this proposal the Volsci readily complied; and, after a series of successful contests with the forces of his country, his victorious army pitched its camp within five miles of Rome. To save their city from the fatal effects of his resentment, the Romans sent to him repeated embassies; but when every proposal of reconciliation had been scornfully rejected, and the destruction of the city appeared inevitable, the tears and entreaties of his wife and mother prevailed on Coriolanus to withdraw his armies, and to spare his country. But his compliance with their entreaties proved fatal to himself. The Volsci, exasperated by his conduct, summoned him to appear before the people of Antium, and their resentment against him was so violent, that he was murdered before his trial was ended.

Marcus, i, m. [marcus, "a ham-

mer"] *Marcus* (i.e. "Hammer"); a Roman name.

mār-e, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sanscrit var-i, "water"].

Mariānus, a, um, v. *Marius*.

mār-ītmus, ītma, ītmum, adj. [mar-e] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-; maritime*.—2. *On the sea coast; bordering on the sea*.

mārit-us, i, m. [marit-a, "a married woman"] ("One pertaining to a marita;" hence) *A married man, husband*.

Mār-īus, īi, m. [probably mas, mar-is, "a male"] ("Pertaining to a male") *Marius*; a Roman name: esp. C. Marius, a Roman general, who was remarkable for his success in war, his ambition, and his cruelty. Although he was the son of a peasant, he raised himself by his talents, and by sedition and intrigue, to the highest honours in the state, and was a seventh time consul when he died.—Hence, **Mārī-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Marius; Marian*.

Mar-s, tis, m. *Mars*; the god of war [etym. uncertain; according to some, mas, mar-is, and so "The Manly One;" according to others from Sanscrit root MAR, "to crush," and so "The Crusher" or "Slayer"].—Hence, **Mart-īus**, īa, īum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mars*.—As Subst.: **Martius**, īi, m. (sc. mensis) *The month dedicated to Mars; the month of March; March*.

Marsi, ōrum, -m. *The Marsi*; an Italian people who came originally from Germany, and settled near Lake Fucinus (now Celano).

Martius, a, um, **Martius**, īi, v. *Mars*.

Māsīnissa, æ, m. *Masinissa*; king of a small territory in Africa, adjoining the kingdom of Syphax, which was subsequently granted to him. In the course of the second Punic war Scipio took a nephew of this monarch prisoner, and dismissed him without ransom. Masinissa, from gratitude, became a steady and faithful ally of the Romans.

mā-ter, tris, f. ("A producer;" hence) *A mother* [akin to Sanscrit root MA, "to produce;" Gr. μή-τηρ; Doric, μά-τηρ].

māter-nus, na, num, adj. [mater, mat(e)r-is] *Of, or belonging to, a mother; maternal*.

mātr-ōna, ōnæ, f. [mater, matr-is] ("One pertaining to a mater;" hence) 1. *A married woman, wife, matron*.—2. *A lady*.

Maurītanīa, æ, f. *Mauritania*; a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the modern Fez and Morocco, with part of Algiers.

maxīme, superl. adv. v. *magis*.

1. **maxīmus**, a, um, superl. adj. see *magnus*.

2. **Maxīmus**, ī, m. [1. *maximus*] ("Greatest;" hence) *Maximus*; a Roman name.

Mazāca, æ, f. *Mazaca* (now *Mscat*); the chief city of Cappadocia.

mēd-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [med-eor, "to heal"] *Healing*.—As Subst.: **mēd-īcus**, īcl, m. ("A healer;" hence) *A medical man; a physician*.

mēdī-e, adv. [medi-us] *In a middling, or moderate, way or degree; moderately*.

mēdī-ētās, ītātis, f. [īd.] ("The state of the medius;" hence) *The middle, the midst*.

Mēdīōlānum, ī, n. *Mediolanum* (now *Milan*); a city of Cisalpine Gaul, in the country of the Insubres.

mēd-īus, īa, īum, adj. *That is in the middle; middle* [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος].

mēllor, us, comp. adj. *Better*: v. *bonne*. **mēmōr-īa**, īæ, f. [memor, "mindful"] ("The state or quality of the memor;" hence) 1. *The faculty of remembering, the memory*.—2. *Recollection, remembrance, memory*.

men-sis, īs, m. [MEN, a root of metior, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing;" hence) *A month, as a measure of time*.

men-tīo, tīōnis, f. [MEN, root of meminī, "to mention"] *A mentioning, mention*.

men-tūm, tī, n. [for min-tum; from min-or, "to project"] ("The projecting thing;" hence) *The chin*.

mēr-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To obtain as an allotment;" hence) 1. *To get, gain, acquire, obtain*.—2. *To deserve, merit* [akin to Sanscrit root MA, "to measure;" whence Gr. μερ or μαρ, root of μερί-σμα, "to allot"].

merg-o, mersi, mersum, mergēre, 3. v. a. *To dip or plunge in; to immerse*.—Pass.: **merg-or**, mersus sum, mergi [akin to Sanscrit root MADSH, "to plunge"].

mēr-ītum, īti, n. [mer-eo, "to deserve"] ("That which deserves or merits something;" hence) 1. *A service, kindness, benefit*.—2. *Reward, recompense*.

Mēsōpōtāmīa, æ, f. *Mesopotamia* (now *Diarbekr*); a country of Asia between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates [Μεσοποταμία, "Country between rivers"].

Mētaurus, ī, m. *Metaurus* (now *Metaro* or *Metro*); a river of Umbria.

Mētellus, ī, m. *Metellus*; a Roman name: esp. 1. A consul who gained a great victory in Sicily over Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general. At a subsequent period, when the Temple of Vesta was on fire, Metellus rushed into it, and, at the risk of his life, succeeded in rescuing from the flames the palladium, which Æneas was said to have brought from Troy into Italy. In doing this he lost his eyesight, and one of his arms; and tho Senate, to mark its sense of his intrepidity and piety, allowed him to be drawn to the senate-house in a chariot; an honour and a privilege never before con-

ferred.—2. Q. Metellus, surnamed Pius, from the grief he exhibited at the banishment of his father, Q. Metellus Numidicus, whose recall he effected.

mētus, ūs, m. [etym. uncertain] *Fear, dread.*

Micipsa, æ, m. *Micipsa*; a son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.

migr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To go from one place to another; to depart, remove, migrate.*

miles, militis, comm. gen. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A soldier*.—2. *Soldiery*.

milit-āris, āre, adj. [miles, milit-is] *Of, or belonging to, a soldier, or to soldiers; military.*

milit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] *To be a soldier, to serve in the army.*

mil-le, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand*.—As Subst.: **millia**, um, n. plur. *A thousand* [akin to Gr. χίλ-ιοι, “a thousand”].

millia, um, v. mil-le.

milli-āris, āra, ārium, adj. [milli-a] *Of, or belonging to, a thousand*.—As Subst.: **milliarium**, ī, n. (sc. saxum) *A mile-stone; i.e. a stone indicating the measured space of a thousand Roman paces or Roman mile.*

minimus, a, um, superl. adj. v. parvus.

minor, us, comp. adj. v. parvus.

Minucius, īi, m. *Minucius*; a Roman name.

min-us, comp. adv. [min-or, “less”] *In a smaller or less degree; less.*

Pos.: parve; Sup.: minime.

mirā-bilis, bile, adj. [mir(a)-or] *That may or can be wondered at; wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary.*

Comp.: mirābil-ior.

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. (“To smile upon” in approval, etc.; hence) 1. *To wonder or be astonished*.—2. *To wonder or be astonished at* [akin to Sanscrit root SMĪ, “to smile”].

mis-sus (for mitt-sus), ea, sum, part. perf. of mitt-or.

Mithridātes, is, m. *Mithridates*. Mithridates was a name commonly borne by the kings of Pontus. This country was situated in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. The Mithridates mentioned by Eutropius, Book iv. chap. 20, was the sixth of the name, and was surnamed by the Romans *Euergetes*, or *Benefactor*, for the aid he rendered to them.—Hence, **Mithridāt-icus**, īca, īcum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mithridates; Mithridatic.*

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To suffer, permit, or allow to go*.—2.: a. *To cause to go; to send, dispatch*.—b. *Of weapons, etc.: To throw, cast, hurl, discharge*.—c. *Of a voice, sound, etc.: To send forth, utter*.—d. *Of a curtain at the theatre: To let down, to lower*.—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mōdērāt-e, adv. [moderat-us] *Tem-*

perately, with moderation. **Comp.**: mōdērāt-ius; Sup.: mōdērāt-issīme.

mōdērā-tio, tiōnis, f. [moder(a)-or, “to limit or restrict”] 1. *A limiting*.—

2. *Moderation*.

mōdērā-tus, ta, tum, adj. *Restricting one's self; observing moderation, moderate.* **Comp.**: mōdērāt-ior; Sup.: mōdērāt-issimus.

mōd-ius, īi, m. [mod-us] (“The thing pertaining to a modulus;” hence) *A modius*; a Roman dry measure, nearly equivalent to our *peck*, by which word it is usually translated.

mō-dus, di, m. (“The measuring thing;” hence) 1. *A measure or standard by which anything is measured, etc.*—2. *A way, manner, method, mode* [prob. akin to Sanscrit root MA, “to measure”].

Mogontiācum, ī, n. *Mogontiācum* (now *Mayence*, or, according to some, *Eichelstein*); a city of Germany.

mol-tis, le, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Soft*.—2. *Tender, delicate*.—3. *Effeminate*. **Comp.**: moll-ior; Sup.: moll-issimus.

mōn-ēo, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. (“To cause or make to think;” hence) 1. *To remind or put in mind of; to bring to the recollection*.—2. *To admonish, advise, warn*.—3. *To teach, instruct, inform*.—Pass.: **mōn-ēor**, itus sum, ēri [akin to Sanscrit root MAN, “to think”].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-(t)-s; fr. min-eo, “to project”] (“A projecting;” “that which projects or juts forth;” hence) *A mountain, mount*.

mōn-umentum, ūmenti, n. [mon-eo] (“The thing serving to remind;” hence) 1. *A monument of any kind*.—2. *A tomb, sepulchre; a sepulchral monument*.

mor-bus, bi, m. *Sickness, disease* [prob. akin to Gr. μόρ-ος, “disease”].

mōr-ior, tūs sum, ī or īri, 4. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sanscrit root MRI or MAR, “to die”].

mor-s, tis, f. [mor-ior] *Death*.

m-os, ōris, m. [probably for me-os; from me-o, “to go”] (“The going, the pursuing one's way;” hence) 1. *The will of a person; self-will, humour, caprice*.—2. *Usage, custom, habit, wont*.—3. *Mostly plural: Character, conduct, manners, behaviour*.

1. **mō-tus**, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mov-eo] *A moving, motion*.

2. **mō-tus** (for mov-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of mov-eor.

mōv-eo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To move, set in motion*.—2. *To excite, call forth, occasion, cause: movere bellum, to stir up or kindle war: movere tumultum, to excite or raise an insurrection, etc.: movere arma, to take up arms, raise a war*.—3. *To commence, begin, undertake*.—4. *To impress*.—5. *To disturb, agitate*.—Pass.: **mōv-ēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

mov, adv. [prob. for *mov-s*; fr. *mov-eo*; or, else, an abbreviation for *obsolete* adj. *mov-ox*, "moving"] 1. *Soon, presently*.—2. *In the next place, afterwards*.


Mucius, li, m. *Mucius*; a Roman name.

mūlīē-bris, bre, adj. [for *mulier-bris*; from *mulier*, "a woman"] ("Brought about by a woman;" hence) 1. *Performed by, or originating with, a woman*.—2. *Pertaining to a woman*.—3. *Womanish, womanlike, unmanly*.

mult-ītūdo, ltūdīnis, f. [mult-us] ("The state, etc., of the *multus*;" hence) *A great number, multitude, etc.*

1. **mult-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [mult-a, "a fine"] *To fine, impose a fine upon, amerce*.—Pass.: **mult-or**, ātus sum, āri.

2. **mult-o**, adv. [mult-us] 1. *Much, far, greatly*.—2. *By much, by far*.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj. 1. Sing.: *Much*.—2. Plur.: *Many*.—As Subst.: a. **multi**, ōrum, m. (sc. *homines*) *Many men, many persons*.—b. **multa**, ōrum, n. *Many things*.  Comp.: plus; Sup.: plurimus [etym. uncertain; but perhaps Gr. πολλ-ός, "much"].

Mummīus, li, m. *Mummius*; a Roman name.

Munda, æ, f. *Munda*; a large and well fortified town of Hispania Bætica, near which a battle was fought between Cæsar and the republican forces of Rome under Labienus and one of the sons of Pompey, 17 March, B.C. 45. The little village of *Monda*, near Malaga in Grenada, is supposed to be near its ancient site.

mū-nus, nēris, n. ("The measured thing," or "appointed thing;" hence) 1. *An office*.—2. *A present, gift* [perhaps akin to Sanscrit root *MA*, "to measure"].

Mūræna, æ, m. [muræna, "a lamprey"] *Muræna*; a Roman name.

mū-rus, ri, m. ("The thing warding off;" hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [probably for *mun-rus*; fr. Gr. ἀ-μύν-ω, "to ward off"].

Mus, Muris, m. [mus, "a mouse"] *Mus*; a Roman name.

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, l. v. a. intens [for *mov-to*; fr. *mov-eo*] ("To move much or from place to place;" hence) *To change, alter*.—Pass.: **mū-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

Nabis, Idia, m. *Nabis*; a Spartan monarch who equalled in cruelty the greatest scourges of mankind, that ever existed. Amongst other modes of torture he devised for the citizens of Sparta, he made a statue, which moved its arms by means of springs, and which, beneath the magnificent clothing with which it was dressed, was covered with sharp spikes. When the tyrant was displeased with any one, he used to have him led to

this statue, which inclosed him in its arms, and pressing him closely against the concealed spikes, put him to the most agonising torture.

naui, conj. [etym. uncertain] *For*.

Narbo, ōnis (acc. *Narbona*), f. *Narbo* (now *Narbonne*); the capital of Gallia Narbonensis, otherwise called Gallia Braccata, from the braccæ, or "breeches," worn by its inhabitants. The district comprehended the north-west of modern Savoy, together with Dauphiné, Provence, the west of Languedoc, and the east of Gascony.

narrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [narr(a)o, "to narrate"] ("A narrating;" hence) *A narrative, relation, story*.

nā-scor (gna-), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [root *GNA*, another form of the root *GEN*, whence *gen-o*=gigno, "to beget," Gr. γεν-νᾶω] *To be born*.

Nās-ica, æ, m. [nas-us, "a nose"] ("One having a large nose") *Nasica*; a cognomen in the Scipio family.

nā-tio, tiōnis, f. [na-scor] ("A being born;" hence) 1. *A race, species*.—2. *A kind, breed*.—3. *A nation, people*.—4. *A sort, species*.—5. *A tribe*.

1. **nā-tus**, ta, tum, part. perf. of *nascor*.

2. **nā-tus**, ti, m. [na-scor] ("He that is born;" hence) *A son*.

nav-frāg-ium, li, n. [for *nav-frag-ium*; fr. *nav-is*; *FRAG*, root of *fra(n)g-o*] ("A breaking a ship" in pieces; hence) *A shipwreck*.

nāv-ālis, āle, adj. [nav-is] *Of, or belonging to, a ship or ships; naval*.

nāvīgā-tio, tiōnis, f. [navig(a)-o, "to sail"] *A sailing, navigation*.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship* [akin to Gr. ναῦς].


nē, adv. and conj. 1. Adv.: *a. Not*.—b. In restrictions or limitations: (a) *Only not*.—(b) *Much less*.—2. Conj.: *a. That not, in order that not*.—b. *Lest*.—c. After words denoting fear: *That*.

nec, v. *neque*.

nēcess-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [necess-e, "necessary"] ("Pertaining to necessity;" hence) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*.—2. *Needful, indispensable*.

nēcess-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the necessity;" hence) 1. *Unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity*.—2. *Needfulness, indispensableness*.

nēgā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *neg(a)-or*.

neglīgen-ter, adv. [for *negligent-ter*; fr. *negligens*, *negligent-is*, "negligent"] *Negligently*.  Comp.: *negligent-ius*; Sup.: *negligent-issime*.

nō-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: *To say no*.—2. Act.: *a. To deny a thing*.—b. *To refuse*.—Pass.: **nō-g-or**, ātus sum, āri [prob. akin to Sanscrit *AN*, "to say," with *ne* prefixed].

nē-mo, minis, comm. gen. [contracted from *ne-homo*] *No person, no one, nobody*.

1. **nēpos**, ὄτις, m. 1. *A grandson.*—
2. *A nephew.*—3. *A descendant* [akin to Sanscrit *naptri* or *naptar*, "a new son," or "not a ruler"].

2. **Nēpos**, ὄτις, m. [1. *nepos*] *Nepos*; a man's name.

nē-que (contracted *neque*), adv. and conj. 1. Adv.: *Not.*—2. Conj.: *And not, also not, neither.* *Neque . . . neque, Neither . . . nor.*

Nērō, ὄνις, m. *Nero*; a Roman name, esp. the Roman Emperor Nero, the son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. His name originally was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus; but on his mother being married to Claudius, that emperor adopted him, and he then took the name of Claudius Drusus Nero. On the death of Claudius, he poisoned Britannicus, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor.—Hence, **Nērōn-īanus**, īāna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Nero*; *Neronian* [Sabine word, equivalent to *fortis*, "strong"].

ne-uter, *utra*, *utrum*, adj. [*ne*=*non*; *uter*, "either" of two] *Not either, or neither* of two.

Nicōmēdes, is, m. *Nicomedes*, son of Prusias, king of Bithynia. He was ironically called *Philopātor* ("Father-lover"), because he drove his father from the throne [*Νικομήδης*, "Contriver of Victory"].

Nicōmēdi-enses, *ensium*, m. [*Nicomedi-a*, "Nicomedia," a city of Bithynia] *The people of Nicomedia; the Nicomedienses.*


nī-hīl (contracted *nīl*), n. indecl. [apocopated fr. *nī-hilum*, for *ne-hilum*; fr. *ne*, "not;" *hilum* (= *filum*), "a thread"] ("Not a thread;" hence) *Nothing*.

Nilus, i, m. *The Nile*; the great river of Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow.

nī-si, conj. [*nī*, "not;" *si*] *If not, unless, except.*

Nīsībis, is, f. *Nisibis*; a city of Mesopotamia, which was generally considered, in the time of the Roman emperors, to be the barrier between the Roman and Persian empires.

Nōbīlīor, ōris, m. [*nobilior*, "more noble;" comp. of *nobilis*] *Nobilior*; a Roman name.

nō-bīlis, *bīle*, adj. [*no-sco*] 1. *That can be known or is known.*—2. *Well-known, famous.*—3. *Excellent, superior.*—4. *High-born, noble.*  Comp.: *nōbīl-ior*; Sup.: *nōbīl-issīmus*.

nōbīl-itas, *ītātis*, f. [*nobil-is*] ("The state or quality of the *nobilis*;" hence) 1. *Celebrity, fame, repute, renown.*—2. *High, or noble, birth; nobility.*—3. *The nobility or nobles.*—4. *Nobleness, excellence, superiority.*

noct-urnus, *urna*, *urnum*, adj. [*nox*, *noct-is*] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal.*—2. *At, or by, night.*

Nōla, æ, f. *Nola*; a city of Campania, a little to the east of Neapolis (Naples). It is said that bells were first used here by Paulinus, bishop of the place, who died A.D. 431; and hence they are sometimes called in late Latin *nolæ*, as also *campanæ*.

n-ōlo, ōlūi, *no* supine, *olle*, v. irreg. [contracted fr. *ne-volo*] 1. *To not wish, to be unwilling.*—2. *Noli* with infinitive to form a negative imperative; *Do not; noli imputare, do not ascribe.*

nō-men, *minis*, n. [*no-sco*] ("That which serves for knowing" an object by; hence) *A name, appellation.*

Nōment-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [*Noment-um*, "Nomentum;" a city of the Sabines] *Of, or belonging to, Noment-um; Nomentan*: *Nomentana Via, The Nomentan Road*, i.e. the road leading from Rome to Nomentum.

nōmīnā-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *nomin(a)-or*.

nōmīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*nomen*, *nomin-is*] *To name; to address or call by name.*—Pass.: *nōmīn-or*, ātus sum, āri.

nōn, adv. *Not* [akin to Sanscrit *na*, "not"].


Nōn-æ, ārum, f. [*nen-us*] ("Theninth days") *The Nones*; i.e. the ninth day before the Ides in each month. In March, May, July, and October they fell on the seventh day of the month; and in all the other months on the fifth day.


nōnāg-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsimum, num. adj. [contracted from *nonagint-esimus*, from *nonagint-a*, "ninety"] *Ninetieth*.

nō-nus, *na*, num. adj. [for *nov-nus*; from *nov-em*] *Ninth*.

Norbānus, i, m. *Norbanus*; a Roman name.


nos-ter, *tra*, *trum*, pron. possessive [*nos*] *Our, our own, ours.*

nōtā-bīlis, *bīle*, adj. [*not(a)o*, "to mark"] ("That may, or can, be marked;" hence) *Remarkable, distinguished, extraordinary, memorable, notable.*  Comp.: *nōtābīl-ior*.

nō-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*no-sco*, "to know"] *Known, well known.*  Comp.: *nōt-ior*; Sup.: *nōt-issīmus*.

nōvem, num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sanscrit *nawam*, "nine"].

nōvem-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. *Nineteen*.

nōvus, *a*, *um*, adj. *New.*  Comp.: *nōv-ior*; Sup.: *nōv-issīmus* [akin to Sanscrit *nawa*, Gr. *véos*, "new"].

nox, *noctis*, f. *Night* [akin to Gr. *vύξ*, "night"].

nūd-us, *a*, *um*, adj. ("Ashamed or made ashamed;" hence) *Naked, bare* [akin to Sanscrit root *NADSH*, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, *ulla*, *ullum* (gen.: *nullius*; dat.: *nulli*), adj. [for *ne-ullus*] *Not any, none, no.*—As Subst.: (for *nemo*) *No one, nobody.*

Nūma, æ, m. *Numa* (*Pompilius*);

a Sabine, born at Cures, and the second king of Rome. Before his election to the throne, he resided as a private person in his own country, engaged in philosophical pursuits.

Nūmantia, æ, f. *Namantia* (now *Old Castile*); a city of Spain.—Hence, **Nūmantini**, inōrum, m. *The people of Namantia; the Numantines.*

nū-men, mīnis, n. [nu-o, "to nod"] 1. *A nodding with the head, a nod.*—2. *A divinity or deity; a god; a goddess.*

nūmēr-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [numerus] ("Full of numerus;" hence) *Consisting of a great number; manifold, very many, numerous.* **Comp.**: nūmērōsior; Sup.: nūmērōsissimus.

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. ("The distributed thing;" hence) *A number* [Gr. νέμω, "to distribute"].

Nūmīd-a, æ, m. 1. *A nomad.*—2. *A Numidian; one of the Numidians; a people of Northern Africa, in the territory of the modern Algiers and Bildulgerid.* Hence, **Nūmīd-ia**, iæ, f. *The country of the Numidians; Numidia.*

nummus (nūmus), i, m. *A piece of money; a coin; money* [Gr. νοῦμμος, "money"].

nun-c, adv. *Now* [akin to Gr. νῦν, "now;" with demonstrative suffix "ce"].

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam] *Not at any time, at no time, never.*

nuntī-o (nuncī-), āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [nunti-us] *To announce, report, declare, tell, relate.*—Pass.: nuntī-or, ātus sum, āri.

nun-tius (-cīus), tli, m. [perhaps contracted from nov-ven-tius; from novus; ven-io] ("A person, or thing, newly come or arrived;" hence) 1. *A messenger.*—2. *A message; announcement; news, tidings.*

n-usquam, adv. [ne=non, "not;" usquam, "any where"] *Not anywhere; nowhere; at no place.*

ob, prep. gov. acc. case. 1. *With verbs of motion: Towards, to.*—2. *With verbs of rest: At, about, before.*—3. *On account of.*—4. *Sometimes in composition: a. Over against, opposite.*—b. *Without force* [akin to Sanscrit upa].

ōb-ēdīo, ēdīvi and ēdīi, ēditum, ēdīre, 4. v. n. [for ob-audio; from ob, not increasing the force of the simple word; audio] *To give ear to, hear, obey.*

ōb-ēo, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, v. n. [ob, "towards;" eo] 1. *To go or come towards.*—2. *To traverse.*—3. *Obire diem: To undergo one's day; i.e. to fall, perish, die.*

ōbi-tus, tūs, m. [OBI, true root of obe-o] *Death, decease.*

obscur-e, adv. [obscur-us] *Meanly, ignobly, obscurely.* **Comp.**: obscurīlus; Sup.: obscurīssime.

ob-scū-rus, ra, rum, adj. 1. *Covered over.*—2. *Dark, darkened, obscure.*—3.

Unknown.—4. *Of birth: Low, mean, ignoble, obscure.* **Comp.**: obscurīor; Sup.: obscurīssimus.

ob-sēquor, sēquūtus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [ob (without force); sequor, "to comply with"] *To comply, accede, conform, yield; to submit; to accommodate one's self.*

obses, īs, m. and f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsid-co] ("The one staying or remaining" in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain anywhere as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage.*

obses-sus (for obsed-sus), sa, sum, part. perf. of obsid-eo, through true root OBSED.

ob-sīdēo, sīdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for ob-sedeo] 1. Neut. [ob (without force)]: a. *To sit, be seated.*—b. *To stay, abide, remain anywhere.*—2. Act. [ob, "over against"]: a. *To sit down over against, opposite, or at.*—b. *To besiege, hem in, blockade, invest.*—Pass.: ob-sīdēor, sessus sum, sīdēri.

obsid-īo, īōnis, f. [obsid-co] *A besieging; a siege, blockade, investment.*

ob-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. n. and a. [for ob-teneo; from ob, intensive; teneo] 1. Neut. ("To maintain one's self or itself;" hence) *To prevail, bring about.*—2. Act.: a. *To hold, lay hold of.*—b. *To acquire, get possession of, gain, obtain.*—Pass.: ob-tīnēor, tentus sum, tīnēri.

ob-vī-us, a, um, adj. [ob, "towards;" vi-o, "to go on one's way, to travel"] ("Going on one's way towards;" hence) 1. *Going, or coming, to meet.*—2. *Meeting, falling in with.*—3. *Opposite.*

occā-siō, sīōnis, f. [for occad-sio; fr. occido, through true root OCCAD] ("A falling out or happening;" hence) 1. *An occasion, opportunity.*—2. *Means.*

1. **oc-cīdo**, cīdi, cāsūm, cīdēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cado; fr. ob, intensive; cado, "to fall"] 1. *To fall down, fall.*—2. *To perish.*—3. *To be lost, ruined, or utterly undone.*—4. *Of the heavenly bodies: To set.*

2. **oc-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsūm, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cado; fr. ob, "against;" cado, "to strike"] ("To strike against;" hence) 1. *To strike down, strike to the ground.*—2. *To cut down, kill, slay, murder.*—Pass.: oc-cīdor, cīsus sum, cīdi.

occī-sus [for occid-sus], sa, sum, part. perf. of occid-or.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, intensive; cap-io] 1. *To take, seize, or lay hold of.*—2. *To occupy, hold possession of, possess.*—Pass.: oc-cūp-or, ātus sum, āri.

oc-curro, curri and ēcurri, cursum, currēre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ob, "towards;" curro] 1. *To run towards or to.*—2. *To meet, come in the way of, come in contact with.*

ōcēānus, i, m. *The ocean* [Gr. ὠκεανός, "ocean"].

Octāv-ūs, ūi, m. [octav-us] ("One pertaining to octavus") *Octavius*; a Roman name.—Hence, **Octāvī-ānus**, āni, m. ("One pertaining to an Octavius") *Octavianus*; a cognomen of the emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

oct-āvus, āva, āvum, num. adj. [oct-o] *Eight*.

oct-in-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for oct-in-cent-i; from oct-o; (i); (n); cent-um] *Eight hundred*.

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [Gr. ὀκτώ].

octō-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem] *Eighteen*.

octōg-esīmus, a, um, num. adj. [contracted from octogint-esimus; fr. octogint-a] *The eightieth*.

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [octo; ginta = κοῦτα] ("Eight-tens;" hence) *Eighty*.

ōc-ūlus, ūli, m. ("The seeing thing;" hence) *An eye* [Gr. ὄκ-ος, "an eye;" from ὀπ-τομαί, "to see"].

ōdēum, i, n. *A building for musical performances; a music hall, odeum* [Gr. ὠδῆον, "an odeum"].

ōd-ūm, ūi, n. [od-i] *Hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion, odium*.

ōd-or, ōris, m. ("A smelling of;" hence) *A smell, scent, odour* [root od, akin to Gr. ὄσω (= ὀδ-σω), Lat. ol-eo, "to smell of"].

Enōmāus, i, m. *Enomaus*; an escaped gladiator, one of the leaders in the Servile War.

offen-sa, sæ, f. [for offend-sa; fr. offend-o, "to injure"] 1. *An injuring or hurting*.—2. *An affront, wrong, injury, offence, etc.*

of-fēro, ob-tūli, ob-lātum, of-ferre, 3. v. a. [for ob-fero; fr. ob, "towards;" fero] 1. *To bring towards*.—2. *To present, proffer, offer, tender*.—Pass.: **of-fēror**, ob-lātus sum, of-ferri.

Ogulnūs, ūi, m. *Ogulnius*; a Roman name.

ōl-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr. oll-e, old form of ill-e] *Of time* ("At that time;" hence): 1. *Some time ago, formerly, once upon a time, once*.—2. *Hereafter*.—3. *Ever*.

Olympīas, ādis, f. *An Olympiad*, i. e. the space of four years which intervened between the successive celebrations of the Olympic games. These, the most famous of the public games of the Greeks, were instituted either by Pelops or Hercules in honour of Jupiter Olympius, and celebrated at the end of every fourth year, near Olympia, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus (now Morea), in Greece. The mode of reckoning time by Olympiads was first adopted in the year B. c. 776, when Coræbus was a victor. [Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς, "an Olympiad."]

Olympus, i, m. *Olympus*; a town on

the coast of Lycia. The celebrated mountain of this name is in Macedonia.

ō-men, mīnis, n. [probably for or-men; fr. or-o] ("The thing spoken;" hence) *A prognostic, sign, omen*.

omn-ino, adv. [omn-is] *Altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*.

omnis, e, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *All, every*.—2. *The whole of, the entire*.

ōpēr-a, æ, f. [oper-or, "to work"] ("A working;" hence) 1. *Pains, exertion, work, labour*.—2. *A rendering of service; service, aid*.

oppīdum, i, n. *A town* [etym. uncertain; according to some from ops, "assistance;" do, "to give;" as if being that which gives assistance or succour, and so protection to people;—according to others, connected with πῆδιον, or πῆδον, as if obtained from ἐπὶ πῆδον, or ἐπὶ πῆδον, "on the ground, on a level," etc., as opposed to arx, which usually stood on an eminence].

Oppīus, ūi, m. *Oppius*; a Roman name.

op-prīmo, pressī, pressum, primēre, 3. v. a. [for ob-premo; fr. ob, "against;" premo] 1. *To press against*.—2. *To oppress or weigh down*.—3. *To overpower*.—4. *To crush, overwhelm*.—5. *To subdue, overthrow*.—Pass.: **op-prīmor**, pressus sum, primī.

oppugnā-tio, tiōnis, f. [oppugn(a)-o] *A besieging, a siege*.

oppugnā-tūrus, tūra, tūrum, part. fut. of oppugn(a)-o.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ob, "against;" pugno, "to fight"] 1. *To fight against, carry on war with*.—2. *To assault, assail, invest, lay siege to*.—Pass.: **op-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnārī.

optīmus, a, um, v. bonus.

op-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [probably for ap-to; from root ap, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("To obtain thoroughly;" hence) 1. *To choose, select*.—2. *To wish for, desire*.—Pass.: **op-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

ōp-ūlentus, ūlenta, ūlentum, adj. [ops, op-is, "wealth"] *Abounding in wealth; wealthy, rich, opulent*. ~~ES~~ Comp.: **ōpūlent-ior**; Sup.: **ōpūlent-issimus**.

ōpus, ōris, n. [etym. disputed] *Work, labour*.

ōra-us, ntis, part. pres. of or(a)-o.

ōrā-tor, tōris, m. [or(a)-o] *A speaker, orator*.

orb-is, is, m. [etym. uncertain; probably obsolete urb-o or urv-o, "to surround," and so akin to urb-s] ("The surrounding thing;" hence) 1. *A circle, ring, round, orbit*.—2. *Orbis terrarum, or simply orbis: (The circle of lands; i. e.) The world, universe, globe*.

orb-itas, itātis, f. [orb-us, "bereaved"] ("The state, or condition, of the orbis;" hence) *Bereavement of parents, children, husband or other beloved per-*

son; childlessness, orphanage, orphanhood, widowhood.

Orcādes, um, f. plur. [etym. uncertain; but probably connected with *orc-a*, "a whale;" and so, signifying *whale-islands*.] *The Orcades*, islands near Scotland; *the Orkneys*.

ordin-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [ordo, ordin-] ("Of, or belonging to, order;" hence) *According to the usual order; usual, customary, regular, ordinary*.

ordin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] 1. *To arrange, set in order, etc.*—2. *To appoint*.—Pass.: **ordin-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ord-o, īnis, m. [ord-ior, "to spin or weave"] ("A spinning or weaving;" hence) 1. *An arranging, arrangement, order*.—2. *A line, row, rank, series*.

Orestes, is and æ, m. *Orestes*; the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by killing his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia.

ori-ens, entis, part. pres. of ori-or.—As Subst., m. (sc. sol): 1. *The rising sun*.—2.: a. *The quarter where the sun rises, the East*.—b. *The eastern parts of the world, the East*.

or-igo, īgnis, f. [or-ior] ("That by which springing up, etc., is produced;" hence) 1. *Birth, descent, origin, lineage*.—2. *A race, stock, family*.—3. *Source, origin*.

or-ior, tus sum, īri, 3. and 4. v. dep. 1. *To stir, or bestir, one's self; to rise*.—2. *To spring or come forth*.—3. *To rise*.—4. *To be born, spring from, etc.* [prob. akin to ὀρύσσω, "to stir up"].

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] ("The adorning thing;" hence) *An ornament, decoration*.

or-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, or-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth;" hence) 1. *To speak*.—2. *To beg, pray, beseech*.

Orodes, is and i, m. *Orodes*; a king of the Parthians.

or-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of or-ior.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ob), "before;" tendo] ("To spread or stretch out before" one; hence) *To expose to view; to show, exhibit, display*.—Pass.: **os-tendor**, tensus or tentus sum, tendi.

ostium, īi, n. 1. *A mouth of anything, e.g. of a river; an entrance*.—2. *A door* [probably akin to Sanscrit osthā, "a lip"].

Otacilius, īi, m. *Otacilius*; a Roman name.

Othō, ōnis, m. *Otho*; a Roman name; esp. the Roman emperor who succeeded Galba.

Paculus, i, m. *Paculus*; a Roman name.

Pācōrus, i, m. *Pacorus*; the eldest of the thirty sons of Orodes, king of the Parthians. He was sent by his father, in conjunction with Surena, against Crassus, whom he defeated and slew 9th June, B.C. 53. Pacorus was subsequently defeated and slain on the fourteenth anniversary of his victory over Crassus; viz. 9th June, B.C. 39.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost*. ~~13~~ Sup.: *pæni-ssime*.

Pālæōpharsālus, i, f. *Palaepharsalus* (now *Farsa*); a city of Thessaly, near which a battle between Cæsar and Pompey was fought 12th May, B.C. 48; and in it there fell of Cæsar's troops 200 according to some, 1200 according to others. Pompey's loss is also differently estimated; by some at 15,000, by others at 25,000, killed, together with 21,000 taken prisoners.

Pālæstina, æ, f. *Palestine*; a country of Syria; now sometimes called *The Holy Land*.

Pālāt-inus, ina, inum, adj. [Palatium, "Palatium," one of the seven hills on which Rome was built] *Of, or belonging to, Palatium; Palatine*. Mount Palatine was the first occupied of the seven hills, on which Rome subsequently stood.

pālātium, īi, n. [id.] (After the Augustan age) *A palace*; because Augustus had the imperial abode on Mount Palatium.

pāl-u-s, palūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay or mud;" hence) *A marsh, bog, morass, swamp, fen* [hybrid word: Gr. πηλ-ός, "mud;" ud-us, "wet"].

Pamphylia, æ, f. *Pamphylia*; a country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia [Παμφυλία, "the country of the mingled tribes or races"].

Pannōnia, æ, f. *Pannonia*; a country of Europe containing the modern provinces of Croatia, Carniola, Slavonia, Bosnia, and Hungary.—Hence, **Pann-ōnī-us**, a, um (-cus, -ca, -cum), adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pannonia; Pannonian*.

Pansa, æ, m. *Pansa*; a Roman name. **Panticapæon**, i, n. *Panticapæon*; a city of Pontus.

Paphlāgo, ōnis, m. *A Paphlagonian*.—Hence, **Paphlāgōn-ia**, iæ, f. *The country of the Paphlagonians; Paphlagonia*, the most northern country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine, lay between Bithynia on the west, and Pontus on the east, while Galatia formed its boundary on the south.

Pāpīrius, īi, m. *Papirius*; a Roman name.

pār(a)-ns, ntis, part. pres. of par(a)-o. **pārā-tus**, ta, tum, part. perf. of par(a)-or.

pār-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for pariens; fr. pari-o] 1. *A parent; a father, a mother*.—2. *A kinsman, relative; parent*.

Tarquinius, *the kinsman of Tarquin*: book i. chapter 8.

pār-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. [akin to par-io] 1. *To come forth; to appear or be visible.*—2. *To obey.*—3. *To be subject to.*

pār-īter, adv. [par, "equal"] *Equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well.*

pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring or put;" hence) *To make or get ready; to prepare, furnish, equip.*—Pass.: **pār-or**, ātus sum, āri [Gr. φέρω, Lat. fer-o, "to bear"].

parr-ī-cīd-īum, ūi, n. [probably for parr-i-cēd-īum; fr. pater, patr-is; (i); cēd-o] 1. *The murder of one's father, parricide.*—2. *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.*—3. *The murder of a free citizen.*

par-s, tis, f. ("That which is cut;" hence) 1. *A part, piece, portion, share.*—2. *Mostly plural*: A political party, faction, etc. [probably akin to Gr. φάγω, "to cut"].

Parthēnōpōlis, is, f. *Parthenopolis*; a city of Mœsia Inferior [Παρθενόπολις, "Maiden-City"].

Parthus, i, m. *A Parthian.* The kingdom of Parthia was founded by Arsaces, a man of obscure origin, about 250 years before the Christian era, and retained its independence till A.D. 229, when it became a province of Persia.

part-im, adv. [part-ior, "to divide"] ("By a dividing;" hence) *Partly, in part.*

par-tus, tūs, m. [par-io, "to bring forth"] *A bringing forth; a bearing, birth.*

pār-um, adv. [akin to par-vus] 1. *Too little, not enough.*—2. *Little, not very, not particularly.*

parvus, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain] *Small, little.* ☞ Comp. irregular: minor; Sup. irregular: minimus and minūmus.

pā-sco, vi, stum, scēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To nourish, maintain, support by food, feed.*—2. *Of cattle*: *To feed, pasture, drive to pasture, etc.*—Pass.: **pā-scor**, stus sum, sci (In reflexive force): *To graze; to browse or feed upon* [akin to Sanscrit root PA, "to feed"].

pas-sus, sūs, m. [for pad-sus; from pa(n)d-o, "to stretch out"] ("A stretching out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step, pace.*—2. *A pace, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet*: mille passūs, *a thousand paces, a (Roman) mile.*

pas-tor, tōris, m. [for pasc-tor; fr. pasc-o] 1. *A feeder, maintainer.*—2. *A feeder of cattle; a herdsman, shepherd.*

pāt-ē-fācio, fēci, factum, fācere, 3. v. a. [pat-co; (e); facio] *To make or lay open; to throw open.*—Pass.: **pāt-ē-fio**, factus sum, flēri.

pātēfac-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of patefio, through PATEFAC.

pātēfio, lēri, v. patefacio.

pāt-ēo, ūi, no supine, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be, stand, or lie open* [akin to Gr. πατ-άννυμι, "to extend"].

pā-ter, tris, m. ("The accomplisher of protecting or of nourishing;" hence) *A father* [akin to Sanscrit root PA, "to nourish or feed," whence pa-sco; cf. Gr. πα-τήρ].

pāter, ūis, na, num, adj. [pater, pat(e)r-is] *Of, or belonging to, a father, pertaining to a father; on the father's side, paternal.*

pāt-ior, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep. 1. *To bear, suffer, endure.*—2. *To submit to.*—3. *To permit, allow* [akin to παθ, root of πᾶ-σχω, "to suffer"].

pātrī-a, æ, f. [pātrī-us, "of, or belonging to, a father"] ("A thing—e.g. country—belonging to one's father;" hence) *Fatherland, native country.*

pātr-īmōnīum, īmōnīi, n. [pater, patr-is] ("A thing pertaining to the father;" hence) *A paternal estate, property inherited from a father, patrimony.*

pātr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pater, patr-is] 1. *To make, or appoint, as pater;* so, in the phrase, "pater patratus," i.e. "the pater appointed," a name given to the *fetialis* or priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites.—2. *To bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish.*—Pass.: **pātr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pātr-ūus, i, m. [pater, patr-is] ("One belonging to a pater;" hence) *A father's brother, an uncle.*

pauci, v. paucus.

paucus, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain]

1. Sing.: a. *Small, little, light, trifling.*—b. *Small in number, few.*—2. Plur.: *Few, little.* ☞ Comp. plur.: pauciores, etc.; Sup. plur.: paucissimi, etc.

paul-isper, adv. [paul-us, "very little or small"] *For a little while, for a short time.*

Paulus, i, m. [id.] *Paulus*; a Roman name.

pauper, ēris, adj. [etym. uncertain] *Poor, needy.* ☞ Comp.: paupēr-ior; Sup.: pauper-rimus.

pax, pācis, f. [=pac-s; fr. root PAC, PAG, whence pa(n)g-o, "to bind or fasten"] ("The binding or fastening thing;" hence) *Peace* (concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents).

pec-tus, tōris, n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *The breast-bone, the breast.*—2. *The soul, mind, understanding.*

pecū-nia, nīæ, f. [for pecud-nia; fr. pecus, pecud-is, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to pecus;" hence) 1. *Property, wealth.*—2. *Money.*

pēd-e-s, itis, m. [for ped-i-ts; fr. pes, ped-is; i, root of e-o] 1. *One that goes on foot.*—2. *A foot-soldier*: plur.: *Infantry.*

Peligni, ōrum, m. *The Peligni*; a people of central Italy, descended from the Sabines.

pel-lo, pēpūli, pulsum, pellēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go;" hence) *To drive; to*

drive, thrust, or turn out or away; to expel.
—Pass.: **pel-lor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

pēn-ētro, etrāvi, etrātum, etrāre, 1. v. a. [root **PEN**, denoting the idea of "entering," "the interior," etc.] ("To insert or thrust, into the inside;" hence) *To pierce into; to enter, penetrate any thing.*

pēn-itus, adv. [root **PEN**, which denotes the idea of "entering," "the interior," etc.] 1. *From within; from the inside.*—2. *Deeply.*—3. *Thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely.*

pēr, prep. gov. acc. case. *Through* [akin to Sanscrit para].

percus-sor, sōris, m. [for percut-sor; from percut-io, "to strike"] 1. *A striker, assailant, etc.*—2. *A murderer, assassin.*


perd-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of **perd-or**.

perdo, perdīdi, perdītum, perdēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To make away with, destroy, ruin.*—2. *To lose.*—Pass.: **perdor**, perdītus sum, perdi [perhaps Gr. *πέρω*, "to destroy"].

perdōm-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of **perdom-or**.

per-dōmo, dōmūi, dōmītum, dōmāre, 1. v. a. [per, "thoroughly;" domo] 1. *To thoroughly tame.*—2. *To thoroughly subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer.*—Pass.: **per-dōmor**, dōmītus sum, dōmāri.

pēr-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. irreg. 1. *To go through.*—2. *To perish, lose one's life, die: morbo perire, to perish or die by disease: i.e. to die a natural death, and not to be cut off by poison, assassination, war, etc.*—3. *To be ruined or undone.*

perfec-tus (for perfac-tus), ta, tum. 1. Part. perf. of **perfic-ior**, through true root **PERFAC**.—2. Pa.: *Complete, perfect, excellent, etc.*  Comp.: **perfect-ior**; Sup.: **perfect-issimus**.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To carry through.*—2. *To bear throughout, to carry to the end.*—3. *To suffer, endure, undergo.*—4. *To continue to bear or undergo.*—5. *To convey, transport.*—Pass.: **per-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

per-ficio, fēcī, factum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for per-facio; fr. per, "thoroughly;" facio] 1. ("To make thoroughly;" hence) a. *To make up, form.*—b. *To finish, conclude.*—2. ("To do thoroughly;" hence) *To accomplish, execute, carry out.*—Pass.: **per-ficior**, factus sum, fēcī.

perfid-ia, læ, f. [perfid-us, "faithless"] ("The quality of the perfidus;" hence) *Faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy.*

perfug-a, æ, m. [perfug-io, "to desert"] *A deserter to the enemy.*

Pergāmus, i, m; **Pergānum**, i, n. *Pergamus or Pergamum* (now *Bergamo*); a city of Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library.


per-go, rexi, rectum, gere, 3. v. a. and n. [for per-rego; from per, "quite;"

rego, "to make straight"] ("To make quite straight;" hence) 1. Act.: *To proceed, or go on, with a thing; to continue a thing, or doing a thing.*—2. Neut.: *To proceed; i.e. to go or come.*

pēri-cūlum, cūli, also **pēri-clum**, cli, n. [peri-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying;" hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, proof, attempt, essay.*—2. *Risk, hazard, danger, peril.*

pēr-īmo, ĩmi, emtum, (emptum), Im-ēre, 3. v. a. [for per-emo: from per, "entirely;" emo, "to take"] *To take away entirely; to annihilate, utterly destroy.*—Pass.: **per-īmor**, emtus (emptus) sum, ĩmi.

pēr-inde, adv. [per, "quite;" inde] *Quite, or completely, as; in the same manner; just as; equally; in like manner; just so.*

pēri-tus, ta, tum, adj. [peri-or, "to go through;" "to try"] ("Having gone through or tried" a thing; hence) *Experienced, skilful, well-skilled.*  Comp.: **pērit-ior**; Sup.: **pērit-issimus**.


per-māneo, mansi, mansum, măn-ēre, 2. v. n. [per, "quite;" maneo] *To stay to the end, to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere.*

permitt-ens, entis, part. pres. of **permitt-o**.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To let through, suffer to pass through.*—2. *To grant, allow, concede, give leave, permit.*—Pass.: **per-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

permūtā-tio, ōnis, f. [permut(a)-o, "to interchange"] *An interchanging, exchanging.*

pernic-ies, lēi, f. [for pernec-ies; fr. pernec-o, "to kill utterly"] 1. *A killing or slaying utterly.*—2. *Destruction, ruin, overthrow, calamity, misfortune.*

pernici-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [pernici-es ("Full of perniciēs;" hence) *Very destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious.*  Comp.: **perniciōsior**; Sup.: **pernici-ōsissimus**.

Perperna, æ, m. *Perperna*; the name of a Roman consul.

per-pet-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [per; root **PET**; whence pat-eo (also Gr. *περ-άπτω*, "to extend")] ("Extending through;" hence) 1. *Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.*—2. *Of duration in time: Constant, lasting, perpetual: in perpetuum (sc. tempus). For ever, in perpetuity.*

Persæ, ārum, m. *The Persians*; the inhabitants of Persia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which in its ancient state extended to Media on the north, to the Persian Gulf on the south, to Caramania on the east, and to Susiana on the west. About 559 years before the Christian era, the Persian empire was founded by Cyrus the Great, on the ruins of the empire of the Medes, and it soon included in its dominions all the countries between the Hellespont and the Indus, and between Arabia and Pontus. Its glory was, how-

ever, but of short duration. About B.C. 331, Alexander the Great totally subdued it, and it remained for 500 years subject to the power of the Greeks and Parthians. Persia was again erected into a kingdom, A.D. 229, by Artaxerxes, a common soldier, and continued an independent and extensive empire till about A.D. 660, when it was finally conquered by the Saracens. The Persians were remarkable principally for their warlike spirit, for their ability to bear the excessive toils and labours of a military life, for their love of splendour, and for their superstition. They worshipped as deities the sun, moon, and stars, and even offered sacrifices to fire. Persepolis (or, as its magnificent ruins are now called, Estakar, or Tehelminar) was the capital of the ancient empire.

persēc-ūtus (**persēqu-ūtus**), ūta, ūtum, part. perf. of **persequ-or**.

persēqu-endus, enda, endum, gerundive from **persequ-or**.

per-sēquor, sēcūtus and sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [per, "thoroughly," sequor] 1. In good sense: *To follow perseveringly, to follow after, to continue to follow*.—2. In hostile sense: *To follow after, chase, pursue*.

Perseus, i, m. *Perseus*; the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Æmilius Paulus.

persēvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [persever-us, "very strict"] *To strictly abide by or adhere to anything; to continue or last; to persist, persevere in any thing*.

Pērūsia, æ, f. *Perusia* (now *Perugia*); one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria.

pē-s, pēd-is, m. ("The going thing;" hence) *A foot* [for ped-s; akin to Sanscrit root PAD, "to go"].

pestilēt-ia, iæ, f. [pestilens, pestilent-is, "pestilential"] ("The quality of the pestilens;" hence) *An infectious, or contagious, disease; a plague, pest, pestilence*.

pēt-ens, entis, part. pres. of **pet-o**.

pēt-o, ivi or ii, itum, ēre, 3. v. a. 1.: a. *To fall upon*.—b. *To attack, assault, assail*.—2. ("To fly towards;" hence) a. *To seek*.—b. *To demand, ask, require, entreat, desire*.—c. *To proceed to*.—Pass.: **pēt-or**, itus sum, i [akin to Sanscrit root PAT, "to fall," "to fly"].

Petreius, ii, m. *Petreius*; a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.

Phamēa, æ, m. *Phamea*; a man's name.

Pharnāces, is, m. *Pharnaces*; a king of Pontus, son of Mithridates the Great.

Phasēlis, īdis, f. *Phaselis*; a town of Lycia on the borders of Pamphylia (now *Fionda*).

Philippi, ōrum, m. plur. *Philippi* (now *Filibe*); a town of Macedonia.

Philippus, i, m. *Philip*; the name of three kings of Macedon.

phīlōsōphus, i, m. *A philosopher* [φιλόσοφος, "a philosopher," i.e. "a lover of wisdom"].

Phœnice, es, f. *Phœnice* or *Phœnicia*; an ancient country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, near Palestine. Its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon. Its inhabitants were distinguished by their industry, by the excellence of their manufactures, and by their skill in navigation.

Phrygia, æ, f. *Phrygia*; a country of Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor.

Picen-tes, tum, v. *Picenum*.

Pic-ēnum, ēni, n. [probably pic-us, "a woodpecker"] ("A thing pertaining to picus;" hence) *Picenum*; a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality (the territory of the modern *Ancona*).—Hence, **Picen-tes**, tium, m. *The inhabitants of Picenum, the Picentes*.

Pic-tor, tōris, m. [pic-tor, "painter"] *Pictor*; a Roman name.

pic-tus (for pig-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of pi(n)g-o, through root **PIG**.

pi(n)g-o, pinxi, pictum, pingēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To paint*.—2. *To adorn, decorate, embellish*.—Pass.: **pi(n)g-or**, pictus sum, pingi [root **PIG**, akin to Sanscrit root **PIṆDSh**, "to colour"].

Piræus, i, m. *Piræus*; the harbour of Athens, from which it was distant between four and five miles, and was joined to it by long walls. Cornelius Nepos gives an account of their being built, in his *Life of Themistocles*. It is now *Porto Leone*.

pirāta, æ, m. *A corsair, pirate* [Gr. *πειρατής*, "an attempter or attacker"].

pirāticus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, a corsair or pirate; piratical* [Gr. *πειρατικός*, "piratical"].

piscis, is, m. [etym. uncertain] *A fish*.

pisc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [pisc-is] *To fish*.

1. **pius**, a, nm, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. With reference to religion, the gods, etc.: *Pious, devout*.—2. Of conduct towards parents, etc.: *Affectionate, tender, kind*.

2. **Pius**, Pii, m. [1. pius] *Pius*; a Roman name.

plāc-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To be pleasing, to please*.—2. Impers.: *Placet, placuit, placitum est, It is, etc., resolved upon; it is, etc., ordered or determined*.

plācet, v. *placeo*.

plāc-idus, ida, idum, adj. [plac-eo] ("Pleasing;" hence) *Gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **plāc-idior**; Sup.: **plāc-idissimus**.

Plautius, ii, m. *Plautius*; a Roman general who in the time of the Emperor

Claudius obtained a triumph for his successes in Britain.

pleb-s, is and (anciently) *ēi*, f. ("The multitude or many;" hence) *The common people, lower orders, populace* [akin to Gr. *πλῆθος*, "multitude"].

plūrim-am, adv. [plurim-us] *Most, very much*.

plūrius, a, um, sup. adj. v. multus.

pōēma, ātis, n. *A composition in verse, a poem* [Gr. *ποίημα*, "a thing made"].

pōena, ē, f. ("The purifying or acquitting thing;" hence) *Indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty* [akin to Gr. *ποινή*; both being obtained from the Sanscrit root *pu*, "to purify"].

Pōni, ōrum, m. *The Pēni or Carthaginians*. See Punicus.

Pōlēm-o (-on), ōnis, m. *Polemo*; a king of Pontus. — Hence, **Pōlēmōn-iācus**, iāca, iācum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Polemo*; *Polemonian, Polemoniāc*.

pol-licēor, licētus sum, licēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-liceor; fr. inseparable prefix *pot*, used in intensive force; liceor, "to bid"] ("To bid or offer largely or greatly;" hence) *To hold forth, promise, or offer anything*.

Pōmētīa, ē, f. *Pometia*; a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called *Suessa Pometia* (perhaps the modern *Torre Petrarā* or *Mesa*).

pōmpa, ē, f. 1. *A solemn procession, a public procession of any kind*. — 2. *Parade, display, ostentation, pomp* [Gr. *πομπή*, "a procession"].

Pompeius, īi, m. *Pompeius* or *Pompey*; a Roman name; especially Pompey surnamed the Great, the Roman triumvir, and also his two sons Cneius and Sextus Pompeius.

Pompilius, īi, m. *Pompilius*; a Roman name. See Numa.

pond-o, n. indecl. [for pend-o; from pend-o, "to weigh"] *A pound, or pounds, in weight*.

pond-us, ēris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o] ("A weighing thing;" hence) *A weight*.

pō-no, pōnī, pōnitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [probably for pos-no; fr. root *pos*] 1. *To put, place, set, lay*. — 2. *To set up, erect, build*. — 3. *To set or lay aside*. — Pass.: **pō-nor**, pōnitus sum, pōni.

Ponticus, a, um, v. Pontus.

Pontius, īi, m. *Pontius*; a Roman name.

Pontus, ī, m. *Pontus*; a country of Asia Minor, divided into three parts: viz. Pontus Galāticus, Pontus Pōlēmōn-iācus, and Pontus Cappādōcius. — Hence, **Pont-īcus**, īca, īcum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pontus*; **Pontic**; Ponticum mare, *the Pontic sea*; i. e. *the Euxine or Black Sea*. Its modern name is attributed to the thick fogs in which it is frequently enveloped.

pō-pūl-us, ī, m. ("The many;" hence) 1. *A people*. — 2. *The people*; plur.: *Peoples*; i. e. *nations* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. Gr. *πολ-ύς*, "many;" reduplicated].

Porcius, īi, m. *Porcius*; a Roman name.

Porsēna, ē, m. *Porsena*; a king of Tuscany, who made war upon the Romans for the purpose of restoring the Tarquin family to the throne.

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through;" hence) 1. *A gate*. — 2. *An entrance, avenue* [probably for per-ta; fr. *περ-άω*, "to pass through;" whence *πόρος*, "a way"].

port-īcus, īcūs, f. [port-a] ("A thing pertaining to a porta;" hence) *A walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico*.

por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intrans. *To bear or carry; to convey*. — Pass.: **por-tor**, tātus sum, tāri [etym. uncertain; but probably like fer-o, and Gr. *φέρ-ω*, akin to Sanscrit root *BHRI*, "to bear;" and so, a frequentative or intensive form of fer-o].

po-sco, pōposci, no supine, poscēre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain; but according to some for pet-sco, fr. pet-o] *To ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire*. — **po-scor**, no perfect, sci.

pōs-ītūrus, ītūra, ītūrum, part. fut. of po-no, through root *pos*.

pōs-ītus, īta, ītum, part. perf. of pon-o, through root *pos*.

pos-sīdēo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sedeo; from pot, inseparable prefix used in intensive force; sedeo] ("To continue sitting or to sit much" in a place; hence) *To have and to hold, to be master of, to possess*.

pos-sum, pōtūi, no supine, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pot-is, "ruling," "able;" sum] *To have power, to be able*.

post, adv. and prep. [probably contracted from pone, "behind;" est] 1. Adv. a. Of place: *Behind, back, backwards*. — b. Of time: *Afterwards, after*. — 2. Prep. gov. acc. a. Of place: *Behind*. — b. Of time: *After, since*.

post-ēā, adv. [probably for post-eam] Of time: *After this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*.

postēr-i, ōrum, v. posterus.

postērior, us, v. posterus.

post-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. [post] 1. Positive: *Coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*. — As Subst.: **postēri**, ōrum, m. (sc. homines) *Coming generations, descendants, posterity*. — 2. Comparative: **postērior**, us, *That comes or follows, after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later*. — 3. Superlative: **post-ērmus** (or **post-ūrmus**), a, um, a. *The hindmost, the last*. — b. Where a thing is last; *the end, or last part, of anything*. — Adverbial expressions: **post-ērmō**

also *ad postrēmum*, *At last, finally, in the last place.*

post-hac, adv. *After this time; hereafter, henceforth.*

Posthūmūs, īi, m. *Posthumius; a Roman name.*

post-quam (also written as two words, *post quam*), adv. *After that, after, as soon as, when.*

postremo, v. *posterus.*

postrēmus, a, um, v. *posterus.*

pōt-ens, entis, part. pres. of *possum*; only used as adj. 1. *Mighty, powerful, potent.*—2. *Able, capable.* **Comp.**: pōtent-ior; Sup.: pōtent-issimus.

pōtes-tas, tātis, f. [for *potent-tas*, from *potens*, *potent-is*] ("The quality of the potens;") hence *Power.*

pōt-ior, itus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [*pot-is*, "powerful"] *To become powerful over, or master of; to take possession of; to get, acquire, obtain.*

pōti-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *poti-or*. **pōti**, prep. gov. abl. case [akin to *pro*] *Before, in front of.*

præ-bēo, būi, būtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted from *præ-hi-beo*; for *præ-habeo*] 1. *To hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer.*—2. *To give, supply.*—3. With personal pron.: *To shew one's self.*—Pass.: **præ-bēor**, būtus sum, bēri.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. *To go before, precede.*

præ-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. and n. [for *præ-capio*] 1. Act.: *To take, get, or receive before or beforehand.*—2. Neut.: *To enjoin, order, direct, bid, command, charge.*—Pass.: **præ-cīpior**, ceptus sum, cīpi.

præcīpitā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *præcīpit(a)-or*.

præcīpit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*præceps*, *præcīpit-is*, "headlong"] *To throw, or cast, headlong or head foremost; to precipitate.*—Pass.: **præcīpit-or**, ātus sum, āri.

præcīpū-e, adv. [*præcipu-us*] *Especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally.*

præcīp-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. [*præcīpio*] ("That is taken before other things;") hence) 1. *Particular, peculiar, especial.*—2. *Special, principal, excellent, distinguished, chief.*

præda, æ, f. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Property taken in war; booty, spoil, prey, plunder, pillage.*—2. *An animal, bird, etc., taken in the chase, etc.; prey, game.*

præfec-tus, tī, m. [for *præfac-tus*; from *præfic-io*, through true root **PRÆFAC**] 1. *One placed in office, put in authority, appointed to direct, etc.; an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect, etc.*—2. As a title of particular officers, civil or military: *President, commander, prefect.*

præ-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. 1. *To bear before, to carry in front.*—2. *To place a person or thing before another in*

esteem; to prefer to.—Pass.: **præ-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

præ-ficio, fēcī, fectum, fēcīre, 3. v. a. [for *præ-facio*] *To set or place over any thing as officer, superintendent, leader, etc.; to place in authority over, appoint to the command of.*—Pass.: **præ-ficior**, fectus sum, fēcī.

præ-em-ium, īi, n. [for *præ-em-ium*; fr. *præ*; *em-o*, "to take"] ("A taking, or that which is taken, beyond or above others;") hence) *A reward, recompense.*

Præneste, is, f. *Præneste* (now *Palestrina*); a town of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nnts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it.—Hence, **Prænestini**, īnōrum, m. *The Prænestines.*

Prænestīni, orum, v. *Præneste.*

præ-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To put or place before, to place first.*—2. *To set before or above, to prefer.*—Pass.: **præ-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. [*præ*; *s-um*] ("Being before" one; hence) 1. *Present.*—2. *Prompt, powerful, efficacious.* **Comp.**: *præsent-ior*; Sup.: *præsent-issimus.*

præsid-ium, īi, n. [*præsid-eo*, "to sit in front;") hence, "to protect"] ("A protecting, guarding," etc.; hence) 1. *Defence, aid, assistance, protection.*—2. *A garrison, forces in garrison.*

præstant-issimus, issīma, issīmum, sup. adj. *Most excellent.* **Pos.**: *præstans*; Comp.: *præstant-ior.*

præ-sto, stīti, stītum and stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: *To stand before or in front.*—2. Act.: *To give, offer, render, afford, furnish.*—Pass.: **præstor**, stītus sum, stāri.

præ-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. ("To be before a thing or person;") hence) *To be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. case [*præ*; with demonstrative suffix *ter*] 1. *Past, by, before, along.*—2. *Besides, except.*

præter-ēā, adv. [for *præter-eam*; from *præter*; is (acc. fem. sing.) *eam*] 1. *Beyond this or that, besides.*—2. *Besides, moreover.*

prætex-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*prætēx-o*, "to weave in front"] *Woven at the front or edge: toga prætexta, the toga prætexta, or edged toga; i. e. the toga, or outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and certain priests at Rome, and, also, by freeborn children of both sexes.*

præ-tor, tōris, m. [for *præi-tor*, from *præ-o*, "to go before," through true root **PRÆI**] ("One who goes before;") hence) 1. *A leader, head, chief, president.*—2. *A prætor; a Roman magistrate, charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 387: after the first Punic war there were two.*

prætor-ius, *ia, ium*, adj. [prætor] *Of, or belonging to, a prætor; prætorian.*

prand-ium, *ii, n.* [prand-eo, "to eat early in the morning"] ("An eating early in the morning;" hence) *That which is taken early in the morning; an early meal; a breakfast; perhaps luncheon, taken before noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc.*

prāv-us, *a, um*, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Crooked, not straight, distorted.* — 2. *Perverse, wicked, vicious, bad.* **Comp.**: prāv-ior; Sup.: prāv-issimns.

prēmo, *pressi, pressum, prēmēre*, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To press, squeeze.* — 2. *To press down.* — 3. *To check, arrest, stop.* — 4. *To suppress, restrain.* — 5. *To oppress.* — 6. *To depreciate, disparage.* — Pass.: prēmor, pressus sum, prēmī.

prē-tium, *ti, n.* ("That which buys or purchases;" hence) 1. *Money, wealth.* — 2. *Worth, value, price in money.* — 3. *Morally: Worth, value, esteem.* — 4. *Pay, hire, wages, reward: operæ pretium, a reward of labour, etc., i. e. a thing worth one's while [akin to Gr. πρὶ-αρθαι, "to buy"].*

prim-o, adv. [prim-ns] *At first, in the first place, firstly.*

prim-um, adv. [id.] *At first, in the first place, at the beginning.*

pri-mus, *ma, mum*, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. prē; with superlative suffix mus] *First.* **Comp.**: pri-or.

prin-cep-s, *clpis*, adj. [for prim-cap-s; from prim-us; cap-io] ("Taking the first" place, or "taken the first;" hence) 1. *Of time or order: First.* — 2. *Of rank, position, etc.: First, chief, most eminent, most distinguished.* — As Subst.: *principes*, *clpis*, comm. gen.: a. *A chief, head, leader, leading person.* — b. *A prince; a ruler, emperor, etc.*

princip-ātus, *ātus, m.* [principes, princip-is] ("The state or condition of princes;" hence) 1. *A beginning, origin.* — 2. *The first or chief rank or position; pre-eminence.* — 3. *Absolute power.*

prior, *us*, comp. adj. *Former; v. primus.*

1. **pris-cus**, *ca, cum*, adj. [obsolete pris, akin to præ, pro] 1. *Of, or belonging to, former times; old, olden, ancient, antique.* — 2. *Former, previous.*

2. **Priscus**, *i, m.* [l. priscus] *Priscus; a cognomen of the first Tarquin.*

prius, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of prior] *Before, sooner, earlier.*

privā-tus, *ta, tum*, adj. [priv(a)-o, "to make separate"] *Apart from the state, peculiar to one's self; of, or belonging to, an individual person; private.*

priv-i-gn-us, *i, m.* [contracted from priv-i-gen-us; fr. priv-us, "separate;" (i); gen-o = gigno] ("One brought forth, or begotten, separately;" hence) *A step-son.*

pro, prep. gov. abl. case. 1. *Before.* —

2. *For, on behalf of.* — 3. *In the place of, instead of* [Gr. πρὸ, "before"].

prō-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, cēdere*, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth or forward;" cedo] *To go or come forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prō-consul, *consūlis, m.* *A pro-consul; one who at the close of his consulship in Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was made governor of a province, or military commander under a governor.*

prō-cumbo, *cūbui, cūbitum, cumbere*, 3. v. n. [pro; cumbo, "to lean"] 1. *To lean, or bend forwards.* — 2. *Of suppliants, the wounded, etc.: To fall forwards, to fall or sink down, to prostrate one's self.*

prō-dūco, *duxi, ductum, dūcere*, 3. v. a. *To lead, or bring forward or forth.* — Pass.: **pro-dūcor**, *ductus sum, dūci.*

produc-tus, *ta, tum*, part. perf. of **produc-or**.

prælium, *ii, n.* [etym. uncertain] *A contest, engagement, battle.*

profec-tus (for profac-tus), *ta, tum*, part. perf. of profic-iscor, through true root PROFAC.

prō-fic-iscor, *fectus sum, ficisci*, 3. v. dep. inch. [for pro-fac-iscor; from pro; fac-io] ("To begin to make one's self to be forwards;" hence) *To set out, go, march, travel, depart.*

prōflūv-ium, *ii, n.* [for proflu(g)-vium; from proflu-o, "to flow forth," through root PROFLEGV] *A flowing forth; a flowing, flow.*

prō-grēdior, *gressus sum, grēdi*, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth or forward;" gradior, "to step or go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

prōgres-sus (for progred-sus), *sa, sum*, part. perf. of progred-ior, through root PROGRED.

prōmis-sus (for promitt-sus), *sa, sum*, part. perf. of promitt-or.

prōmitt-ens, *entis*, part. pres. of promitt-o.

prō-mitto, *misi, missum, mittēre*, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth;" mitto, "to let go"] 1. *To let go forth; to send or put out.* — 2. *To hold out the expectation, etc., of a thing; to promise; to give hope or promise of.* — Pass.: **prō-mittor**, *missus sum, mitti.*

prō-nuntiō, *nuntīavi, nuntiatum, nuntiare*, l. v. a. ("To tell or report in the presence of persons, or publicly;" hence) *To make publicly known; to publish, proclaim, announce.* — Pass.: **prō-nuntior**, *nuntiatum sum, nuntiari.*

prōp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsolete prop-is, "near"] 1. *Near, near at hand, nigh.* — 2. *Almost.* **Comp.**: **prōp-ius**; Sup.: *proxime* (= prop-sime).

prōpen-sus, *sa, sum*, adj. [for propend-sus; from propend-eo, "to hang down"] 1. *Hanging down.* — 2. *Inclined,*

disposed, prone. **Propens-** Comp.: propensior; Sup.: propensissimus.

proprius, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain] *Not in common with others, one's own, proper, peculiar, special, particular.*—As Subst.: **proprium**, li, n. *A property, possession.*

prop-ter, adv. and prep. [prop-is (v. prope); adverbial suffix ter] 1. Adv.: *Near, hard by, close by, at hand.*—2. Prep. Gov. acc. case: a. Of place: *Near.*—b. Of cause, etc.: *On account of, by reason of, for, because of.*

propugnā-tor, tōris, m. [propugn-(a)-o, “to fight for or on behalf of” a place, etc.] *A defender.*

pro-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. 1. *To put forth in writing; to publish any thing by writing.*—2. *To proscribe, outlaw one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, etc.*—Pass.: **pro-scribor**, scriptus sum, scribi.

pro-sēquor, sēquūtus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [pro, “forwards;” sequor] (“To follow forwards” after a person, etc.; hence) 1. *To accompany, attend upon, etc.*—2. *To pursue, continue, proceed, or go on with.*

prospere, adv. [prosper-us, “successful”] *Successfully, prosperously.* **Prosper-** Comp.: **prosper-i-us**; Sup.: **prosper-rime**.

pro-stitūo, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūere, 3. v. a. [for pro-statuo; from pro; statuo, “to set”] (“To place or set forth openly or in public;” hence) 1. *To expose publicly to prostitution; to prostitute.*—2. *To dishonour, sully.*—Pass.: **pro-stitūor**, stitūtus sum, stitūi.

pro-sum, fūi, desse, v. n. [pro, “for or on behalf of;” sum] (“To be for or on behalf of;” hence) *To be useful or of use; to do good, profit, benefit.*

pro-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out.*—2. *To lengthen out any thing as to time; to prolong, protract.*—Pass.: **pro-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

pro-vinc-ia, iæ [etym. uncertain, but usually referred to pro; vinc-o] *A province, i.e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; frequently to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.*

prōvī-sio, sīōnis, f. [for provid-sio; from provid-eo] 1. *A foreseeing, foreknowing.*—2. *Foresight, providence.*—3. *Forethought, precaution for a thing.*

pro-vōco, vōcāvī, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. 1. *To call forth, call out.*—2. *To call forth, call out, challenge, etc.*—Pass.: **pro-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcārī.

proximus (for prop-simus), a, um, adj. *Nearest.* **Pro-** Pos.: obsolete **prōp-is**; Comp.: **prōp-ior**.

Prusias, æ, m. *Prusias; a king of Bithynia.*

Pseudō-Perseus, i, m. (“False or Pretended Perseus”) *Pseudo-Perseus; a man who gave out that he was the son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.*

Pseudō-Philippus, i, m. (“False or Pretended Philip”) *Pseudo-Philip, i.e. Anariscus, who gave out that he was Philip, the son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.*

Ptōlēmæus, i, m. *Ptolemæus or Ptolemy; the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great [Πτολεμαῖος, “Warlike”].*

Ptōlēmāis, Idīs, f. *Ptolemæis; a city of the Cyrenaica, in Libya.*

public-c, adv. [public-us] *Publicly, in public.*

Publ-i-cōl-a, æ, m. [for Popl-i-col-a; from popl-us = popul-us, “the people;” (i); cōl-o, “to honour”] (“One honouring the people,” or “treating the people with respect”) *Poplicola; a cognomen of P. Valerius and his descendants.*

publ-icus, ica, icum, adj. [for poplic-us; from popl-us = populus] (“Pertaining to populus;” hence) *Of, or belonging to, the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common.*—As Subst.: **publicum**, i, n. *The public street.*

Publius, li, m. *Publius; a Roman name.*

pūdic-ītīa, itīæ, f. [pudic-us, “shame-faced”] (“The quality of the pudicus;” hence) *Shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue.*

pūd-icus, ica, icum, adj. [pud-eo, “to be ashamed”] *Shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous.* **Pud-** Comp.: **pūd-ior**; Sup.: **pūd-issimus**.

pūer-ilis, ile, adj. [puer, “a boy”] (“Of, or belonging to, a puer;” hence) 1. *Boysish, childish, youthful.*—2. *Boysish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly.* **Puer-** Comp.: **pueril-ior**.

pug-na, næ, f. [pug, root of pu(n)go, “to stab or thrust”] (“The stabbing or thrusting thing;” hence) *A fight, combat, battle, action, engagement.*

pugna-us, ntis, part. pres. of pugn-(a)-o.

pugnā-tor, tōris, m. [pugn(a)-o] *A fighter, combatant.*

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] *To fight either singly or in armies; to give battle, engage, contend, combat.*—Impers. Pass.: 1. **pugnabatur**, *It was being fought, i.e. battles were being fought.*—2. **pugnatum est**, *It was fought, i.e. a battle was fought.*

Pulcher, chri, m. [pulcher, “beautiful”] *Pulcher; a Roman name.*

pul-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of pel-lor, through root PUL.

Pulvillus, i, m. [pulvillus, “a little cushion”] *Pulvillus; a Roman name.*

Pun-icus, ica, icum, adj. [Pun-i = Pæn-i] *Of, or belonging to, the Puni; Carthaginian, Punic.* *Bellum Punicum, The*

Punic or Carthaginian War, i. e. the war with the Carthaginians. This people had also the name of Puni and Puni, a corruption of Phœnices; the original settlers of Carthage having come from Tyre and Phœnicia about B.C. 878. The first Carthaginian war began B.C. 264, and was concluded B.C. 241. The second began B.C. 218, and terminated B.C. 201. And B.C. 146, after a siege of three years, Carthage, the rival of Rome, was taken by Scipio Africanus the younger; and even its very walls were demolished.

pūn-īo (pæn-), īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [pæn-a] *To inflict punishment upon, to punish.*—Pass.: **pūn-īor**, ītus sum, īri.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us] 1. *To clean, cleanse, make clean.*—2. *To purify.*—3. *To clear or free from.*—Pass.: **pur-gor**, gātus sum, gāri.

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [put-us, "clean," etc.] ("To make clean," etc.; hence) 1. *Of trees: To prune, trim, lop.*—2. *Mentally: a. To clear up, arrange, etc.—b. To think, deem, suppose, conjecture, believe.*—Pass.: **pūt-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Pylæmēnes, is, m. *Pylæmenes; a Paphlagonian monarch, an ally and friend of the Romans.*

Pyrænæus, i, m. *The Pyrenæan chain of mountains, the Pyrenees; a long mountain range separating France from Spain, and extending from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyrrhus; a king of Epirus. After a life solely occupied in the pursuits of war and ambition, this celebrated monarch was killed by a tile which was thrown from a house, as he was endeavouring to take the city of Argos by assault. [Gr. Πύρρος, "Red."]*

quadrāg-ēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. [contracted from quadragint-esimus; fr. quadragint-a, "forty"] *Fortieth.*

quadrīenn-īum, īi, n. [quadrīenn-is, "pertaining to four years"] ("A thing pertaining to quadriennis;" hence) *A space, or term, of four years.*

quadrīngent-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [from quadrīngent-i, "four hundred"] *The four-hundredth.*

quadr-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [contr. and changed from quatuor-i-n-cent-i; from quatuor; (i); (n); cent-um] *Four hundred.*

quadrīngent-īes, adv. [quadrīngent-i] *Four hundred times.*

quær-o, quæsi or quæsi, quæsitum, quærere, 3. v. a. [root QUÆS, or QUÆR] 1. *To seek.*—2. *To seek to learn from any one; to ask, inquire, etc.*—Pass.: **quær-or**, quæsitus sum, quæri.

quæs-tor, tōris, m. [quær-o, through root QUÆS] ("A seeker;" hence) *A quaestor; the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem,*

as delegates or commissioners of the people); some took charge of the treasury, of the public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the ærarium, etc.; and some were appointed as assistants to the consuls or prætors for the provinces.

quā-lis, le, pron. adj. *Of what sort, kind, or nature; what sort of, etc.* [akin to Sanscrit ta-s, "who?"]

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In, or after, what manner; how, how much, as much as.*—2. *As a correlative to tam: As.*—3. *After comparative adjectives, or words involving the idea of comparison (alins, aliter, etc.) Than.*—4. *With designations of time: After, after that.*

quam-quam (quan-quam), adv. *Though, although, albeit.*

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quant-um, adv. [quant-us] *So much as, as much as, as far as.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to qua-lis] *How much, how great.*

quā-re, adv. [abl. fem. of quis; abl. of res] 1. *From what cause? on what account? wherefore? why?*—2. *From what cause or reason; wherefore, why.*—3. *For which reason, wherefore.*

quart-o, adv. [quart-us] *For the fourth time, the fourth time.*

quar-tus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [contracted from quatuor-tus] *The fourth.*

quā-si, conj. [for quam-si] *As if, as though, just as if, as it were.*

quā-tēnus, adv. [quā, abl. fem. of quis; tenus, "up to"] 1. *Until where, how far.* 2. *How far, as far as.*—3. *Seeing that, since, as.*

quāter, num. adv. [akin to Sanscrit katur, "four times;" and Latin quatuor] *Four times.*

quāter-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [either from quater; or contracted from quatuor-ni] *Four each, by fours, four at a time.*

quātūor (quatt-), num. adj. indecl. [akin to Sanscrit katvāras, Gr. τέσσαρες, "four"] *Four.*

quātūor-dēcim (quattuor-), num. adj. indecl. [for quatuor-decem] *Fourteen.*

que, conj. *And.*—Que . . . que, *Both . . . and* [Gr. τε, "and"].

quēr-or, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain, lament, bewail* [root QUER or QUES, akin to Sanscrit root QWAS, "to draw a breath," "fetch a sigh"].

ques-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of quēr-or, through root QUES.

qui, quæ, quod (gen. cuius; dat. cui), pron. rel. 1. *Who, which.*—2. = qualis: *Of what sort or kind.*—3. *At the beginning of a clause, instead of a demonstrative pronoun and conjunction: And this.*—4. *To denote a cause or reason: Because, since.*

quī-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of qui] *Because.*

qui-cumque, **quæ-cumque**, **quod-cumque** (gen.: *cujus-cumque*; dat.: *cui-cumque*), pron. rel. *Whoever, everyone who, everything that*.

qui-dam, **quæ-dam**, **quod-dam** or **quid-dam** (gen.: *cujus-dam*; dat.: *cui-dam*), pron. indef. *A certain person or thing*.

quidēdem, conj. [etym. uncertain] *In-deed, truly*.

quin-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *quingu-decem*; from *quingu-e*; *decem*] *Fifteen*.

quingent-ēsīmus, *ēsīma*, *ēsīmum*, num. adj. [from *quingent-i*] *The five hundredth*.

quin-gent-i, *næ*, *na*, num. adj. [for *quingu-cent-i*; from *quingu-e*; *cent-am*] *Five hundred*.

qui-ni, *næ*, *na*, num. distrib. adj. [for *quingu-ni*; from *quingu-e*] *Five each*.

quingūāg-ēsīmus, *ēsīma*, *ēsīmum*, num. adj. [contracted from *quingūag-int-esimus*, from *quingūagint-a*] *The fiftieth*.

quingu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [*quingu-e*; (*a*); *ginta* = *κοιντα* = *ten*] (*"Five tens;"* hence) *Fifty*.

quinque, num. adj. indecl. = *πέντε*. *Five*.

Quintūs, *ŭ*, m. *Quintius*; a Roman name.

quint-o, adv. [*quint-us*] *For the fifth time*.

1. **quin-tus**, *ta*, *tum*, num. adj. [for *quingu-tus*; from *quingu-e*] *The fifth*.

2. **Quintus**, *i*, m. [*l. quintus*] *Quintus*; a Roman name.

qui-ppe, conj. [*qui*, abl. of relative pronoun *qui*; suffix *ppe*=*pte*] (*"From which very thing;"* hence) 1. *Surely, certainly*.—2. *Quippe quum*, *Inasmuch as*.

Quirīn-ālis, *āle*, adj. [*Quirīn-us*, "*Quirīnus*;" a name assigned to *Romulus*; *Of, or belonging to, Quirīnus*; *Quirīnal*; mons, *the Quirīnal mountain* or simply *the Quirīnal* (now *Monte Cavallo*); one of the seven hills of *Rome*].

quis-quam, **quæ-quam**, **quic-qnam** or **quid-quam** (gen.: *cujus-quam*; dat.: *cui-quam*), pron. indef. *Any person or thing*.

quo, adv. [for *quò-m*, old form of *quem*, acc. of *qui*] 1. *At what place, where*.—2. *To or in what place; whither*.—3. *For which reason, wherefore, whence*.—4. *To what end, for what purpose, wherefore?*—5. *To the end that, in order that*.

quod, conj. [acc. neut. of *qui*] 1. *That, in that*.—2. *Though, although, albeit, even if*.—3. *Since, since that, because*.—4. *Whereas*.

quon-dam, adv. [for *quom-dam*; fr. *quom*, old form of *quem*, acc. of *qui*; with suffix, *dam*] *At a certain time; at one time, once upon a time, formerly*.

quodque, conj. *Also, too*.

quò-usque, adv. [for *quom-usque*;

from *quom*, old form of *quem*; *usque*, "*until*"] (*"Until or as for that which;"* hence) *Of time: Until what time, till when, how long*.

quum (*cum*), adv. and conj. [for *quom*, old form of *quem*, acc. of *qui*] 1. Adv.: *When*.—2. Conj.: *As, since, seeing that*.

Ræt-ŷa, *ŷæ*, f. [*Ræt-i*, "*The Ræti*;" a mountain-people to the north of the *Po*] *The country of the Ræti*; *Rætia*, a country on the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, divided into *Rætia Prima* and *Rætia Secunda*. It included within its boundaries the present territory of the Grisons, Tyrol, and a part of Italy.

rāp-ŷo, *ŷi*, *tum*, *ŷre*, 3. v. a. 1. *To seize and carry off; to snatch away*.—2. *To seize and carry off by force or with violence; to rob, plunder, steal*.—Pass.: **rāp-ŷor**, *tus sum, i*.

rap-tus, *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *rapior*. *re* or *red*, an inseparable particle. *Back, again*.

Rēa, *æ*, f. *Rea*; surnamed *Silvia*; the daughter of *Numitor*, and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*.

rēbella-ns, *ntis*, part. pres. of *rebell(a)-o*.

rē-bello, *bellāvi*, *bellātum*, *bellāre*, 1. v. n. 1. *To wage war again, to renew war*.—2. *To make an insurrection; to revolt, rebel*.

rēcēd-ens, *entis*, part. pres. of *reced-o*.

rē-cēdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdere*, 3. v. n. *To go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede*.—Impers. Pass.: imperfect subjunctive: *recederetur*, *It should be departed*.

rēcēp-tus (for *recap-tus*), *ta*, *tum*, part. perf. of *recip-ior*, through true root *RECAP*.

rē-cīpŷo, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *cīpēre*, 3. v. a. [for *re-capio*; fr. *re*, "*again*:" *capio*] 1. *To take again; to receive back, get again*: *recipere se*, or *recipere se retro*, *to betake one's self back again, to withdraw*.—2. *To retake, recover*.—3. *To receive, admit*.—Pass.: **rē-cīpŷor**, *ceptus sum, cīpi*.

rē-cognosco, *cognōvi*, *cognŷtum*, *cognoscēre*, 3. v. a. *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise*.—Pass.: **re-cognoscor**, *cognŷtus sum, cognosci*.

rē-cord-or, *ātus sum, āri*, 1. v. dep. [*re*; *cor*, *cord-is*, "*the heart*"] (*"To bring again from the heart;"* hence) *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of a thing; to call to mind, remember, recollect*.

rect-um, adv. [*rect-us*, "*straight*"] *Straightly, straight forward*.

redd-ŷtus, *ŷta*, *ŷtum*, part. perf. of *redd-or*.

red-do, *dīdī*, *dŷtum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a

[*red*=*re*, "back again;" *do*, "to put"]
 1. *To put back; to return, restore, replace.*
 2. *To give up, hand over, deliver.*—3. *To make or cause to be; to render.*—Pass.: *red-dor*, dītus sum, dī.

rēd-ēo, īvi or īl, itum, īre, v. n. *To go or come back; to return.*

rēdī-ens, *rede-ntis*, part. pres. of *rede-o*, through true *redī*.

rēd-īgo, īgi, actum, īgīre, 3. v. a. [for *red-ago*] 1. *To drive, lead, or bring back.*—2. *To bring within a certain state or condition; to reduce.*—Pass.: *red-īgor*, actus sum, īgi.

rēdīm-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of *redimo*.

rēd-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for *red-emo*. fr. *red*; *emo*, "to buy"] 1. *To buy back, repurchase.*—2. *To ransom, release, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.*—Pass.: *rēd-īmor*, emptus sum, īmi.

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. *To lead or bring back; to conduct back.*—Pass.: *rē-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

rēduc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *reduc-or*.

rē-fēro, rētūli (rettuli), rēlātum, rēferre, v. a. irreg. 1. *To bear, carry, or carry back.*—2. *To count or reckon.*—Pass.: *re-fēror*, lātus sum, ferri.

rē-fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgēre, 3. v. n. *To flee back; to run away, flee, escape.*

rēg-ens, entis, part. pres. of *reg-o*.

rēg-īna, īnæ, f. [reg-o] ("The ruling one;" hence) *A queen.*

rēg-īo, īnis, f. [reg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing;" hence) 1. *A direction, line.*—2. *A portion of country of indefinite extent; a territory, province, district, region*: plur.: *Lands, territories.*

rēg-īus, īa, īum, adj. [rex, reg-is] *Of, or belonging to, a king; kingly, royal, regal.*

regna-ns, ntis, part. pres. of *regn(a)-o*.
regnā-tum est, impers. pass. verb of perf. tense, from *regn(a)-o*. *It was reigned; i.e. kings reigned or royal power was exercised.*

regn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [regn-um] ("To have a regnum;" hence) 1. *To be lord or sovereign; to rule, govern.*—2. *To have royal power; to reign.*

reg-num, nī, n. [reg-o] ("That which rules;" hence) *A kingdom.*

rēg-o, rexi, rectum, rēgēre, 3. v. a. *To rule, govern, sway.*—Pass.: *rēg-or*, rectus sum, rēgi [akin to Sanscrit root *ṛadshu*, "to shine;" also, "to rule"].

rēgrēdī-ens, entis, pres. part. of *regredi-or*.

rē-grēdīor, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for *re-gradior*, from *re*; *gradior*, "to step"] *To go, or come, back; to turn back, return.*

rēgres-sus (for *regred-sus*), sa, sum, part. perf. of *regred-ior*.

Rēgūlus, ī, in. [regulus, "a little or petty king"] *Regulus; a Roman consul who was vanquished and taken prisoner*

by the Carthaginians. His story supplies a noble instance of patriotic heroism, and, at the same time, a melancholy proof of the deadly passions of human nature, even in a refined state of civilisation, such as the Carthaginians had attained, when not curbed by religion. Regulus would not have his country lose its dearly bought advantages by regard for him. The Carthaginians, irritated at the refusal of peace, more especially as this was through the persuasion of Regulus, taxed their ingenuity to devise the most excruciating and protracted torments for their luckless prisoner. According to the accounts which have come down to us, they first placed him in a barrel, stuck full of sharp razors and pointed iron spikes; they then cut off his eye-lids, and left him to endure the agonies consequent upon being exposed, in this wretched condition, to the terrific heat of an African sun. In this state he remained for several days, in the most excruciating torture, till death at length relieved him from his tormentors and their torments.

rēlic-tus (for *reliqu-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *reli(n)qu-or*.

rēlinqu-ens, entis, part. pres. of *relinqu-o*.

rē-linguo, īqui, licium, linguēre, 3. v. a. [re, "back or behind;" *linguo*] 1. *To leave behind.*—2. *To leave, go away from.*—3. *To abandon, forsake.*—Pass.: *rē-linguor*, licitus sum, linqui.

rēliqu-īa, īarum, f. [reli(n)qu-o] *The leavings; the remains, relics, residue.*

rēliqu-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Left behind, remaining.*

rē-mando, mandāvi, mandātum, mandāre, 1. v. a. *To send back word, to notify in return.*—Pass.: *re-mandor*, mandātus sum, mandāri: Impers. indic. perf.: *remandatum est*, *Word was sent back.*

rē-mānēo, mansi, no supine, mānēre, 2. v. n. 1. *To stay or remain behind.*—2. *To stay, remain, continue, abide, endure.*

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. *To send back.*—Pass.: *rē-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

rē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. *To move or draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove.*—Pass.: *rē-mōvēor*, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

1. *rē-mus*, ī, m. [probably for *ret-mus*; from root *ēpes* or *ēper*, whence *ἐπέσ-σω*, *ἐπερ-μύω*] ("The rowing thing;" hence) *An oar.*

2. *Rēmus*, ī, m. *Remus; the twin brother of Romulus.*

rē-nōvo, nōvāvi, nōvātum, nōvāre, 1. v. a. *To renew, restore.*—Pass.: *rē-nōvor*, nōvātus sum, nōvāri.

rē-nuntīo, nuntīāvi, nuntīātum, nuntīāre, 1. v. a. *To bring or carry back word; to report, announce.*—Pass.: *rē-nuntīor*, nuntīātus sum, nuntīāri.

rĕpārā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *repar*(a)-or.

rĕ-pāro, pārvī, pāratum, pārare, 1. v. a. *To get, acquire, or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pāror**, pāratum sum, pāri.

rĕ-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, pĕrire, 4. v. a. [for *re-pario*; fr. *re*, "again;" *pario*, "to produce"] ("To produce again;" hence) 1. *To find, meet with.*—2. *To find out, discover.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pĕrior**, pertus sum, pĕiri.

rĕper-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *reper*-ior.

rĕpĕt-ens, entis, part. pres. of *repet*-o.

rĕpĕt-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of *repet*-or.

rĕ-pĕto, pĕtvi, pĕtū, pĕtū, pĕtū, pĕtū, 3. v. a. [re, "back;" *peto*] 1. *To fetch, bring, or take back.*—2. *To seek again.*—3. *To demand back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pĕtor**, pĕtū sum, pĕti.

rĕ-pōno, pōsū, pōsū, pōnere, 3. v. a. *To lay, place, put, or set back again; i. e. to lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place; to replace, restore, etc.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pōnor**, pōsū sum, pōni.

rĕ-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. *To bear, carry, or bring back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

rĕ-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendere; also, **rĕ-prendo**, prĕndi, prĕnsū, prĕndere, 3. v. a. [re, "again;" *prehendo* or *prendo*] 1. *To lay hold of again; to catch, seize, or take again.*—2. *To blame.*—Pass.: **rĕ-prĕhendor**, prĕhensū sum, prĕhendi; or **rĕ-prendor**, prĕnsū sum, prĕndi.

rĕpudiā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *repudi*(a)-or.

rĕpudiō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*repudi*-um, "a casting off or divorce"] 1. *To cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate.*—2. *To reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate.*—Pass.: **rĕpudiōr**, ātus sum, āri.

rĕ-s, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of;" hence) 1. *A thing, circumstance, matter.*—2. *Property, possessions.*—3. *Plur.: Power, might.* [Gr. *πέω*, "to say."]]

rĕ-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondere, 2. v. a. 1. *To promise a thing in return for something else; to offer or present in return.*—2. *To answer, reply, respond.*—Pass.: **re-spondĕor**, sponsum sum, spondĕri.—Impers. indic. perf.: **responsum est**, *It was answered, a reply was made.*

rĕspon-sum, si, n. [for *respond*-sum; fr. *respond*-eo] *An answer.*

res-publica, rĕi-publicæ, f. *The commonwealth, state, republic.*

re-stitūo, stitūi, stitūtum, stitūere, 3. v. a. [for *re-statuo*; fr. *re*; *statuo*, "to set up"] 1. *To put or set up again; to replace.*—2. *To give back, deliver up,*

return, restore.—Pass.: **re-stitūor**, stitūtus sum, stitūi.

rĕ-sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. *To take up again, take back, resume.*—Pass.: **rĕ-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

rĕte, is, n. [etym. uncertain] *A net.*

rĕ-tinĕo, tinūi, tentum, tinĕre, 2. v. a. [for *re-teneo*; fr. *re*, "back;" *teneo*] 1. *To hold back.*—2. *To detain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-tinĕor**, tentus sum, tinĕri.

rĕ-tro, adv. [re, "back"] *Back, backwards.*

rĕr-us, i, m. [re-s] ("One belonging or pertaining to res;" hence) 1. *A party to an action (res), whether plaintiff or defendant.*—2. *One who is accused or arraigned; a defendant, prisoner, criminal, culprit.*

rĕvĕrent-ia, iæ, f. [reverens, reverent-is, "reverencing"] ("The quality of the reverens;" hence) *Timidity arising from high respect or (more rarely) from fear; respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence.*

rĕvert-ens, entis, part. pres. of *revert*-or.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [re; *vertor*, "to turn one's self"] *To turn back, return.*

rĕ-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. *To call back, recal.*—Pass.: **rĕ-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

rex, rĕgis, m. [for *reg-s*; fr. *reg-o*] ("He who rules;" hence) *A king.*

Rhĕnus, i, m. *The Rhenus (now the Rhine); one of the largest rivers of Europe, dividing France from Germany.*

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus (now the Rhone); a river of Gaul [prob. Northern word = The swift-passing or swift-flowing].*

Rhodi, ōrum, v. *Rhodus.*

Rhōdōpa, æ, f. *Rhodopa; a province in Thrace.*

Rhōdus, i, f. *Rhodus; an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, its school of Rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation (now Rhodes).*—Hence, **Rhōd-ii**, iōrum, m. *The people of Rhodes, the Rhodians.* [Gr. *Ῥόδος*; so, probably, "a thing with roses;" i. e. here "Rose-island."]]

rĕpa, æ, f. [etym. uncertain] *A bank of a stream.*

rĕg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To ask.*—Pass.: **rĕg-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome.*—Hence, **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*

Rōm-ūlus, ūli, m. *Romulus; the reputed son of Mars and Rea Silvia, and the elder twin-brother of Remus. The history connected with the birth of Romulus and his brother is a sad one. Numitor, the king of Latium, was driven from his throne by his brother Amulius, who murdered the deposed monarch's sons, and compelled his only daughter,*

Rea Silvia, to become a Vestal virgin, in the expectation that, by these steps, none would be born to attempt the recovery of the crown, and to avenge the injuries done to Numitor. Rea Silvia, however, gave birth to male twins, whose father she alleged to be the god Mars, in the hope, doubtless, that, by so doing, her crime would be overlooked by a superstitious people. This, however, was not the case. She was buried alive; while the king ordered her two infant boys to be thrown into the Tiber. The persons, to whom was intrusted the execution of this inhuman command, placed the newborn infants in a basket, which they committed to the river. It happened, however, that the river had then overflowed its banks, so that the basket could not be placed in the course of the current; and, therefore, when the waters retired, it was left on the ground. According to the common account, a wolf, hearing their cries, came to them, and, instead of devouring them, gave them suck. While at the breast of this strange nurse, they were discovered by Faustulus, the king's shepherd, who carried them home, and brought them up as his own children. When they had attained the age of eighteen years, they frequently put themselves at the head of a band of freebooters, and plundered the surrounding country. In one of these marauding excursions Remus was made prisoner. The usurping monarch, before whom he was carried, learning that he had devastated the property of Numitor, ordered him to be given up to that prince for punishment. Hereupon, Faustulus, seeing his foster-child in danger, discovered to Numitor the secret of his finding him; and suggested, that, from comparing the time and circumstances, it might be concluded that it was his daughter's son, who stood before him. The result was the conviction in Numitor's mind that such was really the case; and a plot was formed, which ended in the destruction of Amulius, and the restoration of his deposed brother.

rostr-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [rostr-um] ("Provided with a rostrum;" hence) *Having a beak, hook, or crooked point; beaked, curved at the end, rostrated.*

ros-trum, tri, n. [for rod-trum; from rod-o, "to gnaw"] 1. *The bill, beak, snout, muzzle, mouth of animals.*—2. *The curved end of a ship's prow; a ship's beak.*—3. Plur.: *The Rostra; i. e. "Beaks,"* a name applied to the raised platform in the Forum, from which the orators addressed the people. It took its origin from the Rostra, or beaks of the ships, which were affixed to it, especially of those taken from the ships of the Antiates.

Rufinus, i, m. *Rufinus; a Roman name.*

Rufus, i, m. [rufus, "red, red-haired"] *Rufus; a Roman name.*

ru(m)p-o, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. a. 1. *To tear, break, burst, rend.*—2. *To destroy, violate, etc.*—Pass.: **ru(m)p-or**, ruptus sum, rumpi [root RUP, akin to Sanscrit root RUP, "to rend"].

rup-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of **ru(m)p-o**, through root RUP.

rursum or **rursus**, adv. [contracted from **revorsum**, **revorsus**, "turned back"]

1. *Turned backwards; back, backwards.*—2. *Again.*

rursus, v. **rursum**.

Rutillus, li, m. *Rutillius; a Roman name.*

Sāb-ini, inōrum, m. [Sab-us; "Sab-us," an ancient mythic Italian deity] ("Those belonging to Sabus;" hence) *The Sabini or Sabines; an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites.*—Hence, **Sāb-in-us**, a, um, adj. *Sabine.*

1. **Sabīnus**, a, um, adj. v. **Sabini**.

2. **Sabīnus**, i, m. *Sabinus; a Roman name.*

sāc-er, ra, rum, adj. [root SAC, akin to Gr. ἅγ, whence ἅγ-ιος, "sacred, holy"] *Sacred, holy, dedicated to a divinity.*—As Subst.: **sacrum**, i, n. 1. *A sacred thing.*—2. *A sacred building, a temple.*—3. *A sacrifice.* Comp.: **sāc-ior**; Sup.: **sācer-rimus**.

sacrum, i, v. **sacer**.

sāp-e, adv. [obsolete **sāp-is**, "that happens often, frequent"] *Oftentimes, often, frequently.* Comp.: **sāp-i-us**; Sup.: **sāp-issime**.

sāv-īo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [sāv-us, "fierce, savage"] 1. *To be fierce or furious.*—2. *To be cruel.*

sāv-itia, itiae, f. [id.] ("The quality of the sāvus;" hence) 1. *Of animals: A raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity.*—2. *Of any violent, passionate excitement: Fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity, etc.*

sāgitta, æ, f. [etym. uncertain] *An arrow.*

sāgitt-āri-us, āria, ārium, adj. [sagitt-a] *Of, or belonging to, an arrow; arrow.*—As Subst.: **sāgittāri-us**, li, m. *An archer, Bowman.*

Saguntini, orum, v. **Saguntum**.

Sāguntum, i, n. *Saguntum* (now *Muriedro*); a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war.—Hence, **Sāgunt-inus**, ina, inum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Saguntum; Saguntine.*—As Subst.: **Sāgunt-ini**, inōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Saguntines.*

Sāl-āri-us, āria, ārium, adj. [sal,

"salt"] *Of, or belonging to, salt.*—As proper name, *Salarian*: Via Salaria, *The Salarian Way or Road*; a road leading from Rome to the Sabine country. It was so called because salt (sal) was conveyed into Rome by this route.

Sālassi, ōrum, m. *The Salassi*; a people of Cisalpine Gaul, inhabiting that part of Italy now called *l'al d'Aosta*.

Sālentini, ōrum, m. *The Salentini or Sallentines*; a people of Calabria, in the south-eastern extremity of Italy.—Hence, 1. **Sallent-inus**, ina, inum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sallentines; Sallentine*.—2. **Sālent-ārius**, āria, ārium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Salentines; Salentarian*.

Sālīnātor, ōris, m. [salinator, "salt-pits worker"] *Salinator*; a Roman name.

Salōnæ, ārum, f. *Salonæ*; a maritime town of Dalmatia.

sal-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [sal-io] ("To spring much;" hence) *To dance*.

Salvīus, īi, m. *Salvius*; a Roman name. **salv-us**, a, um, adj. ("Whole, entire;" hence) *Saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound* [etym. uncertain; prps. akin to Sanscrit sarw-a, "omnis;" and Gr. ὅλος].

Sannītes, īum, v. Samnium.

Samn-īum, īi, n. [contracted from Sabin-ium; from Sabin-i] *Samnium*; an ancient country of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.—Hence, **Samn-is**, itis, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Samnium; Samnite*.—As Subst.: **Samn-ites**, itium (sc. homines) (acc. plur.: Samnitas in some editions of Eutropius), m. *The inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites*.

Sāmos, i, f. *Samos or Samus*; an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it.

san-guis, guinis, m. *Blood* [akin to Sanscrit asan, "blood"].

Sardi, ōrum. *The Sardi; the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia; the Sardinians*.—Hence, **Sard-inīa**, inīæ, f. *The island of Sardinia*.—Hence, **Sardīn-ensis**, ense, adj. *Sardinian*.—As Subst.: **Sardīnī-censes**, īum, m. = Sardi.

Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *The Sarmatians*; a great Slavic people dwelling from the Vistula to the Don (in modern Poland and Russia).—Hence, **Sarmāt-īa**, iæ, f. *The land of the Sarmatæ; Sarmatia*.

saucī-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sauci-us, "wounded"] *To wound, hurt*.—Pass.: **saucī-or**, ātus sum, āri.

saxum, i, n. [etym. uncertain] *A large rough stone; a rock*.

Scævōla, æ, m. *Scævola*; a Roman name.

scēlērā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sceler(a)o, "to pollute"] ("Polluted" by crime;

hence) *Bad, impious, wicked, guilty, flagitious, vicious*. **Comp.**: scēlērāt-for; Sup.: scēlērāt-issīmus.

scēles-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for sceler-tus; fr. scelus, sceler-is] ("Having scelus;" hence) *Wicked, infamous, guilty, villainous*. **Comp.**: scēlest-for; Sup.: scēlest-issīmus.

scēlus, scēlēris, n. [etym. uncertain] *A wicked deed; a crime; guilt, wickedness, enormity*.

scēna, æ, f. *A stage or scene of a theatre* [Gr. σκηνή, "A covered place"].

scī-licet, adv. [contracted from scire, licet; fr. scire, inf. pres. of scio; licet] ("It is permitted to know;" hence) *Evidently, certainly, truly, undoubtedly, in good truth, in fact*.

scīo, scīvi and scīi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To know, understand*.

Scīpio, ōnis, m. [scipio, "a staff"] ("Staff") *Scipio*; the name of a celebrated family in the gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus minor, in the third, Punic war.

Scordisci, ōrum, m. *The Scordisci*; an uncivilised and cruel people, whose country lay on the southern side of the Danube, and corresponded with the northern portions of modern Bulgaria.

Scribōnīus, īi, m. *Scribonius*; a Roman name.

Scythæ, ārum, m. *The Scythæ or Scythians*; the inhabitants of Scythia, an ancient country of immense extent, comprehending the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Siberia, Russia in Asia, Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Norway, and a part of Germany. The Scythians were hardy, temperate, and virtuous, though a wandering and uncivilised people.

secund-o, adv. [secund-us] 1. *Secondly, in the second place*.—2. *A second time*.

sec-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sequ-or] ("Following;" hence) 1. *Next, second*.—2. *Favourable, fair, propitious*. **Comp.**: secund-for; Sup.: secund-issīmus.

sec-utus (sequ-), ūta, ūtum, part. perf. of sequ-or.

sēd, conj. [sed = sine, "without"] ("Without or apart from, setting aside;" hence) *But, yet*.

sēd-ēo, sēdi, sessum, sēdēre, 2. v. n. 1. *To sit down, to sit; to take one's seat*.—2. *To sit in court or on the bench; to sit as judge* [akin to Sanscrit root **sAD**, whence Gr. εἶποναι, "to sit"]].

sēd-i-tio, tiōnis, f. [according to some, sed = sine; i, root of eo; and so, "a going apart;"—according to others, se = sine; d-o, "to put," and so, "a putting apart, a separating"] *An insurrectionary separation, political or military; dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition*.

Seleucia, æ, f. *Seleucia* (now *Kapse*); a city of Syria on the Orontes.

sel-la, læ, f. [for *sed-la*; fr. *sed-eo*] ("The sitting thing;" i.e. "the thing for sitting upon;" hence) *A seat, a chair*.

sēm-cl, adv. *Once* [probably akin to Sanscrit *sam-a*, Gr. *α-ος*, "one and the same"].

sē-mēt-ipsūm = *se*, acc. of *sui*; pronominal suffix *met*; *ipsūm*, acc. of *ipse*.

sēmī-barbārus, barbāra, barbārum, adj. [*semi*, "half;" *barbarus*] *Half-barbarian, semi-barbarous*.

sem-per, adv. *Eter, always, at all times* [probably akin to *sem-cl*].

Semprōnius, li, m. *Sempronius*; a Roman name.

Sēna, æ, f. *Sena*; a town on the coast of Umbria, built by the Senones Galli, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator 547 A.U.C. (now *Sinigaglia*).

sēn-ātor, ātōris, m. [*senex*, *sen-is*] ("One who has become senex;" hence) *A member of the senate, a senator*, whether in Rome or in other places.

sēn-ātus, ātūs, m. [*id.*] ("The office of a senex;" hence) *The council of the elders, the senate*, whether at Rome or in other places.

sēnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for *senic-tus*; fr. *senex*, (old form of genitive) *senic-is*] ("The state or condition of the senex;" hence) *Old age*.

sēn-ex, sēnis (nom. and acc. of the neut. plur. in the pos., and of the neut. sing. in the comp. do not occur:—orig. gen., *senicis*), adj. [*sen-eo*, "to be old"] *Old, aged, advanced in years*.—As Subst.: *An aged person, an old man, old woman* (usually considered as a term applicable from the close of the 40th year of a person's life: according to some, *senex* was a person turned of 60 years of age, while *senior* denoted one between 45 and 60 years of age). Comp.: *sen-ior*.

sēn-ior, ōris, comp. adj. *Older*: v. *senex*.

Sēnōnes (*Sēnō-*), um, m. *The Senones*; a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was Agendicum (now Sens). These barbarians, under the command of Brennus, invaded Italy and pillaged Rome. They afterwards settled in the neighbourhood of Umbria, and the district thus occupied by them obtained the name of *Sena Gallica*.

Sentus, li, m. *Sentius*; a Roman name.

sē-pēl-īo, pēlivi or pēlli, pultum, pēlire, 4. v. a. [etym. uncertain; but perhaps *se*; *PEL* or *PUL*, root of *pēl-īo*] ("To cause to go apart from one; i.e. to put away from one;" hence, with especial reference to the dead) *To bury, inter*.—Pass.: *sē-pēl-īor*, pultus sum, pēliri.

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* [Gr. *επτά*, "seven"].

Septembr-is, is, adj. [September, *Septembr-is*, "September"] *Of September, September-*.

septem-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for *septem-decem*] *Seventeen*.

sept-imus, ima, imum, num. adj. [*sept-em*] *Seventh*.

septingent-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [*septingenti*], "seven hundred" *The seven hundredth*.

septuāg-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [contracted from *septuagint-esimus*, from *septuaginta*; "seventy"] *The seventieth*.

septuāg-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [*sept-em*; (*ua*); *ginta* = *κοῖτα* = *ten*] ("Seven tens;" hence) *Seventy*.

sēpul-tūra, tūræ, f. [*sepel-io*, "to bury," through root *SEPUL*] *A burying, burial, interment, sepulture*.

Sequāni, ōrum, m. *The Sequani*.

sēqu-ens, entis, part. pres. of *sequ-or*.

sēqu-or, sēquūtus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. *To follow* [akin to Sanscrit root *SAK*, whence Gr. *ἐπ-εσθαι*, "to follow"].

Serāpēum, ēi, n. *The temple of Serapis*. Serapis was an Egyptian deity, the same probably as the Sun.

Sergius, li, m. *Sergius*; a Roman name.

ser-mo, mōnis, f. [commonly referred to *ser-o*, "to connect"] ("The connected thing;" hence) 1. *Talk, conversation, discourse*.—2. *Speech, speaking*.

Sertōrius, li, m. *Sertorius* (Q.); a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna.

Servilius, li, m. *Servilius*; a Roman name.

serv-īo, ivi and īi, itum, ire, 4. v. n. [*serv-us*] 1. *To be a slave, to serve*.—2. *To be of use, or service, to; to be fit, or useful, for*.

serv-ītium, ītīi, n. [*serv-us*] ("The condition of a servus;" hence) 1. *Slavery, servitude*.—2. Plur.: *Slaves, servants*.

Servius, li, m. *Servius*; a Roman name.

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To drag away or rescue" from the power of the enemy; hence) 1. *To save, deliver, preserve, protect*.—2. *To keep, lay up, give heed to*.—3. *To pay attention to, observe*.—Pass.: **serv-or**, ātus sum, āri [Gr. *ἐρύ-ω*, *ἐρύ-ομαι*, "to drag," etc.].

serv-us, i, m. ("One dragged away" or "taken captive;" hence) *A slave, servant, serf* [fr. same source as *serv-o*].

sestertium, īi, v. *sestertius*.

ses-tertius, tertīa, tertīum, adj. [contracted from *semis-tertius*; from *semis*, "a half;" *tertius*] ("Belonging to a third half;" hence) *Two and a half; containing two and a half*.—As Subst.: *sestertius* (written also with the characters *HS*, i.e. *II*. and *Semis*), li, m. (sc.

numus) *A sestertius*; a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was two pence and half a farthing sterling, afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17s. 1d. sterling. —The frequent use of the genitive form, sestertiūm, in designating numbers above mille, occasioned *sestertium* to be regarded as a nominative neuter at a very early period; so that there was not only formed a plural, *sestertia*, but *sestertium* itself was declined as a singular: sestertii, sestertio. Sestertium (mille being omitted) denotes a sum of a thousand sestertii; and, joined with the multiplicative adverbs, decies, centies, etc. (centena millia being omitted), a sum of a hundred thousand sestertii; thus, decies sestertium, a million; centies sestertium, ten millions, etc.

sēvēr-itas, *itātis*, f. [sever-us, "serious"] ("The quality of the severity;" hence) *Seriousness, gravity; severity* in good or bad sense.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [Gr. ἕξ].

sexāg-ēsīmus, *ēsīma*, *ēsīmum*, num. adj. [contracted from sexagintessimus; from sexaginta] *The sixtieth*.

sex-ā-ginta, num. adj. [sex; (a); ginta=κοῖτα=ten] ("Six tens;" hence) *Sixty*.

sexcent-ēsīmus, *ēsīma*, *ēsīmum*, num. adj. [sexcent-i] *The six hundredth*.

sex-centi, centæ, centa, num. adj. [sex; cent-um] *Six hundred*.

sex-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for sex-decem] *Sixteen*.

sex-ies, num. adv. [sex] *Six times*.

1. *sex-tus*, ta, tum, num. adj. [id.] *Sixth*.

2. *Sextus*, ti, m. [1. sextus] *Sextus*; a Roman name.

si, conj. *If* [Gr. εἰ].

si-c [apocopated from si-ce; i.e. si, akin to hic, is, ita; demonstrative suffix ce] *In this manner, in such a manner, so, thus; in the following way, as follows*.

Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily*; a large island in the Mediterranean, which still retains its ancient name. It was also called Trinacria, from its three promontories (τρεῖς, "three;" ἄκρα, "promontories;" viz. Pelorum, Pachynus, Lilybæum).

sic-ut, adv. *So as, just as*.

signum, i, n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A mark, token, sign*. —2. *A statue*. —3. *A military standard, an ensign*.

Silānus, i, m. *Silanus*; a Roman name.

Silvīa, æ, f. *Silvia*; the daughter of Numitor.

sīm-ilis, *īle*, adj. ("Of a common or corresponding nature;" hence) *Like, re-*

sembling, similar. *Sim* Comp.: *similior*; Sup.: *simil-issimus*.

sim-ul, adv. 1. *Together, at once; together, in company, in conjunction*. —2. *At the same time* [akin to sem-el].

sine, prep. gov. abl. case. *Without*.

singul-āris, *āre*, adj. [singul-i] ("Of or belonging to singuli;" hence) 1. *Single, solitary*. —2. *Wonderful, remarkable, extraordinary, singular*.

sin-gūlus, *gūla*, *gūlum* (mostly plural), adj. 1. *One to each, separate*. —2. *Single, individual*. —3. *One by one, one after another* [eis, ἐν-ός, "one"].

sinister, tra, trum, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Left, i.e. on the left hand*. —2. *Award, wrong, improper*. —3. *Unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, ill, bad*. *Sim* Comp.: *sinistēr-ior*.

Sinōpe, *ēs*, f. *Sinope* (now *Sinub*); a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates.

Sipylus, i, m. *Sipylus*; a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia.

Smyrna, æ, f. *Smyrna* or *Zmyrna*; a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer (still called *Smyrna*). [Gr. Σμύρνη, "Myrrh."]

sōcer, *eri*, m. *A father in law* [akin to Sanscrit swacru, Gr. ἐκπ-ός, "a father in law"].

sōcī-ālis, *āle*, adj. [soci-us] ("Of, or belonging to, a socius;" hence) 1. *Companionable, sociable, social*. —2. *Of, or belonging to, allies; confederate, allied*.

1. *sōcūs*, *īi*, m. 1. *A companion, comrade, associate*. —2. *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sanscrit sakhī, "a friend"].

2. *sōcī-us*, a, um, adj. [1. soci-us] 1. *Shared with another; joint, common, united, associated*. —2. *Leagued, allied, confederate*.

sōcord-īa, *īæ*, f. [socors, socord-is, "slothful"] ("The state or quality of the socors;" hence) 1. *Weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity*. —2. *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity*.

sōl, *sōlis*, m. ("The glitterer;" hence) *The sun* [akin to Sanscrit root sūr, "to glitter;" Gr. ἥλ-ος, "the sun"].

sollīcītā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *sollīcīt(a)-or*.

sollīcīt-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [sollīcīt-us, "agitated"] ("To make agitated;" hence) 1. *To move violently; to move, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb*. —2. *To stir up, vex, excite, disturb, disquiet, harass, molest*. —3. *To incite, provoke, tempt, instigate; to tamper with*. —Pass.: *sollīcīt-or*, *ātus* sum, *ārī*.

1. *sōl-um*, i, n. [probably root sol=SED, root of sed-co] ("That on which anything is seated, placed, etc.; hence, the lowest part of, or under, a thing;" hence) *The ground, earth, land, soil*.

2. **sōl-um**, adv. [sol-us] *Alone, only, merely, barely.*

sōlus, a, um (gen. solius:—dat. soli): adj. [etym. uncertain] *Alone, only, single, sole.*


sōlū-tus (for solv-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of solv-or.

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvēre, 3. v. a. [for se-luo; fr. se, "apart;" luo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart;" hence) 1. *To unloose, unfasten, untie, unbind, etc.*—2. *Of reins: To relax, slacken.*—3. *Of persons or money: To pay.*—4. *To free, release, exempt, deliver.*—Pass.: **so-lvor**, lūtus sum, lvi.

Sophēne, es, f. *Sophene* (now Zoph); a country of Armenia Minor, on the borders of Mesopotamia.

sōror, ōris, f. *A sister* [akin to Sanscrit swasrī, "a sister"].

Spartāeus, i, m. *Spartacus*; a celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans.

spāti-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [spati-um, "space"] ("Full of spatium;" hence) *Extensive, roomy, spacious.*  Comp.: **spātiōs-ior**; Sup.: **spātiōs-issimus**.

spectā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [spect(a)-o, "to behold"] ("That which is made for beholding;" hence) *A show, sight, spectacle.*

specta-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive from spect(a)-or, "to be beheld:" ad ludos spectandos, *to behold, or be a spectator of, the games.*

spe-s, spēi, f. [for sper-s; from sper-o, "to hope;" the old form of inflection seems to have belonged to 3rd declension] *Hope.*

spōl-ium, ii, n. ("That which is stripped off;" hence) *Arms, armour, clothing stripped from a fallen enemy; booty, prey, spoil* [probably root σκυλ, whence σκυλ-ω, "to strip"].

spond-ēo, spōndi, sponsum, spond-ēre, 2. v. a. 1. *Law and mercantile t. t., in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.: To promise solemnly; to bind, engage, or pledge one's self.*—2. *Of personal subjects: To promise sacredly, to vow* [akin to Gr. σπένδ-ω, "to pour out or make a libation"].

spon-te, abl., and **spontis**, gen., of a noun **spons**, f., of which no other cases occur [for spond-te; fr. spond-eo ("A pledging of one's self to a thing;" hence) *Of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously.*

Spurius, ii, m. *Spurius*; a man's name.

stād-ium, ii, n. ("That which stands fast;" hence, as being a fixed standard of length) 1. *A stade, stadium*; a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarum, or somewhat

less than an eighth of an English mile.—2. *A racecourse for footracing* [Gr. σταδίων, "a stadium"].

stā-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing;" hence) 1. *Steadily, steadfastly.*—2. *Forthwith, immediately.*

stātū-a, æ, f. [statu-o, "to set up"] ("The thing set up;" hence) *An image, a statue.*

stā-tus, tūs, m. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] 1. *A standing, position.*—2. *Condition, situation, state.*

sterc-us, ōris, n. *Dung, excrement* [akin to Gr. στεργ-άρος, "dung"].

ster-no, strāvi, strātum, stern-ēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend; to strew, scatter.*—2. *Of personal objects: To stretch out by flinging down; to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate.*—3. *With things as objects: To overthrow, demolish.*—Pass.: **ster-nor**, strātus sum, sterni [root STAR, or by transposition STRA; akin to Sanscrit root STAR or STRI; Gr. στερ-έννυμι].


stipendī-ār-ius, āria, ārium, adj. [stipendi-um] 1. *Of, or belonging to, tribute; liable to impost or contribution; tributary.*—2. *Receiving pay, serving for pay, hired, stipendiary.*


sti-pend-ium, ii, n. [for stip-pend-ium; fr. stips, stip-is, "a contribution;" pend-o, "to pay"] ("A paying stips;" hence) 1. *A tax, impost, tribute, contribution payable in money.*—2. *Pay, stipend.*—3. *Military service: honesta stipendia, honourable service, i. e. the rank or office of a centurion.*


stipes, Itis, m. *A log, stock. post, trunk of a tree* [akin to Gr. στῖπος].

strangŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To throttle, choke, suffocate, strangle, etc.*—Pass.: **strangŭl-or**, ātus sum, āri [Gr. στραγγαλ-ᾶω, "to strangle"].

Stratōnice, es, f. *Stratonice* (now Eski-hirsa); a city of Caria.

strēnŭ-o, adv. [strenu-us] *Briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously.*  Sup.: **strēnŭissime**.

strēn-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. *Brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous, vivacious, etc.*  Comp.: **strēn-ūior**; Sup.: **strēnŭissimus** [akin to σπρη-ής].

stŭdīōs-e, adv. [studios-us, "eager"] *Eagerly, zealously, earnestly.*  Comp.: **stŭdīōs-ius**; Sup.: **stŭdīōs-issime**.

stŭpr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [stupr-um] 1. *To defile.*—2. *To dishonour by unchastity; to debauch.*

stŭprum, i, n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Defilement, dishonour.*—2. *Debauchery.*

suād-ēo, suāsi, suāsum, suād-ēre, 2. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To advise, give advice.*

sŭb, prep. gov. abl. case. *Under, beneath, below* [akin to Sanscrit up-a, Gr. ὑπ-ό, "under"].

sŭbac-tŭrus (for subag-turus), tŭra,

tūrum, part. fut. of subig-o, through true root SUBAG.

sūbac-tus (for subag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of subig-or, through true root SUBAG.

sūb-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-ago] 1. a. *To bring under, get under.*

—b. *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subdue, etc.*—2. ("To put in motion, or turn up, from beneath;" hence) a. Of a vessel, etc.: *To impel, urge, or push on, row, etc.*—b. *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain to anything.*—Pass.: sub-īgor, actus sum, īgi.

sūbīt-o, adv. [subit-us] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

sūbī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [SUBI, root of sube-o, "to approach stealthily"] *That has come on stealthily or unexpectedly; sudden, unexpected.*

subjec-tus (for subjac-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of subjie-ior, through true root SUBJAC.

sub-jīcīo, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jacio] *To throw under or beneath; to place beneath.*—Pass.: sub-jīcīor, jectus sum, jīci.

sub-jūg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sub; jug-um] ("To bring under the yoke;" hence) *To vanquish, subdue, subjugate.*—Pass.: sub-jūg-or, ātus sum, āri.

sub-lā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of tollor, from sub; LA, root of la-tum, supine of fero.

sub-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. ("To move from beneath;" hence) *To remove, drive away, drive off.*—Pass.: sub-mōvēor, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

sūb-urb-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [sub; urbs, urb-is] *Situate near the city; suburban.*—As Subst.: sūburbānum, i (sc. prādiūm), n. *An estate near the city.*

sub-vēnīo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. ("To come up behind;" hence) *To come to one's assistance; to aid, assist, relieve, succour.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cedo] *To come behind some person or thing: i. e. to follow, follow after, come into the place of, succeed.*

succes-sor, sōris, m. [for succed-sor; from succed-o] *A follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.*

succes-sūrus (for succed-surus), sūra, sūrum, part. fut. of succed-o.

succes-sus, sūs, m. [for succed-sus; from succed-o, "to turn out well"] ("A turning out well;" hence) *A good result, happy issue, success.*

sūd-or, ōris, m. [sud-o, "to sweat"] *Sweat, perspiration.*

Suessa, æ. f. *Suessa; v. Pometia.*

Suev-īa, īæ, f. [Suev-i; "The Suevi;" a people in the north-eastern part of Germany] *The country of the Suevi; Sueria* (now called by the Dutch *Schwaazen*).

sūi (dat.: sibi; acc. and abl., se, or reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

Sulla, æ, m. *Sulla; a Roman general, the rival of Marius, and distinguished, like him, by his great and numerous victories, his barbarity, tyranny, and ambition.*

Sulpīcius, īi, m. *Sulpicius; a Roman name.*

sum, fūi, esse, v. n. *To be* [in present tenses root ES, akin to Sanscrit ṛ AS, whence Gr. ἐσ-μί, εἰ-μί, "to be;" in perfect tenses, root FV, akin to Sanscrit root BHU, "to be," whence Gr. φύ-ω, φῦ-μι].

summus, a, um, v. sūpērus.

sū-mo, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, mēre, 3. v. a. [probably for sub-emo; fr. sub, "up, upwards;" emo, "to take"] 1. *To take hold of, lay hold of.*—2. *To take by choice.*—3. *To assume.*—Pass.: sū-mor, mptus or mtus sum, mī.

sum-tus, tūs, m. [sum-o, "to expend"] ("An expending;" hence) *Expense, cost, charge.*

sūpel-lex, lectūlis, f. [probably contracted from super-leg-tilis; fr. super; leg-o, "to lay"] ("That which is laid upon" the surface of the rooms, etc., as opp. to fixtures; hence) *Household utensils, stuff, furniture, moveable goods* (only in sing.).

sūper, prep. gov. acc. and abl. cases: 1. Of place: *Over, on the top of, upon, on.*—2. Of time: *During, in, at* [Gr. ὑπέρ, "above"].

sūpērā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of super(a)-or.

sūpēr-b-īa, īæ, f. [superb-us] ("The quality of the superbus;" hence) *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.*

sūper-bus, ba, bum, adj. [super] ("That is above" others; hence) *Proud, haughty, arrogant.* Comp.: sūper-bior; Sup.: sūperb-issimus.

sūpērīor, ius, v. superus.

sūpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [super] 1. *To go past or beyond.*—2. *To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish.*—Pass.: sūpēr-or, ātus sum, āri.

sūper-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. ("To be or exist beyond" another; hence) *To live after another; to outlive; to survive.*

sūpēr-us, a, um, adj. [super] *That is above, upper, on high.*—As Subst.: sūpēri, ōrum, m. plur. *The gods above, the celestial deities.* Comp.: sūpēr-ior, Higher; Sup.: sūprēmus or summus, Highest.

sūpēr-venīo, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n. *To come violently upon, to attack.*—Impers. perf. pass.: sūperventum est a Camillo, *An attack was made upon, etc. by Camillus; Camillus came violently upon, or made an attack upon, etc.*

supplic-ium, īi, n. [supplic-o, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down;" hence) 1. As a suppliant: *An humble entreaty.*

treaty or petition; a supplication.—2. To receive punishment: *Punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering.*

sūpra, prep. and adv. [contracted fr. *supēra*, adverbial abl. of *superus*] 1. Prep. gov. acc. case: **a.** *Above, over: supra mare, on the sea-coast.*—**b.** *Upon.*—2. Adv.: **a.** *On the upper side, on the top.*—**b.** *Beyond.* **Comp.**: *sūpērius*.

Surēna, æ, m. *The Surena; i.e. the grand vizier (of the Parthian king).*

suscep-tus (for *suscap-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *suscip-ior*, through true root **SUSCAP**.

sus-cīpiō, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for *subs-capio*] ("To take, or lay hold of, from beneath;" hence) 1. *To take, or catch up; to lift up, raise up.*—2. *Of men: To get, beget, children, etc.*—3. *Of women: To conceive, bear, bring forth, children.*—4. *To take upon one's self; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon, to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.*—5. *To receive.*—Pass.: *sus-cīpior*, ceptus sum, cīpi.

sus-tīnēō, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for *subs-teneo*, from *subs*=sub; *teneo*] *To undergo, endure, sustain.*—Pass.: *sus-tīnēor*, tentus sum, tīnēri.

sus-tūl-i, perf. indic. of *tollo* [for *subs-tul-i*; from *subs*=sub; root **TUL**, whence *tol-lo*, *tul-i*].

Sutr-īni, inōrum, m. [*Sutr-ium*; "Sutrium" (now "Sutri"), a town of Etruria] *The people of Sutrium; the Sutrini.*

sū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [*su-i*] *Of, or belonging to, himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own.*

Sŷphax, ācis, m. *Syphax; a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war. He married Sophonisba, the daughter of Hasdrubal; and, forsaking the alliance of the Romans, took part with his father-in-law and Carthage. He was made prisoner, and carried to Rome, where he died in prison, B.C. 201, or A.U. 552.*

Sŷrācūsæ, ārum, f. *Syracuse* (now *Siragossa*); a city of Sicily.—Hence, **Sŷr-ācūs-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syracuse; Syracusan.*—As Subst.: **Sŷrācūsāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. cives) *The Syracusans.*

Sŷria, æ, f. *Syria; a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea.*—Hence, **Sŷrī-ācus**, āca, ācum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Syria; Syrian, Syriac.*

tāb-ŷla, æ, f. ("The cut thing;" hence) 1. *A board, plank.*—2. *With, or without, picta: A painted tablet or panel; a painting, picture* [probably akin to *tapu*, root of *τέμ-vo*, "to cut"].

tālentum, i, n. *A talent, i.e.: 1. A Grecian weight, varying in different*

states, usually about half a hundred-weight.—2. *A sum of money varying in amount: a. The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ, i.e. £243 15s. sterling.*—**b.** *A talent of eighty minæ* [Gr. *τάλαντον*, "a thing weighed"].

tā-lis, le, adj. [probably belonging to a demonstrative root *to*, "this," akin to Gr. article *τό*, "the"] *Of such a kind, nature, or quality; such.*

tam, adv. [probably an accusative form from the same root as *ta-lis*] 1. *In comparisons: So far, in so far.*—2. *In absolute expressions: So, so very, to such a high degree.*—3. *With superlatives: a. Answering to the Eng. The; so much the; all the: with a comparative.*—**b.** *So very, so exceedingly.*

tāmen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of *tam*] *Notwithstanding, for all that, nevertheless, yet, still, at least.*

tan-quam, adv. of comparison [for *tam-quam*] 1. *As much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak, etc.*—2. *Just as if, just as though, as if.*

tant-um, adv. [*tant-us*] 1. *So much, so greatly.*—2. *Only, merely, alone.*

tan-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *tam-tus*] 1. *Of such size or measure; so great in amount, extent, value, or degree.*—2. *Tanti, Of so great price or value.*

Tārentīni, ōrum, v. *Tarentum.*

Tārentum, i, n. *Tarentum* (now *Taranto*), a town of Lower Italy.—Hence, **Tārent-īni**, inōrum, m. *The people of Tarentum, the Tarentines.*

Tarquin-ius, ii, m. *Tarquin; the name of the fifth king of Rome, and his descendants.*

Taurōmēnītāni, ōrum, v. *Tauromenitanus.*

Taurōmēnī-tānus, tāna, tānum, adj. [*Tauromeni-nm*, "Tauromenium" (now "Taormino"), a town in the eastern part of Sicily] *Of, or belonging to, Tauromenium.*—As Subst.: **Taurōmēnītāni**, ōrum, m. *The people of Tauromenium; the Tauromenitanus.*

Taurus, i, m. *Taurus* (now *Ala Dagh*, or *Al-Kurun*); a high mountain range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.

tem-pes-tas, tātis, f. [for *tempor-tas*; fr. *tempus*, *tempōr-is*] ("The state of the tempus;" hence) 1. *A portion, point, or space of time.*—2. *Weather, whether good or bad; also, a storm, tempest.*

tem-plum, pli, n. ("A piece or portion cut off;" hence) 1. *An open place for observation, marked out by the angur with his staff.*—2. *A consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary.*—3. *A place dedicated to some particular deity; a fane, temple* [root **TEM**, akin to *τέμ-vo*, "to cut"].

tem-pus, pōris, n. ("A section, portion, division;" hence) 1. *Of time: A portion or point of time.*—2. *Time in general* [id.].

ten-do, tētendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n. 1. Act.: *To stretch*.

—2. Neut.: *To bend one's way*.—Pass.: **ten-dor**, tensus or tentus sum, tendi [Gr. root *τεν*, whence *τείνω*, "to stretch"].

tēn-co, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. 1. *To hold, keep, have*.—2. *To have in one's power, to possess*.—3. *To hold back, hinder, restrain, repress, check*.—Pass.: **tēn-ēor**, tus sum, ēri [akin to *ten-do*].

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. in-tens. [for *tend-to*; fr. *tend-o*] *To try, attempt*.—Pass.: **ten-tor**, tātus sum, tāri. **ter**, num. adv. [tres, t(e)r-ium] *Three times, thrice*.

Tērentius, ūi, m. *Terentius*; a Roman name.

tergum, i, n. [etym. uncertain] *A back*. **ter-minus**, mīni, m. ("That which is stepped over or across;" hence) 1. *A boundary, boundary-line*.—2. *A limit* [akin to Sanscrit root *TAR* or *TR*, "to step over or across"].

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing;" hence) 1. *The earth* as opposed to the sea, air, or heavens.—2. *The earth*; i. e. *land, ground, soil* [probably akin to Sanscrit root *TARSH*, "to thirst;" whence Gr. *τέρσ-εσθαι*, "to be dried"].

terr-itōrium, itōrīi, n. [terr-a; through obsolete *terr-itor*, "one who holds land"] ("A thing belonging to a terror;" hence) *Landed possessions, domain, territory*.

terr-or, ōris, m. [terr-eo, "to frighten"] *Great fear, affright, dread, terror*.

terti-c, adv. [terti-us] 1. *For the third time*.—2. *In the third place, thirdly*.

ter-tius, tīa, tium, num. adj. *The third*.

testā-mentum, menti, n. [test(a)-or, "to testify"] ("That which testifies;" hence) *A will, testament*.

Tetricus, i, m. *Tetricus*; a Roman name.

Teutōbōdus, i, m. *Teutobodus*; a leader of the Cimbri.

Teutōnæ, ārum, **Teutōnes**, um, m. *The Teutons*; a people of Germany.

thermæ, ārum, f. plur. = *θερμὰ ὕδατα*. *Warm baths*.

Thessālia, æ, f. *Thessaly*; a country in the north-eastern part of Greece.

Thrāciā, æ, f. *Thrace*; a country to the north of Greece.

Tībēris, is, m. *The Tiber* (now *Tevere*, anciently called *Albula*); the river on which Rome was built.

Tīber-ius, ūi, m. [Tiber-is] ("The man of Tiber") *Tiberius*; a Roman name.

Tigrānes, is, m. *Tigranes*; a king of Armenia.

Tigrānocerta, n. indecl. *Tigranocerta* (now *Sered*); the chief city of Armenia.

Tigurīni, ōrum, m. *The Tigurini*; the inhabitants of that part of Helvetia now represented by Zürich and its neighbourhood.

tīm-ēo, ūi, no supine, ēre, 2. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To be afraid of; to fear*.—Pass.: **tīm-ēor**, no perfect, ēri.

tīm-or, ōris, m. [tīm-eo] *Fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety*.

tīro, ōnis, m. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A newly-levied soldier; a young soldier, recruit*.—2. *A beginner, tiro*.

Titurius, ūi, m. *Titurius*; a Roman name.

Tītus, i (abbreviated T.), m. *Titus*; a Roman name.

tōg-a, æ, f. [for *teg-a*; fr. *teg-o*] ("The covering thing;" hence) *A toga*; the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace. The toga worn by men (termed *toga pura* or *virilis*) was made entirely of white wool and had no ornament. Youths, till they reached their seventeenth year, wore a dress with a broad purple border, which was called *toga prætexta*.

tōg-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [tog-a] *Furnished, or provided with, a toga; wearing a toga*.

tol-lo, sustūli, sublātum, tollēre, 3. v. a. 1. *To lift or take up*.—2. *To take away or carry off*.—Pass.: **tol-lor**, sublātus sum, tolli [root *tol*, whence *tul-i*; akin to Sanscrit root *TUL*; Gr. *τλ-άω*, "to bear"].

Tolumnius, ūi, m. *Tolumnius*; a king of the Veientes.

Tōni, ōrum, m. *Tomi* (now *Tomesva*); a town of Mœsia on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place of Ovid's banishment.

Torquāt-us, i, m. [torquat-us, "provided with a torquis or collar"] *Torquatus*; a cognomen of T. Manlius, who was so called because he put on the neckchain of a Gaul whom he had slain in single combat.

torqu-is (-es), is, m. and f. [torqu-eo, "to twist"] ("The twisted thing;" hence) *A twisted neckchain; necklace, collar of gold, worn by the Asiatics and Gauls*.

tot, num. adj. indecl. [etym. uncertain] *So many*.

tōtus, a, um (gen.: *totius*; dat.: *toti*), adj. [etym. uncertain] *The whole, entire, total*.

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. in-tens. [for *trah-to*; from *trah-o*] 1. *To touch, take in hand, handle*.—2. *To treat, use*.—3. *To manage*.—Pass.: **trac-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

trac-tus (for *trah-tus*), ta, tum, part. perf. of *trah-or*.

trād-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of *trad-or*.

trād-ens, entis, part. pres. of *trad-o*. **trā-do**, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [from *tra*=trans, "across, beyond;" do, "to put"] ("To put across or beyond;" hence) 1. *To give up, deliver, transmit, surrender*.—2. *To hand down to posterity; to relate, narrate, account*.—Pass.: **trā-dor**, dītus sum, dī.

trāgicus, a, um, adj. *Relating to or used in tragedy; tragic* [τραγικός, "pertaining to a goat;" hence, "tragic"].

trāgōdia, æ, f. *Tragedy* [Gr. τραγῳδία, "tragedy"].

trāh-o, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To draw, drag, drag along.*—2. *Of existence: To drag out; i. e. to pass or spend with discomfort, etc.*—3. *To extend, prolong.*—4. *Trahere originem, To derive one's descent or origin.*—Pass.: **trāh-or**, tractus sum, trāhi.

trā-jīcio, jēci, jectum, jīcēre, 3. v. a. and n. [for tra-jacio; from tra = trans; jacio] 1. Act.: a. *To throw or sling over; To shoot over or across.*—b. *To convey across a body of water, etc.; to ship over, transport across, etc.*—2. Nent.: *To pass over, cross.*—Pass.: **trā-jīcior**, jectus sum, jīci.

tranquill-e, adv. [tranquill-us, "calm"] *Calmly, quietly, tranquilly.* **Comp.**: tranquill-us; **Sup.**: tranquill-issime.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Across, over, beyond, on the further side of* [akin to Sanscrit root TAR or TRI, "to cross over"].

transac-tus (for transag-tus), ta, tum, part. perf. of transig-o, through true root TRANSAG.

Trans-alp-inus, ina, inum, adj. [rans; Alp-es] *That is, or lies, beyond the Alps; Transalpine.*

trans-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. a. irreg. [trans, "beyond;" eo] 1. *To go beyond, to cross.*—2. *To go or pass by.*

trans-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "beyond;" fero] 1. *To carry beyond, convey across or over.*—2. *To transfer.*—Pass.: **trans-fēror**, lātus sum, ferri.

transfūg-a, æ, comm. gen. [trans-fug-io, "to flee over" to the enemy] *One who flees over to the enemy; a deserter.*

trans-grēdior, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for trans-gradior; fr. trans; gradior, "to step"] *To step across or over; to go or pass over; to cross.*

transgres-sus (for transgred-sus), ea, sum, part. perf. of transgred-ior.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, igēre, 3. v. a. [for trans-ago; fr. trans, "through;" ago] *To bring to an end; to conclude, finish.*—Pass.: **trans-igor**, actus sum, igi.

transītōr-iūs, ia, ium, adj. [trans-itor, "one who passes through"] ("Of, or belonging to, a transitor;" hence) *Through which there is a way; having a thoroughfare; passable.*

trans-mār-inus, ina, mum, adj. [trans; mar-e] *Beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine.*

Trēbia, æ, m. *The Trebia* (now Trebbia); a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans.

trēcent-ēsīmus, ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [trecent-i] *Three-hundredth.*

trē-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for tricent-i; from tres, tri-um; cent-um] *Three hundred.*

trē-dēcim, num. adj. indecl. [for tri-decem; from tres, tri-um; decem] *Thirteen.*

Tremellīus, ii, m. *Tremellius*; a Roman name.

trēs, tria, num. adj. *Three* [Gr. τρεῖς].

Triballi, ōrum, m. *The Triballi*; a people of Mœsia, whose country formed part of the modern Bulgaria.

trib-ūnus, i, m. [trib-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a tribus;" hence) *A commander, tribune: tribunus plebis, a tribune of the people or commons. The office of tribune of the commons was originally instituted for the professed purpose of defending the lower orders against the aristocracy. By continual encroachments, however, the tribunes became possessed of most of the real power of the whole state.*

trib-ūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. [perhaps trib-us, "a tribe"] ("To assign to a tribe;" hence) *To assign, allot, impart, bestow, give.*—Pass.: **trib-ūor**, ūtus sum, ūi.

tribū-tum, i, n. [tribu-o] ("A thing given;" hence) *A stated payment; contribution, tribute.*

tric-ēsīmus (trig-), ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [contracted and changed from trigesīsimus; from trigint-a] *Thirtieth.*

tric-ies, num. adv. [contracted and changed from trigint-ies; from trigint-a] *Thirty times.*

Trīcīpītinus, i, m. *Tricipitinus*; a Roman name.

trī-d-ūum, ūi, n. [for tri-di-vum; from tres, tri-um; di-es] ("A thing pertaining to three days;" hence) *The space of three days, three days.*

trī-enn-īum, ii, n. [for tri-ann-ium, from tres, tri-um; ann-us] ("A thing pertaining to three years;" hence) *The space of three years, three years.*

trīgēsīmus, a, um, v. tricesīmus.

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [tres, tri-um; ginta = *κοῖτα* = ten] ("Three tens;" hence) *Thirty.*

tristis, e, adj. [etym. uncertain; perhaps TRI, root of tero, "to rub"] ("Rubbed or worn;" hence) *Sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy.* **Comp.**: trist-ior; **Sup.**: trist-issimus.

trīt-īcum, ii, n. [prob. trit-us, "a rubbing"] ("The thing pertaining to tritus;" i. e. the rubbed thing; hence, as being rubbed from the ear) *Wheat.*

trīumph-a-nis, ntis, part. pres. of triumph(a)-o.

trīumphātum est, v. triumpho. **trīumph-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n [triumph-us] *To make a triumphal procession to hold or celebrate a triumph to triumph.*—1. Impers. perf. pass.

trīumphātum est, *It was triumphed, there was a triumph.*—2. **trīumphāri**, *To be triumphed, i.e. that a triumph should take place or be obtained.*

trīumphus, i. m. *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory; a triumphal procession, a triumph:* **trīumphus justus**, *a due triumph;* i.e. one for the slaughter of at least 5000 of the enemy, and an increase of the power of the state.—A triumph was granted to a victorious Roman general, who had slain not less than 5000 of the enemy. He entered the city in a chariot drawn by four white horses, crowned with laurel, bearing in his hand a branch of the palm, the emblem of victory. Before him went his soldiers singing his praises. Models of the cities he had conquered were carried in procession, together with the spoils which he had taken from the enemy; while immediately before his car went the captive princes and people, in chains and barefooted. The procession took its way to the Capitol; and when it arrived at the ascent of the hill the captured chiefs were led away to prison, where they were mercilessly put to death in cold blood. The general proceeded onwards, and offered a thanksgiving sacrifice of larger victims to Jupiter Capitolinus.—There was also another and inferior honour (which was called an ovation) decreed to a successful general, who had not slain a sufficient number of enemies to entitle him to a triumph. He was not allowed to enter the city in a chariot; but he went on foot, or, at the furthest, on horseback [*ῥιπιαβος*, a procession in honour of Bacchus].

Trōja, æ, f. *Troja or Troy; a city of Asia Minor, which was taken and destroyed by the Greeks after a ten years' siege B.C. 1184, according to the usually received accounts, or according to Eutropius B.C. 1147. The war between the Trojans and Greeks arose from Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta.*

trux, ūcis, adj. ("Wishing to kill; hating;" hence) *Wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* [for *truc-s*; akin to Sanscrit root *DRUH*, "to wish to kill," "to hate"].

tū-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. dep. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To look at, view, regard.*—2. *To defend, guard, protect.*

Tullius, ūi, m. *Tullius; a Roman name.*

Tullus, i. m. *Tullus; a Roman name.*
tum, adv. [probably from same root as *talis*; v. *talis*] *At the time, at that time, then.*

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [probably akin to *tum-ēor*] 1. *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult, of the mind or feelings.*—2. *A sudden, or impending, war; civil*

war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion.

tun-c, adv. [apocopated and changed from *tum-ce*] *At the very time, at that time, then.*

turb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [turb-a] 1. *To cause disorder, confusion, tumult, or disturbance to; to disturb, confuse; to throw into disorder or confusion.*—2. *To confound.*—Pass.: **turb-or**, ātus sum, āri.

turp-is, e, adj. [etym. uncertain] 1. *Ugly, unsightly, foul.*—2. *Unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, dishonourable.* **Comp.**: **turp-ior**; Sup.: **turp-issimus**.

turpissimus, a, um, v. *turpis*.

Tusci, ōrum, m. *The Tusci; the inhabitants of Etruria; the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians.*—Hence, **Tusc-ia**, ūe, f. *The country of the Tusci; Tuscany, Etruria.*

Tuscūlum, i, n. *Tusculum (now Frascati); a town of Latium.*

tū-tor, tōris, m. [tu-eor, "to protect"] 1. *A protector, defender.*—2. *A guardian.*

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tu-eor, "to guard"] ("Guarded;" hence) *Safe.* **Comp.**: **tūt-ior**; Sup.: **tūt-issimus**.

tū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tu] *Thy, thine, your, yours.*

tŷrannicus, a, um. *Tyrannous, tyrannical* [Gr. *τυραννικός*, "tyrannical"].

ūbi, adv. [akin to *qui*] 1. *In which place, where.*—2. *Where?*—3. *When, as soon as.*

ūbī-cunque, adv. *Wherever, where-soever.*

ul-lus, la, lum (gen.: *ullius*; dat.: *ulli*), adj. dim. [for *un-lus*; fr. *un-us*] *Any.*—As Subst.: *ullus, ius, m. Any person, anyone.*

ultimus, a, um, sup. adj. 1. *Last.*—2. *Lowest.*—3. *Furthest.* **Pos.**: *ulter, obsolete*; Comp.: *ultēr-ior*.

ultr-ā, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete *ulter*, *ultr-i*, "on the other side"] *On the other side of, beyond, across.*

un-dēcīm, num. adj. [for *un-decem*; from *un-us*; *dec-em*] (One and ten; hence) *Eleven.*

undēcīm-us, a, um, num. adj. [undecim] *The eleventh.*

ungu-entum, enti, n. [ungu-o, "to anoint"] ("The anointing thing;" hence) *An ointment, unguent, perfume.*

unguis, is, m. 1. *Of persons: A nail.*—2. *Of animals: A claw, talon, hoof* [akin to Gr. *ὄνυξ*, "a nail"].

ūn-ī-versus, versa, versum, adj. [un-us; (i); versus, "turned"] ("Turned into one;" hence) *All together, the whole, entire, collective, universal.*

un-quam, adv. [un-us; quam] *At any time, ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (gen. *unius*; dat. *uni*), adj. *One.*—Adverbial expression: *In unum, Into one place, together* [Gr. *εἷς, ἐν-ός*].

urb-s, is, f. [probably urb-o, "to surround"] ("The surrounded thing;" hence) *A walled town, a city.*—Among Romans, frequently, *The city*, i.e. Rome.

Uscudāma, æ, f. *Uscudama* (also called Hadrianopolis); a town of Thrace.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; (s); que] 1. Of place: a. *All the way, right on, without stop, continuously, constantly.*—b. With acc. if place, or of person: *All the way to, as far as, to.*—2. Of time: *All the while from or to a period; as long or as far as, until.*—3. In other relations: a. *Even until; quite up to or as far as.*—b. *Right on, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly.*

usu-rp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for usu-rap-o; fr. usus, uncontracted gen. usu-is; rap-io] ("To seize to one's own use;" hence) 1. *To make use of, use, employ.*—2. *To appropriate unlawfully, to usurp.*—Pass.: usu-rp-or, ātus sum, āri.

ūt, adv. and conj. [etym. uncertain, but probably from the same pronominal root as qui, quod] *In what manner, how; in the manner that, as.*

ūter-que, utrā-que, utrum-que (gen., utriusque; dat., utrique), adj. [uter, "one or the other;" que] *One and the other; both; each.*

ūtr-im-que, adv. [uter, ntr-ius; (im); que; i.e. from uterque, with adverbial suffix inserted between uter and que] *From or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife.*

vāc-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. [vac-o] *Empty, void, vacant.*

vāg-ns, ntis, part. pres. of vag(a)-or. vāg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander about; to be a wanderer; to roam, ramble, range, rove.*

Valērius, ūi, m. *Valerius*; a Roman name.

vāl-īdus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [val-eo] *Strong, powerful.* 335 Comp.: vālīd-ior; Sup.: vālīd-issimus.

vār-īus, ūa, ūum, adj. *Diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, various* [akin to Gr. βαλ-ός, "spotted," etc.].

Varro, ōnis, m. *Varro*; a Roman name.

Varus, i, m. *Varus*; a Roman name. vasta-ns, ntis, part. pres. of vast(a)-o. vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us] *To lay waste, devastate, pillage.*—Pass.: vast-or, ātus sum, āri.

Vecta, æ, f. *Vecta* (now *Isle of Wight*).

vēh-īcūlum, īcūli, n. [veh-o] ("That which serves for carrying;" hence) 1. *A carriage, conveyance, vehicle.*—2. *A wagon, cart.*

vēh-o, veki, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. *To bear, carry, convey.*—Pass.: vēh-or, vectus sum, vēhi [akin to Sanscrit root WAN, to carry].

Vēxi, ōrum, m. *Vēxi*; a city of Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus (near the modern village of Isola).—Hence, Veientes, ūum, Veientāni, ōrum, m. *The people of Vēxi; the Veientes or Veientians.*

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o] ("Wish" or "choose;" hence) *Or, or if you will.*—Vel...vel, *Either...or.*

vend-ītio, ītōnis, f. [vend-o] *A selling, sale; a vending.*

vend-ītus, īta, ītum, part. perf. of vend-or.

ven-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ven-um, "sale;" do, "to place"] ("To place for sale;" hence) *To sell, vend, etc.*—Pass.: vend-or, ītus sum, ī.

vēnēnum, i, n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A potion, juice, drug.*—2. *Potion that destroys life, poison.*—3. *Poison, venom.*

vēn-īa, æ, f. 1. *Favour or indulgence; readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness, favour.*—2. *Forbearance in respect to any wrong that has been done; forgiveness, pardon, remission* [akin to Sanscrit root WAN, "to respect," etc.].

vēn-īens, ntis, part. pres. of veni-o. vēn-īo, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [etym. uncertain] *To come.*—Impers. pass. 1. Indic. perf. ventum est, *It has been come.*—2. Subj. pluperf. ventum esset, *It had been come* (preceded by quum).

venter, tris, m. *A bellu* [probably digamated from ἐντερον, "the entrails"].

Ventīdīus, ūi, m. *Ventidius*; a Roman name.

verbēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [verber, "a lash"] *To lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, strike.*—Pass.: verbēr-or, ātus sum, āri.

vēr-um, adv. [ver-us, "true"] 1. *Truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply.*—2. *As a strongly corroborative adversative particle: But in truth, notwithstanding, but yet; and, after negative clauses, but even, but.*

Vespasiānus, i, m. *Vespasian*; a Roman emperor.

vespēra, æ, f. *The evening, eventide* [Gr. ἑσπέρα, "evening"].

vesp-illo, ūlonis, m. [akin to vesp-a, "an undertaker"] *An undertaker or corpse-bearer.*

Vest-ālis, āle, adj. [Vest-a, "Vesta;" the daughter of Saturn, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general] *Of, or belonging to, Vesta; Vestal.*—As Subst.: Vestalis, is, f. (sc. virgo), *A Vestal virgin; i.e. a virgin dedicated to the service of Vesta.* The Vestal virgins at Rome were admitted into the sacred order at ten years of age, and continued in it for thirty years; at the expiration of which time they were at liberty to leave it, and to marry. The first ten years of their consecrated life were occupied in learning their duties;

the second ten in performing them; the last ten in teaching them to the young virgins recently admitted into the order. Their chief employment was to attend to the sacred fire burning on the altar of the goddess; and, as the superstition of the Romans imagined that fearful calamities would befall the state, if this were not kept continually alive, a severe punishment was inflicted upon those who permitted it to expire. They had also the charge of the Palladium of the Roman people. If any violated their vows of chastity, they were buried alive. At the same time their honours and privileges were great. Vestal virgins were exempt from the control of parental authority, and had the power of making their own wills, though under age. They could grant a free pardon to any criminal being led to execution, if their meeting him was accidental and unpremeditated. The utmost respect was shown them by the citizens of all ranks and ages; while on their approach even the consular fasces were lowered, in token of the honour due to their sacred character. The order consisted of four, as established by Numa. Tarquinius Priscus, or Servius Tullius, added two more. It must be borne in mind that Rea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, was an Alban, and that vestals were not appointed at Rome till about sixty years later.

vēt-o, ū, itum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain; probably akin to *vet-us*] ("To leave in the old state;" hence) *Not to permit; to forbid, prohibit.*—Pass.: **vēt-or**, itus sum, āri.

Vettius, ū, m. *Vettius*; a Roman name.

Vetŭria, æ, f. *Veturia*; the mother of Q. Marcius Coriolanus.

Vetŭrius, ū, m. *Veturius*; a Roman name.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. *That has existed for a long time; aged, old, ancient.* **Comp.**: **vētēr-i-or**; **Sup.**: **vēter-rimus** [Gr. *ēr-os*, "a year"].

vi-a, æ, f. [for *ve-ha*; fr. *ve-ho*] ("The thing that carries or conveys;" hence) *A way, road.*

vic-ēsīmus (**vig-**), ēsīma, ēsīmum, num. adj. [contracted and changed from *vigint-esimus*; from *vigint-i*] *Twentieth.*

vic-inus, īna, īnum, adj. [*vic-us*] ("Of, or belonging to, a vicus;" hence) *Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity.*—**Comp.**: **vicīn-i-or**.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [*vi(n)c-o*] *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor.*

victōr-ia, ū, f. [*victor*] ("The thing pertaining to a victor;" hence) *Conquest, victory.*

vic-trix, icis, f. [*vi(n)c-o*] *She that is victorious or conquers.*—As Adj. fem.: (also, used in neut. plur., *victiciā*) *Victorious, conquering.*

vic-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *vi(n)c-or*.

vicus, i, m. 1. Collectively: *A row of houses in town or country; a quarter of a city, a street.*—2. *A village or hamlet; a country seat* [Gr. *oikos*, "a house"].

vid-ēo, vidī, visum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. *To see, behold, perceive.*—Pass.: **vid-ēor**, visus sum, vīdēri.—a. *To be seen.*—b. *To be looked upon or regarded in any way; to seem, appear* [akin to Sanscrit root *vin*, "to know;" Gr. *id-eiv*, "to see"].

vīgēsīmus, a, um, v. *vicesimus.*

vī-ginti, num. adj. [for *bi-ginti*; from *bis*, *ginti*=*κοῖνα*=*ten*] ("Twice ten;" hence) *Twenty.*

vil-la, ū, f. [probably for *vic-la*; fr. *vic-us*, "a village"] ("A thing pertaining to a vicus;" hence) *A country house, country seat, farm, villa.*

vimīn-ālis, āle, adj. [*vimen*, *viminis*, "an osier"] *Of, or belonging to, an osier or osiers.*—*Viminalis Collis*, *The Viminal (or Osier) Hill*; one of the seven hills of Rome (so named from a willow-copse which stood there).

vinc-ō, vinxī, vinctum, vincīre, 4. v. n. [etym. uncertain; prob. akin to *vinco*] *To bind, fetter, chain, etc.*—Pass.: **vinc-i-or**, tus sum, iri.

vi(n)c-o, vici, victum, vincēre, 3. v. a. [root *vic*; but etym. uncertain] *To conquer, vanquish, overcome, subdue.*—Pass.: **vi(n)c-or**, victus sum, vinci.

vinc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of *vinc-i-or*.

Vindēlici, ōrum, m. *The Vindelici*; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (the mod. Augsburg).

vindīca-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of *vindic(a)-or*.

vindicā-tŭrus, tŭra, tŭrum, part. fut. of *vindic(a)-or*.

vindic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [etym. uncertain] 1. *To lay legal claim to a thing.*—2. *To demand, claim, arrogate, appropriate, assume.*—3. *To free, deliver, set free.*—4. *To avenge, revenge; punish a wrong.*—Pass.: **vindic-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vir, vīri, m. 1. *A man.*—2. *A husband* [akin to Sanscrit *vir-a*, "a hero"].

virga, æ, f. 1. *A slender branch; a twig, sprout, switch, rod.*—2. *A rod, in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged* [etym. uncertain; usually referred to *vireo*; but according to some akin to Sanscrit root *WRIDH* or *WRIH*, "to grow"].

Virgīnius, ū, m. *Virginius*; a Roman centurion, who killed his daughter that she might not fall into the power of the Decemvir Appius Claudius.

vir-go, ginis, f. [*vir-eo*, "to bloom," etc.] ("The blooming one," hence) *A maiden, maid, virgin.*

Viriāthus, i, m. *Virathus* a leader

of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans.

Viridomārus, i. m. *Viridomarus*; a king of the Gauls, slain by M. Claudius Marcellus.

vir-tus, tātis, f. [vir] ("The quality of the vir;") hence) 1. *Maintiness, courage, bravery, boldness, valour*.—2. *Worth, excellence*.—3. *Virtue*.

vis, vis (plur.: vires), f. 1. *Strength, power, might, force*.—2. Plur.: *Troops, forces* [Gr. *is*, "strength"].

vī-ta, tæ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. viv-o] ("That which is lived;") hence) *Life*.

Vitellius, ii, m. *Vitellius*; a Roman name; esp. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.

viti-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [viti-nūm] ("Full of vitium;") hence) 1. *Full of faults or defects; faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*.—2. *Morally faulty, wicked, degraded, vicious*. [Snp.: vitiōs-ior; Snp.: vitiōs-issimus.]

vitium, ii, n. [etym. uncertain] 1. *A fault, defect, imperfection*.—2. *A moral defect, failing, or offence; a vice*.

vīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [etym. uncertain] *To avoid, shun, try to escape*.—Pass.: **vīt-or**, ātus sum, āri.

viv-o, vixi, victum, vivēre, 3. v. n. *To live* [akin to Sanscrit root GIV or GIV; Gr. *βι-ōω* "to live"].

viv-us, a, um, adj. [viv-o] *Living, alive*.

vix, adv. [perhaps for vig-s; fr. vigeo, "to flourish"] ("With effort;") hence) *With difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely*.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. 1. *To call*.—2. *To invite*.—3. *To allure, entice*.—Pass.: **vōc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sanscrit root VAK or VACH; Gr. *ειπ-ειν*, "to speak"].

vōl-ens, entis, part. pres. of vol-o.

vōl-o, vōlūi, velle, v. irreg. *To be willing, to wish* [akin to Sanscrit root VAR, "to choose;"] Gr. *βόλ-ομαι*, *βούλ-ομαι*, "to wish"].

Volsci, ōrum, m. *The Volsci, or Volscians*; the most considerable people of Latium. Their chief cities were Antium, Anxur, Arpinum, Circeii, Corioli, and Tregellæ.

Volumnia, æ, f. *Volumnia*; the wife of Q. Marcius Coriolanus.

vōlunt-ārīus, ārla, ārlum, adj. [contracted from voluntat-arius; from voluntas, voluntat-is] ("Of, or belonging to, voluntas;") hence) *Willing, of his or its own free-will; voluntary*.

volun-tas, tātis, f. [for volent-tas; fr. volens, volent-is, "willing"] ("The quality of the volens;") hence) *Will, inclination, free choice, desire*.

vōrāc-ītas, itātis, f. [vorax, vorac-is, "devouring"] ("The quality of the vorax;") hence) *Greediness, ravenousness, voracity*.

vox, vōcis, f. [=voc-s; from voc-o, "to call out"] ("That which calls out;") hence) *A voice*.

vulnērā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of vulner(a)-or.

vulnēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [vulnus, vulner-is] *To wound; to hurt or injure by a wound*.—Pass.: **vulnēr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ōris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sanscrit root WRAN or VRAN, "to wound"].

Vulso, ōnis, m. *Vulso*; a Roman name.

vul-tus (vol-tus), tūs, m. [probably from vol-o] ("The wishing, or expressing one's wish," by one's looks; hence) 1. *An expression of countenance; the countenance, visage, features, air, look, mien*.—2. *The face*.

Xanthippus, i, m. *Xanthippus*; a general of the Lacedæmonians, who defeated and captured Regulus, the Roman consul, in the first Punic war [Gr. *Ξάνθιππος*, "red- or bay-horse"].

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